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J. J. Chapman.

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THE YORKSHIRE

Archæological and Topographical

JOURNAL.

THE YORKSHIRE
Archæological and Topographical
JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE COUNCIL

OF THE

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VOLUME I.

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PREFACE.

THE issue of Part IV. of *The Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Journal* calls for a few words by way of preface to the Volume thus completed. The origin, progress and operations, down to the commencement of the present year, of the Huddersfield Archaeological and Topographical Association, under the direction of the Council of which the Journal was commenced and has been hitherto published, is sufficiently explained in the Introduction issued with Part I., and in the Reports of the Association for the years 1868 and 1869, which are printed at pages 337 and 342 of the present Volume. It remains to be stated that the accession of Members from various parts of Yorkshire, resulting from the publication, has been sufficiently large to lead to the adoption of the County Title "Yorkshire," instead of the Local Title "Huddersfield," as the future designation of the Association. This was effected at a General Meeting held at Pontefract on the 31st of August last, a short note of the proceedings at which will be found at page 345.

The original design—that the Journal should form a medium for the collection of facts and documents, not hitherto published, relating to the Antiquities and History of the County, and supply for the whole of Yorkshire the great want long felt in this respect,—has been strictly adhered to,

PREFACE.

and it is with great satisfaction that the Council is able to add, that there has never been any lack of matter, and that the Parts could have been issued with greater frequency had the number of Members placed larger funds at its disposal.

Whatever value the Volume possesses, rests in the memoirs and papers supplied by contributors, and the Council most heartily thanks all who have devoted to the support of the Journal the learning, research, and ability displayed in their several communications.

All the Illustrations, with the exception of the Plan of the Explorations at Slack and the Wood Engravings, are by amateurs, to whom the Council would here express its thanks.

Great pains have been taken to make the Index complete and comprehensive, by giving the names of nearly every person and place that are mentioned, together with the leading facts and points treated of in the several papers, and all the Arms, which for the greater convenience of heraldic investigation, are also collected under one heading.

HUDDERSFIELD, *December*, 1870.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE following short review of the origin and progress of the Huddersfield Archæological and Topographical Association, is given as a fitting introduction to the "Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Journal," the first part of which is now issued by the Council to the members.

The Association was founded in the spring of 1863, by Mr. John Nowell, of Farnley Wood, the Rev. Thomas James, F.S.A., of Nether Thong Parsonage, and Mr. H. J. Morehouse, of Stoney Bank, author of the "History of Kirkburton and the Grave-ship of Holme," at whose instance (to quote from the report of the first annual meeting of the Association, held January 31st, 1866), "a few gentlemen interested in Archæological pursuits, met from time to time, in their respective houses, to discuss matters of Archæological interest in the neighbourhood. As the friendly gathering extended its circle, it was proposed to form a Society which should embrace all the antiquarians of the district. A special meeting was called to discuss the feasibility of organising an Archæological Society for the parishes of Kirkburton and Almondbury. The Society was formed ; officers *pro tem.* elected ; members invited to join, and assistance solicited. But it was soon found necessary to enlarge the area of operations, and, at a subsequent meeting, it was resolved that the researches should extend over the Deanery of Huddersfield. A Prospectus was printed, and circulated widely through the Deanery."

The first public meeting was held in the Gymnasium Hall, Huddersfield, on the 8th July, 1864, under the presidency of Dr. Turnbull, the first president of the Association, who, in closing an eloquent address, said :—"Surely

it is natural to ask what marks of former times are still to be found in our neighbourhood ; and surely it is natural for the inquisitive mind to ponder and reflect on the remarkable changes in everything which have occurred, and to wish to know how and by whom these changes have been brought about. It is well known that there are many ancient charters and documents bearing on these points scattered among the population, neglected and rapidly mouldering away. Our object, then, is to do something for the preservation of these—to gather up whatever fragments can be found—whatever will give us a glimpse of the customs and manners and employment of the early occupiers of these lands ; we wish to bring them, as it were, into a focus, and make them useful to present and future times. Individual effort, however, can do but little. Let us, then, put our shoulders to the wheel ; let us found an Association creditable to ourselves, and creditable to this now opulent part of West Yorkshire ; let us make it worthy a respectable position among the many useful Societies which shed a lustre around our native land."

On the same occasion the design of the promoters was further explained, in a paper read by Mr. H. J. Morehouse, who referred to the flourishing towns of Wakefield, Dewsbury, and Huddersfield, and the districts immediately surrounding them, as possessing considerable historical interest, though as yet their large stores of documentary and other evidences have remained unsought and apparently uncalled for.

" We feel sure," he added, " that the time has now arrived when this great work ought to be begun. The rapidly increasing wealth and importance of the district demands it. Let it be pushed with vigour ; further delay may involve the irretrievable loss of important documents. The quiet recesses where such evidences were wont of yore to be kept, are being invaded with a vandal's touch. Not a few instances could be furnished of the wholesale destruction of family papers, without taking the trouble of making even a cursory examination.

" A painful instance of this kind," said he, " has just come to our knowledge in connection with a family of great antiquity and high social standing, several of its members having held offices of distinction and important trusts during some periods of our national history. Could it be

supposed possible that a large quantity of valuable papers and letters should be summarily committed to the flames—many of which referred to the time of the great Civil War ; some of them written by Sir Thos. Beaumont, Knight, while filling the office of Deputy-Governor of Sheffield Castle ? Doubtless part of them would be confidential correspondence.

“ Let us, therefore, no longer deceive ourselves by placing too much confidence in the times we live in, that all scattered evidences of former ages will be duly taken care of and appreciated, and that another generation will have more time to attend to and look after them. Our knowledge and intercourse with the world is constantly reminding us of the fallacy of such hopes ; and if we neglect to perform our duty posterity will charge the sin upon us.”

The first work undertaken by the Association was the direction and superintendence of excavations at Slack, the results of which form the subject of the first paper of the Journal.

A collection of MSS. was also commenced, to which important additions have from time to time been made, comprising original documents, manuscript notes and papers of various kinds communicated to the Association, and a department for the reception and registering of ancient deeds is already in contemplation.

At a special meeting, held January 30th, 1867, the area of operations was still further extended, and it was determined, with a view to the permanence of the Association, to place all life-members’ subscriptions as a separate fund, to be permanently invested, and the interest thereof only applied for the general purposes of the Association. The Rules of the Association were accordingly altered, and assumed the form in which they now appear, and the Council are able to say, that, although among matters equally interesting and important a preference is given to what relate to the south-western and most neglected part of Yorkshire, papers and information connected with any portion of the county are now received and recorded.

A valuable Library of Antiquarian and Topographical Books, bequeathed to the Association, in 1867, by Miss Turner of Hopton, has formed a nucleus for many additions which have been made to it by societies, authors and others,

and become the commencement of a collection to which, it is hoped, copies of all books relating to Yorkshire may find their way. These acquisitions, and the excursions made to places of interest in the years 1867 and 1868, have induced an accession of members, and an increase of income, sufficient to justify the publication of the Transactions. For these the title of "*The Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Journal*" has been selected and approved of by the Associates, who are now gathered from nearly all the principal towns in the West Riding, and from some beyond its limits.

It will be the desire of the Council, in selecting papers for publication, to prefer such as treat of original discoveries and unpublished documents, to disquisitions on subjects which have already received attention ; and from so wide an area as the largest county in the kingdom there ought to be no lack of materials of sufficient importance to make the Journal a success.

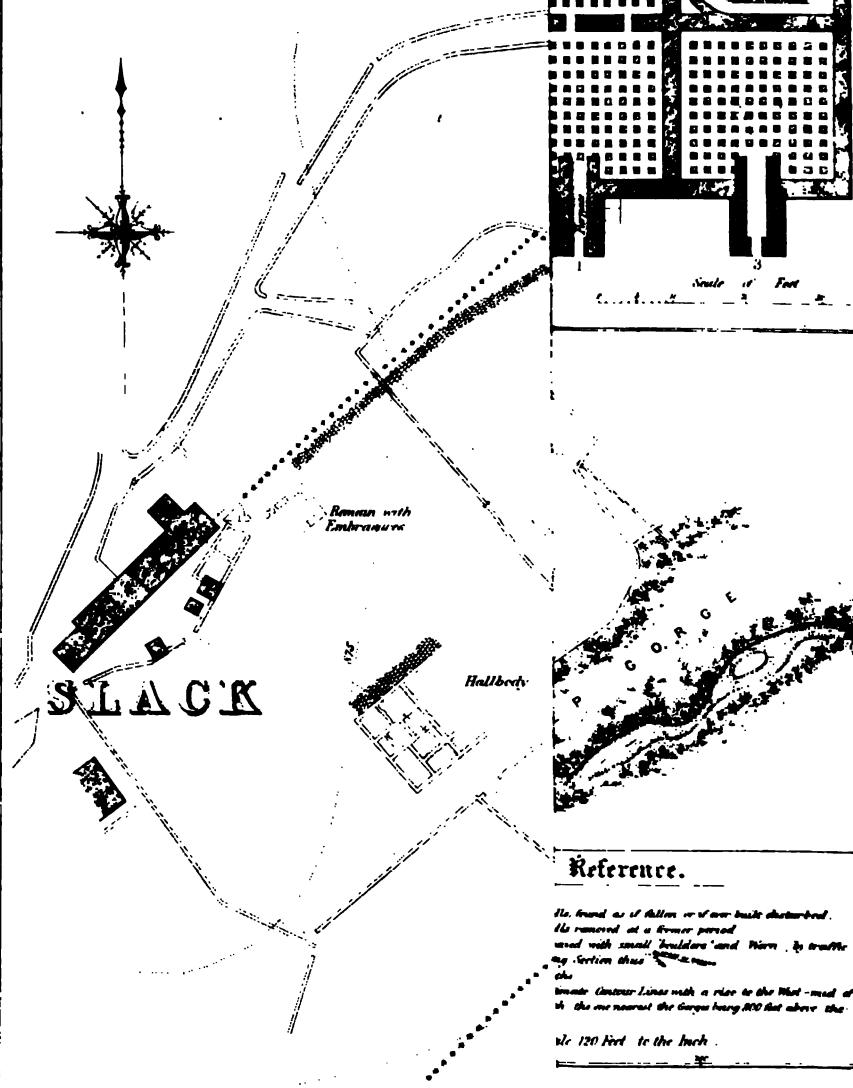
In thus offering an organisation to the whole county, the Council hope that they are providing a centre to which all Yorkshiremen who are interested in Archaeology and Topography may be attracted. There ought to be no reason why Yorkshire should, in this respect, be behind other counties where Associations of a like character have long been at work.

[*The Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Journal* is edited under the direction of the Council of the Huddersfield Archaeological and Topographical Association, but the writers are alone responsible for the statements and opinions contained in their respective papers.

All literary communications, original documents, including ancient charters, deeds, inventories, or wills of historical value, notices of archaeological discoveries, and other papers relating to Yorkshire, intended for the *Journal*, should be addressed to the Hon. Sec., Mr. Fairless Barber, Castle Hill, Rastrick, near Brighouse.]



PLAN SHewing
DISCOVERIES IN 1865-6 AT
SLACK,
THE SITE OF A ROMAN STATION,
SUPPOSED TO BE THE
CAMBODUNUM OF THE ITINERARIES.



Reference.

No found as of fallen or over-bank disturbed.
It removed at a former period
and with small boulders and worn by trampling
the
made Cunard Lines with a rise to the West - and of
the one nearest the Gorge being 800 feet above the

at 120 feet to the back.

ON THE ROMAN STATION AT SLACK.¹

By FAIRLESS BARBER, Hon. Sec. to the Association.

THE Roman station at Slack, in Longwood, in the parish of Huddersfield, is believed to be the Cambodunum of the Itineraries, but the degree of certainty now existing on the subject has not been attained without much controversy, in which the eminent antiquaries, Camden, Burton, Gale, Horsley, Watson, Whitaker the historian of Manchester, Whitaker the historian of Leeds, and more recently, the late Rev. Joseph Hunter, have taken part. In their several works are to be found exhaustive arguments on the data before them, and the memoir "On the site of Cambodunum," by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, in the 32nd vol. of the *Archæologia*, supplies a summary of the different opinions that had been held up to the year 1846.

In this memoir Mr. Hunter arrives at the conclusion that the claim of Slack must henceforth be abandoned, and that it is at Greteland that we ought hereafter to fix the site of the long-lost station. It is the purpose of this paper to supply data rather than arguments, but it is proper here to remark that Mr. Hunter's conclusion is arrived at on a very bare balance of probabilities, in which his own opinion as to the suitability of the Greteland site is allowed to turn the scale in its favour, while he omits to consider that the remains at Slack are far greater and more extensive, and moreover situated on a Roman road in the required direction, of which clear traces still exist in the immediate vicinity. It may also be stated, that Mr. Hunter observes, "that all idea of actually tracing this Iter by *indicia* of it still remaining is vain." This may be true, speaking of the

¹ Communicated to the Section of Antiquities, at the Annual Meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute, held at Kingston-upon-Hull, July, 1867.

Iter as a whole, but if we once admit that as civilization progressed a Roman road would be likely to form, as this still does in parts, an artificial local boundary, we have a clue to the probable line which may be worth following.

At Slack itself, the Roman road is still the boundary between the important parishes of Halifax and Huddersfield, and the occurrence of Maplin Cross, a boundary cross, (probably more ancient than any parochial divisions,) close to the line of the road, where its site is still marked by a short stone pillar, placed there for the purpose, suggests that ancient crosses may be found at other points in the true direction. Thus, at Rastrick, from three to four miles east, we find another ancient cross, and on the hill-side, sufficiently near it, are traces of a road in the cultivated ground, still distinctly visible, and always spoken of by the inhabitants as the "old road." About two miles further east, over a ford still existing across the river Calder, in the line of this "old road," we have another ancient cross, called Walton Cross, on the boundary between Dewsbury and Birstal, and, about a mile to the east again, is Cleckheaton, where a Roman camp formerly existed ; while at Beeston, close to Leeds, is a place called Cross Flatts. It is said also that other crosses, or indications of crosses, occur in the interval. In this way, we may infer that the road took a direct course to Leeds, where indications of Roman occupation exist to a greater extent than is generally supposed, and where by some the Legeolium of Antonine's Itinerary is placed, instead of at Castleford.

Certain it is, that the line thus indicated is the most direct that could be taken to Tadcaster, and that though all the crosses mentioned are not now, like Maplin Cross and Walton Cross, on actual boundaries, they are all very ancient ; Rastrick Cross and Walton Cross, at any rate, being as ancient as the existing early remains at Dewsbury, attributed to the Saxons. Unfortunately only the bases remain, but these are massive, and richly sculptured with foliated and interlacing patterns.

This method of arriving at the probable direction of this Iter may be fallacious ; but many other arguments might be urged in favour of the line thus indicated, at any rate between Slack and Leeds, and the idea is suggested as one worth following, though for the purposes of this memoir it is

unnecessary, even if time would permit, to pursue it further.² Enough has been said to shew that the position of Slack possesses antiquarian features of more than ordinary interest; and though the recent excavations there have not yet added much to what Watson and Whitaker have already described, they have at any rate reopened and exhibited in considerable detail to the present generation the indications which Watson and Whitaker examined under less advantageous conditions.

The plan (see map) is reduced from an accurate survey, on a scale of 30 feet to the inch, of the traces recently brought to light; but it shews the eastern portion only of the area over which the remains are believed to extend.

The enclosure near the farm house is called the Croft, and the indications shewn there no doubt represent the remains referred to by Watson as "The Hall Body." The three other fields to the east of the croft are "The Eald Fields," and it was at the intersection of the three fences of these that the altar to Fortune, mentioned by Watson, was discovered, which it is only reasonable to suppose was originally in some manner connected with the building there shewn.

This building will be better understood by a reference to the larger plan and section (see map), and to it might properly be added another hypocaust, further to the east, found in January, 1824, removed at the instance of Dr. Walker, our eminent local antiquary, and re-erected in the grounds of B. H. Allen, Esq., Green Head, Huddersfield, where Joseph Beaumont, Esq., the present occupier, most kindly permits its inspection by the curious.

It will be seen that these remains exhibit the ordinary arrangement of a Roman hypocaust. The south-west room was that first opened, and here in one corner a small portion

² The argument from the ancient crosses is not intended to do more than support the antiquity of the roads on the line indicated, and may be thus summarised:—Whatever the object of the crosses, they would be placed where readily accessible (all that have been mentioned are near cross roads), and when they are met with at such short intervals, it is reasonable to assume that one of the roads leading to them would follow a continuous course, and connect

cross with cross, and however ancient the crosses, more ancient still would be the road thus continuously connecting them.

Mr. F. A. Leyland, of Halifax, who has paid great attention to this subject, has arrived at the same conclusion as the writer, for reasons stated in a paper read in 1861, at the 57th meeting of the W. Riding Geological and Polytechnic Association.

of the floor remained perfect, shewing the arrangement of pillars of small square tiles, bearing a larger tile as a cap, and then a larger slab nearly 2 feet square : a series of such slabs covered the area and supported a thick layer of strong concrete, large masses of which, broken in, were presumed to have been disturbed by Mr. Whitaker in the researches recorded in his History of Manchester. In the next chamber opened (No. 2) none of the concrete remained *in situ*, but traces of the pillars, nearly all of which were of stone rudely squared, were found. This chamber had been heated from No. 1 through two arches, the sides and springers of which are still in position. Immediately to the north of No. 2 a concrete floor was met with, raised on debris to the level of the upper floor of the hypocausts ; and in the north-east corner of the building, level with the lower floor of the hypocausts, was a slab of concrete, with a lip all around, shewing that there had once been raised sides round it. This slab was quite perfect, and bore traces of having been worn with water : its dimensions are 13 ft. by 6 ft. The removal at a previous time of the stones composing the surrounding walls had destroyed the sides ; but there can be no doubt that this slab was once the bottom of a bath, which, when complete, must have been an interesting specimen of Roman work. When water was poured on to it, by buckets full, it followed the lines worn by use in the surface, and found its way at once to the N.E. corner into a drain, the existence of which was not previously suspected.

The hypocaust in No. 3 is similar in all respects to No. 1, but heated independently. No. 4, on the other hand, has been heated from No. 2, and bears traces of alteration, which may be noticed in detail.

The original floor is of concrete, on a level with the lower floor of the hypocausts. Upon this, at a period subsequent to the original erection of the building, has been deposited a layer of rubbish about a foot in thickness, and on this another floor, composed of red tiles, has been laid, and on this again has been raised a shallow hypocaust with shorter pillars, some of stone and some of tile, bearing a floor level with the upper floor of the rest of the building. To the north of No. 4 there appears to have been a small open yard, under which the drain above referred to ran. The covers of it are still in position, and one of them is pierced

with four holes, like a modern dish stone, to receive any surface water from the area.

It was hoped that the debris on which the concrete floor near the bath is raised, and the rubbish under the tile floor in No. 4, would yield some coin or other remain that might indicate the date to be assigned to their deposition, and on a more complete examination they may possibly do so. In the debris under the concrete have been found several pieces of wall stucco, made of fine lime, with small particles of brick and brick-dust mixed with it. In some cases layers can be detected, and in all a fine smooth surface has been obtained by rubbing; so that it is clear there had been a permanent and somewhat finished structure either stripped or destroyed which supplied the debris. The tiles also forming the middle floor of No. 4, though flat on the surface, are found on the under side to have had flanges, as roof tiles, which have been broken away, either by design or accident, before they were laid on their present bed.

The other indications in the survey are either paved roads or foundations of walls, one of which is battered at a considerable angle, and appears to have had a trench outside it. This is in a direct line from N.W. to S.E., and forms part of one side of an oblong, about 320 ft. by 450 ft., the angles and lines of which are clearly discernible in the present surface of the land.

A singular remain close to the farm-house requires special notice. Supposing the oblong above mentioned to be the original camp, this remain would be near the centre of the north side of it, the one nearest to the Iter, and its position is thus associated with the probable entrance to the station. The shape of this remain is rectangular, with embrasures at regular intervals of 4 ft. 6 in. in the external wall. These embrasures are about 6 in. wide on the outside, and rather more than 2 ft. within. They commence level with the original groundline externally, and with the floor of the building on the inside; about 2 ft. in height of the walls remain, and there is nothing to shew that the embrasures may not have been considerably higher. Seven have already been opened, and as excavations are continued further westward, more may be found. No explanation of the object of these openings has been suggested, and it was at first thought that they might form part of a structure much later

in date than the station, but on a close examination the walls were found to rest on the original surface, where fragments of Roman tiles and bricks in large quantities still remained as they had fallen.

In construction all the walls are very rude, being built of undressed stones laid for the most part in tempered clay, and even the battered wall, where workmanship was necessary in order to get the chamfered edge in the different courses of stone forming the slope, is of the rudest kind. The bricks and tiles on the other hand are excellent, and have been made with great care and skill. They exhibit all the varied forms that would be used in the flues, pillars, and floors of the hypocausts and for roofing purposes, and on several fragments and some whole roof tiles, is found the now well-known impression COH. IIII. BRE., which has been the subject of almost as much controversy as the site of Cambodunum itself—but of this more hereafter.

On the supposed site of the station itself no human remains that can be referred to the Roman period have been found, but about 400 yards to the N.E., near the line of the Iter, and about 2 ft. below the present surface, a sepulchre was discovered in 1866, which is of such an interesting character as to merit a detailed description.

As originally erected, it would present to the eye a large rectangular block of rough walling, 10 ft. long, 5 ft. wide, and 2 ft. 6 in. high. On removing the stones from the upper surface, this block was found to contain a rectangular cavity about 6 ft. long by 1 ft. 6 in. wide. In this were arranged nine roofing tiles, each measuring 21 in. × 16 in., in the following order :—three on each side leaning against each other, so as to form in the section an equilateral triangle with the ground for its base, two vertically at the east end, and one at the west. The flanges of the tiles were placed uppermost; along the ridge and over each joint were ridge-tiles, 1 ft. 6 in. long, with a span of 7 in. at one end and 5 in. at the other. Each flat roof-tile bears on its external surface the stamp COH. IIII. BRE. A similar tomb of tiles stamped LEG. IX. HISP. found near York, 1768, is figured, *Archæologia*, vol. ii. pl. xi.; also in Wellbeloved's *Eburacum*, pl. xi., with a like tomb found at York, 1833, and now in the Museum there. In the angles of the cavity above the tiles was coarse sand, on which the

stones forming the upper surface rested, and beneath the tiles lay the contents of the sepulchre.

These are all preserved, and present fragments of glass (possibly unguentaries) and of an earthenware cinerary urn of the pale colour of an ordinary fire-brick, lumps of charcoal, with a heterogeneous mass of decayed matter containing calcined bones, and a large number of nails of the same type as the ordinary wrought-iron nails of the present day. Some of these had been present in the charcoal during the cremation, or had been in wood subsequently burnt, and the outside of them thus carbonised had been preserved as a shell, while the rest of the nail had oxydised and corroded away.³ There were no indications that cremation had taken place on the spot, and the broken condition of the contents has probably been the result of their collection and removal to the place of interment.

Now that a veritable tomb has been found *in situ*, it is hoped that further researches will disclose others, and that some monumental inscriptions may turn up which will settle conclusively, not only the name and approximate date of the station itself, but the true interpretation of the letters B R E so intimately connected with it. These have, since the time of Camden, been a puzzle to antiquaries. They have been read as signifying Bretannorum, Bretonum, Bre-menensium, Bremetacensium, Brennorum, and Breucorum.

The last reading is supported by a correspondent of Notes and Queries,⁴ subscribing himself "Queen's Gardens," and more recently the Rev. Thomas James, F.S.A., of Nether Thong, near Huddersfield, has advanced the following negative and affirmative reasons for preferring Breucorum to Brennorum, which may be considered as the interpretation second to it in point of probability. "On the negative side," he observes, "that no cohorts of the Brenni, who inhabited a portion of the ancient Illyricum now forming part of Bavaria, are known to have been enlisted by their Roman conquerors. The name Brenni does not occur in the lists

³ The process of case-hardening iron, by bringing it, when in a state of gradually increasing heat, into contact with crushed bones, hoof-parings, or other animal matter, so as to introduce carbon into the open pores of the metal, is well known and commonly used at the present

day: it suggests the idea that the process here has been analogous, though accidental, and that the bones and other matter of the body that would give off carbon when burnt, have contributed to the case-hardening of the nails.

⁴ N. & Q., 3rd series, vol. ix. p. 225.

of Roman legions and cohorts which have been preserved, nor can it be found in any ancient military inscription extant. A collection of the abbreviated Latin sentences which were more frequently to be met with on ancient stones, and marble monuments, and in books, was made by Sertorius Ursatus, a learned professor at Patavia, in Italy, who flourished about the middle of the seventeenth century. It was published in a volume in Paris in the year 1723, and contains upwards of five thousand different inscriptions, with the explanation in full of each added. In this collection there is no cohort of the Brenni mentioned. But, on the affirmative side, the abbreviated titles of three separate cohorts of the Breuci are inserted. The title of the first is COH. III. BREUC. The title of the second is the same as that on the tiles dug up at Slack, namely, COH. III. BRE.; and the title of the third is COH. VII. BREU. It is worthy of notice that the last term in these three examples varies in its abbreviated form, from which it may be inferred that each cohort had a recognised rule of its own for the manner in which it inscribed its designation. The Breuci, of which nation it is maintained that the cohors quarta, equally with the cohors tertia and the cohors septima, above specified, consisted, were of Celtic origin, and inhabited the ancient Pannonia, which is represented by the modern Hungary. They were conquered by the Romans in the reign of Tiberius Cæsar, and being naturally of a warlike disposition, and trained for military service, numbers of their youths were soon draughted away from their own country, to swell the imperial legions in other parts.⁵

In coins and other objects the recent excavations have been singularly barren, when it is remembered that the increased height of the present surface over the original level of the station leaves a layer varying from one to three and even four feet in thickness, in which any objects left on its abandonment might be preserved. Of coins only twelve

⁵ That one cohort, at least, of the Breuci was stationed in this island is clearly attested by the inscription on the funereal stone discovered in 1809 at the Roman station near High Rochester, on the Roman wall, in which the abbreviated form BREUCOR occurs. But whether it was the cohort quarta or the cohort tertia cannot be ascertained defi-

nitely, as the number is indistinct, and a portion of it may have been obliterated. The stone is now built into the wall of the chancel of Elsdon Church, Northumberland. An engraved impression of the inscription is given in the third edition of Dr. Bruce's work on the Roman Wall, recently published, p. 325.—T. J.

have been found that can be identified. These run from Vespasian to Trajan, and comprise one *Judaea capta*. A plain bronze fibula, a small bronze loop with rivets in it, two small hemispheres of white marble, and a bronze enamelled ornament (figured at the close of this memoir) are all that demand notice.

Fragments of coarse pottery and of leaden pipes have been met with, and a large quantity of galena, but this, from its position in a wall of the hypocaust, may have been deposited at a comparatively recent period.

The results above detailed, though meagre when compared with those obtained elsewhere, are not without a direct bearing on the early history of Yorkshire; and this bearing is greatly enhanced when they come to be considered in connection with surrounding remains, and illustrated by an examination of the local etymology.

This at once supplies us with no inconsiderable addition to the arguments in favour of Slack as the site of Cambodunum; for not only does the position satisfy the meaning of the word, "a fortress on or near to a crooked hill," as Mr. Watson and others have observed, but the echo of the name itself may be still detected in the name of an adjoining township, Scammonden, which, on early rolls of the manor of Wakefield, is, as the late deputy steward, Mr. Lumb, has stated, found written "Scamoden." It has also been suggested that Gosport, a place immediately to the north of Slack, is "*Cohortis porta*," a derivation which its position seems to justify, though the British prefix *gos*, little, and the British etymon of our word "porch," might equally explain it.

The word Cambodunum is itself Celtic, and it occurs not only here, among the Celtic Brigantes, but also among the Celtic inhabitants of Noricum, in the Rhœtian Alps, and, singularly enough, not far from a Brigantian lake. This circumstance has given rise to an ingenious suggestion, that the cohort here quartered were Breuci, and named this station after the Rhœtian Cambodunum, from the neighbourhood of which they had sprung. But is it not more natural to infer that our Celtic Brigantes, whose extensive occupation of the district is still testified by Celtic names on every side, had here, on their southern frontier, a stronghold named by them Cambodun, for the same reasons that had influenced their

Celtic brethren in giving the same name to their town ? It may, moreover, and with reason, be maintained, not only that the Brigantes held the forests and hills here in great strength, but further, that it was here that that warlike tribe, after maintaining a doubtful contest with Petilius Cerialis, were met and ultimately subdued by some of Agricola's forces ; and that this was one of the chain of posts which Tacitus informs us were established by that general along the frontier of the several districts which had submitted, with so much care and judgment, that no part of the country, even where Roman arms had never penetrated, could think itself secure from the vigor of the Conqueror.*

As he found at Mancun (as we may call it) and Caer Ebrauc, Celtic towns, which became Mancunium and Eboracum, so here he would find Cambodun and make it Cambodunum.

And if to him we ascribe the first Roman occupation of the site, there are reasons, both negative and affirmative, why the alterations made in it should be considered the work of the Sixth Legion, which came over with Hadrian. It is stated that the fourth cohort of the Breuci were at this time part of that legion. Their name does not occur on the tiles in the broken flanges forming the middle floor of the hypocaust No. 4, but does occur in profusion on the tiles found on the surface.

That a part of the sixth legion was here at a period subsequent to the alteration, is also certain, from the altar to Fortune, which bears the inscription which may be thus read *ex aere*, "Fortuna sacrum Caius Antonius Modestus centurio legione sexto victricis pia fidelis votum solvit lubens munifico." This altar, which has a focus, and a step at the base as if to kneel on, was found immediately over it near the apsidal end of No. 4. What more likely than that the Centurion Modestus, finding the quarters of his predecessor unsatisfactory, should alter them, and mark the commencement of his occupation by an appropriate dedication to the goddess who had favoured him ?

The limits of this memoir preclude further remarks ; a volume might be written on the points of interest above alluded to.

* *See Antiqua, v. 29.*

It is hoped, however, that enough has been said to keep alive the interest felt by archaeologists in the matter, and to record, though somewhat scantily, the results that have attended the labours of the Huddersfield Archaeological Association, under the direction of whose late secretary, the Rev. George Lloyd, F.S.A., the funds subscribed for the Slack explorations have been for the most part expended. All the objects of interest discovered have been collected, and are preserved in a dwelling-house at Outlane, close to Slack, pending their removal to some more suitable place.

ON AN ENAMELED ORNAMENT FOUND AT SLACK.¹

By ALBERT WAY, F.S.A., Vice-President of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

THE most interesting of the minor relics brought to light during the excavations in the "Eald Fields," commenced in 1865, is a little relic of bronze enameled, of which mention has been made in a previous page, and which presents considerable elegance in decoration, and the rich, strongly



Roman Ornament of bronze enameled, found at Slack, Original Size.²

contrasted colouring, that mostly characterises enamels of the Roman period. The central circlet is of small blue, surrounded by a circle of light vermillion; the foliated cruciform ornament within a lozenge-shaped compartment is of the same rich blue; the four surrounding spaces, extending to the margin of the circular head of this pretty little ornament, are filled in with bright red, as before. It is difficult

¹ Communicated to the Association at the Third Annual Meeting and Conversazione held at Huddersfield, 23rd January, 1868.

² This illustration is engraved from a copy by Mr. Way of a drawing by Mr. Fairless Barber.

to define precisely the purpose of this object ; it has, however, doubtless served as an appliance of dress or of harness, and seems formed for attachment to a riband or a strap. Relics of the same fashion have occurred on Roman sites in England, and examples of enameled work, chiefly on *fibulae*, are not uncommon. Amongst many beautiful specimens may be mentioned a little mounted warrior, from Kirkby Thore (*Archæologia*, vol. xxx. p. 284) ; a horse, from Painswick (*Arch. Journ.*, vol. xii. p. 279) ; a *pelta*-shaped fibula, from Leicester (*Ibid.*, vol. xxii. p. 69). The process of art in all is technically termed *champ levé*, the fused vitreous colours being affixed to the bronze in portions of the field that have been removed or chased out. The most precious relic of this beautiful art in Roman times is the cup found at a villa at Rudge, Wilts, and inscribed with the names of stations in Northumberland, *per lineam valli*. It is now preserved at Alnwick Castle. There are several beautiful enameled ornaments in the museums at York, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Caerleon.

ON THE MATERIALS FOR THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE WAPENTAKE OF AGBRIGG.

By the Rev. JAMES RAINÉ, M.A., Canon of York.

Read at the Third Annual Meeting of the Association held at Huddersfield, the 23d January, 1868.

IN accordance with the kindly-expressed wish of the Council of this Society, I have taken the liberty of putting down upon paper some few hints and suggestions relative to the history of this important district of the great county of York. Being myself a Yorkshireman only by naturalisation, I cannot bring to the subject the ardent feelings of a compatriot, but still I cannot refrain from loving the county of which my father was a native, and which has given to his son a home and many a kind friend besides. I know well the intensity of that feeling of affection with which every Yorkshireman looks upon his county ; the very existence of this Society is an evidence of it. It is its past history that has built up Yorkshire's greatness, and you are resolved that the great men and the great deeds which constitute that history shall have a befitting chronicler. The point is, how can this preserving and retrieving of the past be best accomplished ? It is to offer some suggestions on this head that I have the honour of standing before you this evening. They are made in diffidence, as they come from one who has done very little himself ; although he has had the high privilege of having been brought up in the very nest, as it were, of the old county historians of the North of England.

Let us see, in the first place, what has hitherto been done in print for the topography of Yorkshire. Now, every town or city has had a historian or two of its own, some of whom assuredly were not famous in their own generation, nor will they become so in any other. The best of these writers is Francis Drake, who wrote the well-known account of York ; and

next in order to him I am disposed to place Christopher Clarkson and Lionel Charlton, the historians of Richmond and Whitby. There has been no lack of annalists of various degrees of merit in our Yorkshire towns. But with regard to the Ridings of the county it has been very different. First in chronological order, for it is really a county book, I must place the history of Leeds, by Ralph Thoresby, a strange medley of valuable information and curious trifles ; arranged in no methodical way, but abounding with pleasant chat and gossip, especially about the compiler himself. After him we come to his renovator and resuscitator, Thomas Dunham Whitaker, who brought to the service of topography several qualifications of which any historical writer might be proud. He was a finished scholar, with a mind almost fastidiously refined, and no one can open the pages of his works without being delighted and charmed by the liveliness of his fancy, and the vigorous beauty of his style. But here I have said all. To make up a perfect topographer you must have not only grace and variety of diction, but you must have also that without which no man in any sphere of life can rise safely to any eminence whatever, you must have a patient and a plodding spirit. Now Whitaker could paint a landscape in glowing colours ; in taste and art his critical powers are almost unrivalled, his delineations of character are excellent ; but when it came to plodding and hunting for facts, he was completely at fault. To put himself out of his way to seek for minute information was not in his nature, and, even when it was before him, he touched it with a light hand, and glanced at it with an incurious eye. His books, therefore, are very pleasant to read, but they are not county histories. His Whalley and his Craven are his best achievements, and as long as scholarlike and gentlemanly writing is upheld, they will always be sought after and honoured. Of a much less satisfactory character are his edition of Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, and his own *Loidis* and *Elmete*, to which I shall presently allude. Of his last work, the *History of Richmondshire*, I can only speak with a feeling of deep regret that it ever saw the light. It was merely the speculation of some London bookseller, who had some of Turner's imitable drawings, and wanted some letter-press to tell people something of the places that they represented. Of all the county histories that have ever been published,

that of Richmondshire is perhaps the most pretentious and the most defective, and yet the writer, even with his failing powers, had visionary schemes for finishing, in a similar manner, the history of the great county. Last in time, but first by far in rank of all the Yorkshire historians is Joseph Hunter, a name I shall always cherish with the deepest affection and respect. He, more than any other Yorkshireman, has grasped the idea of what the history of a county ought to be, and in his Hallamshire, and Deanery of Doncaster, you will see it carried out. The last-mentioned work, whether it be for style or arrangement, or for the richness and variety of the information that it discloses, is without a peer. It has its defects—the wills at York have only been used through the medium of Dodsworth, and Mr. Hunter knew nothing of the archiepiscopal registers, except from the collections of Torre: with architecture he seems to have had little or no acquaintance, and he had examined but few of the parish registers within the district; but to all the information that was before him, and he was a keen searcher, he applied a sound judgment; and he had a power of weighing evidence, with a simple and winning style of expressing himself, which put him among the greatest topographers this country has ever seen. I shall not waste time by speaking of such trifling and defective productions as the histories of Cleveland and of Holderness; but even if we regard them as covering to a certain extent particular districts of Yorkshire, and counting in all the other histories that can be named, still, after all, we cannot but observe with surprise how large a tract of the largest of our counties has found no chronicler whatever. There have been collectors enough, such as Dodsworth, Hopkinson, Torre, and others innumerable, but then it has generally happened that collectors could not write, and would-be writers could not or would not collect. There has been also a thorough absence of system in the work of many of these collectors. No master mind arose to devise a scheme for a general history of the county, in which the labour of individuals in particular districts might niche itself in, and so men have worked without object, and therefore on no fixed principle, copying and re-copying the labours of their predecessors; putting the new wine into the old bottles, and then trying to cork them up and stow them away. Besides all this, the mere cost of

bringing out volume after volume of county history, has deterred many from so perilous an enterprise as the publishing of any part of such a work. Such labourers as these are not the persons who can afford to put their hands into their pockets, and make their compatriots a present of three, or five, or perhaps ten thousand pounds, by publishing a work for their edification, after devoting to that work some twenty or thirty years of their lives. And so it happens, that because such works as these are not fostered, baser and less worthy coin circulates in their room. If people cannot get wine and meat, they will live on ditch-water and husks. People wish to know something about the places they live in and the great men who lived before them, and if competent writers fail to gratify their curiosity, others of an inferior rank will rush in where their betters fear to tread. But let me guard myself against the semblance of injustice to many writers of local history, who might be classed by some under this category. They wrote their works to supply a local want, and without claiming for them any exalted merit, and, when any bolder and more useful undertaking is begun, these gentlemen would be its heartiest and most valuable supporters. It is the opinion of many, and I cordially agree with it, that the time is now come at which some great effort might be made in behalf of Yorkshire topography, on some general and uniform plan. The printed materials for such a work are tenfold more than they were twenty years ago, and they are almost daily increasing. Months, nay years of labour are thus saved to any conscientious writer of a county history. But there is a more cogent reason still why we should up and be doing, and that at once. For the publication of more record evidences we can afford to wait, but we cannot afford to wait until every ancient church and hall has gone through the horrible process of what is called restoration. It is all very well to miss the green baize, and the curtains, and the pews, and the galleries, and the stoves, and the other delicate reminiscences of the Christianity of the eighteenth, shall I say too the nineteenth century : I shall not weep over the removal of such abominations as these; but I *do* regret, and regret most deeply, that even the choicest works of our mediæval architects should be tampered with or destroyed to please the caprice or the conceit of some modern simulator of their art. In the course of my unhappy

experience, I have known old screen-work used for firewood, old stained glass finding its way into brokers' shops, old gravestones and effigies thrown aside into rockeries or out-houses ; I have known doors and windows, without a flaw or blemish, re-chiseled, or removed altogether, that everything might be uniform ; I have even known church towers and walls condemned as dangerous, and found to be so disagreeably strong that the use of gunpowder was necessary to bring them to the ground ; if such achievements are unknown in this district, then all I have to say is that the diocese of Ripon must be an architectural Utopia. When such barbarities are being committed, it behoves all for whom the beauties of the mediæval designer, and the haunts and homes of our forefathers, have some charm, to preserve them to the utmost ; or if indeed it *is* necessary that they should perish, to take care at least that the pencil should perpetuate what will soon be a matter for remembrance. It is only for such a work as a county history that any series of drawings can be made in a systematic and expeditious way. If we wait for even a few years longer, before we make a beginning, it seems extremely probable that there will be nothing left to draw.

It seems desirable, therefore, for these and many other reasons, that some attempt should now be made to proceed with a county history of Yorkshire on a regular plan. The model for such a work seems without doubt to be Mr. Hunter's History of the Deanery of Doncaster. That is, in point of fact, the only part of the county of York which can be said to have a history at all, and the selection of that book as our pattern is only a fitting tribute of respect to the labours and character of its distinguished author. That arrangement of the county under its several fees and baronies which Mr. Hunter has followed is the only one that can be safely adopted. It is with no small pleasure that I express my belief that for such a project the sinews of war would be in almost every district forthcoming. For several wapentakes of the county the requisite funds have been promised, but the difficulty in these days is in finding persons who are competent to the work. Every wapentake should have a volume at least devoted to itself, and though many may collect the materials for its history, one person only should mould them into a narrative. This is necessary to ensure continuity of

style. It is of course impossible for any one to think of taking to himself several wapentakes of such a county as this; so the only practical way seems to be to entrust each wapentake to some particular person with a staff of assistants under him, and to have some general plan arranged which the various writers and collectors in their different wapentakes will carry out. Before a twelvemonth is over we may expect to see a second edition of the History of Hallamshire under the editorial care of Dr. Gatty, to which all Mr. Hunter's notes and additions will be carefully appended. You will have heard also, and I am sure you will have heard with gratification, that through the munificence of an old friend of yours in a neighbouring town, the parish of Halifax will have the honour of following in the wake of Mr. Hunter, and of appearing before the world in a goodly folio. For this work collections are being now made on an unprecedented scale, and the materials which have been gathered together literally turn the quarto of Watson into waste paper. A regular series of drawings is also being made of all the old halls and buildings in the parish, and nothing will be left undone that will make the volume attractive as well as accurate. Is Agbrigg to hide herself in the dark whilst her sister Morley is thus coming into the light? Dewsbury and Wakefield have a far grander and earlier history than Halifax itself, and there is nothing in that immense parish to compare with Methley, or Thornhill, or Almondbury, or Sandal. The notices of these places and of this town in Whitaker's *Loidis* and *Elmete* are notoriously inadequate. There is nothing else, save two or three histories of the principal towns, several of which will be of use in a more general work. I must not omit a little volume, privately printed by Mr. Hunter, which contains an account of four places contiguous to Wakefield, Lupset, the Heath, Sharlston, and Ackton.

Let us now see what collections there are for the district to which I am alluding. The only native of the wapentake who has made any extensive gatherings for its history, is John Hopkinson, of Lofthouse, whose MSS. are now divided into two parts—one of which is at Eshton Hall, where antiquaries have had at all times a friendly welcome; the other has recently found its way from Heath Hall to the British Museum, where it is accessible to the public at all

times. Next in order are the collections of Nathaniel Johnstone, of Pontefract, M.D., which are in the possession of Mr. Bacon Frank, of Campsal, near Doncaster : these contain much that is of great interest, but they are, most unfortunately, written in a hand so crabbed and obnoxious that even the most practised eye must look upon them with horror and amazement. The MSS. of James Torre, of York, give us some valuable information as to the ecclesiastical history of the district ; and, last of all, passing by a number of collectors of less note and fame, we come to Roger Dodsworth, whose collections at London and Oxford ought to be thoroughly ransacked and examined by any one who takes in hand the topography of Agbrigg, or indeed of any part of the county of York. It will require, however, no little time to go through the many scores of those closely written volumes which form no insignificant portion of the treasures of the Bodleian Library.

But, after all, these that I have mentioned are but notes and copies of documents and papers of various kinds. Let us go to the originals from which they were derived, and see where they exist. In the first place, as to territorial history, the district of Agbrigg seems to have been pretty nearly divided by two great families, the Lacies and the Warrens, and ranges under their great Liberties or Honors of Wakefield and Pontefract. Now the rolls of the great Manor of Wakefield, from the thirteenth century downwards, are still in existence, and contain a full account of the transfer of lands during that long period. They have never been properly examined. There is also in the Public Record Office a grand survey of the Lacy estates in the time of Edward III., which has still to be published ; and in the office for the Duchy of Lancaster, there is an immense mass of papers connected with this district and the Lacies. The Domesday Book is of course in print, and in a week or two's time the Surtees Society will issue a full imprint of the great survey of Yorkshire made by John de Kirkby in the 13th of Edward I., the lists of knight fees, and the *Nomina Villarum* of the time of Edward II., which will add very largely to our stock of information for the history of Yorkshire. We are greatly in want of a full abstract of the *Inquisitions post mortem* for the county, and it is to be hoped that this desideratum will ere long be supplied.

I will tell you now what we have at York. We have a series of archiepiscopal registers extending with scarcely a break, from the time of King John to the present day. We have a collection of wills in many dozens of ponderous tomes from the fourteenth century downwards. We have a series of depositions in the Ecclesiastical Courts, which begin in the fourteenth century. These are only some of the historical treasures which are contained in the grand old archiepiscopal city. For the topography of this district they have never been examined, and I need not tell you what a store of invaluable information they contain.

No insignificant portion of Agbrigg belonged to religious houses, and in their charter-books you will find a full account of the way in which it came to them. Fountains and Kirkstall were represented here in this manner ; to the annals of the first the Surtees Society will in course of time do full justice ; the chartulary of the other is in the office of the Duchy of Lancaster. Of the ancient priory of Nostell there are evidences enough in the possession of Mr. Winn and the nation. Nostell is represented in Agbrigg by the little cell of Woodkirk, which is principally known through its connection with the Towneley Mysteries or miracle plays, with which the canons of that house probably refreshed themselves and their wondering tenants and domestics. About Kirklees there is not much known, but it is a place to which industrious research will give something better than a legendary history. Then there is Bretton, of which there is a charter-book in the possession of Mr. Wentworth, of Woolley ; and at the same place there is a similar collection of evidences relating to the estates of the Cluniac priory of St. John at Pontefract, in both of which MSS., there is sure to be much that relates to Agbrigg. The collections of Dr. Burton, and the unpublished second volume of his *Monasticon Eboracense*, together with all the original charters that were saved from the ruins of St. Mary's Tower at York, are at Burton Constable, near Hull.

We now come to personal and family evidences. As to the extent to which these still exist there must be many gentlemen here present who are far better informed than myself. The papers of the Saviles, the Copleys, the Beaumonts, and other houses of antiquity and worth are, I believe, still in existence. There is much also about the district in the diurnals of Oliver

Heywood, of which Mr. Hunter has only given a brief abstract ; and there is also in existence a diary, of a similar character, drawn up in the seventeenth century by Henry Power, of Wakefield. But I must not pass over the illustrious family of Savile, so renowned in literature and statesmanship, in arts and arms. Some half-dozen years ago when an old Yorkshire manor-house yielded up to the auction-room some of the manuscript treasures which had formerly belonged to the famous Sir Henry Savile, there was among them a history of his family drawn up by himself. It was bought by some gentleman whose name was carefully concealed, but, if it can be traced, it will add materially to the historical information that we possess relative to this part of the county, for a history of the Saviles is to a great extent a history of this wapentake in which they were so largely interested. Their wills are of the most striking character ; many would be curious to know what has become of the precious jewels and plate, the gift of royal and noble personages, which they left to each other as heirlooms. You can see from their monuments what a distinguished race they were. In the first half of the sixteenth century, in the legal proceedings which were taken in this part of the county of York, I find the witnesses every now and then counting time, not from the accession of Henry VIII., or some one of the conspicuous incidents in his too conspicuous reign, but from an affray which took place between the Saviles and the Pilkingtons. One man says that he had good reason to remember it, because his father was then killed ; another says that he brought away from the encounter an arrow sticking in his arm, a little souvenir of the day which he was not likely, I think, to forget.

You have heard enough, I think, to show you that there is a great deal to be done for the history of this district. Do not be alarmed at the magnitude of the task ; there is nothing that exertion cannot effect, and, if a number of labourers combine, the toil will not be great. I look upon you, gentlemen of the Huddersfield Archæological Association, as the guardians of the antiquities of the wapentake, documentary or otherwise. You cannot fail to see how memorials of the past are disappearing daily ; I trust that you will be able to do something to preserve or resuscitate them. In the first place, let me recommend you to have drawings made in a systematic way, which no one

but a professional draughtsman can do, of all the ancient buildings in the district. A few hundreds of pounds will secure this. In the next place prepare a room to be a repository for collections of MSS. and other ancient evidences. If you do this, and guarantee their security, you will get the sweepings of many a solicitor's office, which would otherwise be consigned to the flames. It is impossible to over-estimate the mischief that is being done throughout the country by the wholesale destruction of deeds of all kinds. I think that, with a little pains, the materials for the history of this district may be satisfactorily gathered together. But to do this you must work on a regular plan. Let those who are disposed to work divide the wapentake into certain portions, and let each choose his own and stick to it, helping his neighbour whenever he can. You will do much good by making a complete *monumentarium*, if I may so call it, of every church, and by securing a correct architectural description of the fabric by a competent hand. You will soon find that with all these things, and the documentary and oral evidence that you will constantly be receiving, the portfolio devoted to every parish will swell to a marvellous size. And now let me give you some more counsel and a warning along with it. Have for your aim and object the history of the whole wapentake, and do not be tempted to rush into print too soon, or fritter away your strength by shooting what you find into the columns of newspapers. If you get a repository for papers and deeds, make it sacred to the purpose that you have in view, and let no one in to pick out and transcribe for his own end or aim any of the documents that it contains. This is a duty due to those who have put them into your hands, and it is a duty also to the purpose that you set before you. Unless you are wary on this point you will find nothing left in your record-room but dry and picked bones when you come to look into it in a systematic way. I shall only say a few words more in conclusion. For this labour of collecting materials for a history, if you undertake it, as I hope you will, select a few persons and let those few be competent; do not think of writing till you have collected enough, and bear in mind how desirable it is that when you come to writing you should have one writer. Let the selection of the writer be almost the last thing that you do, for you

may make a sad mistake if you arrange that at the beginning. You have to educate yourselves by your work to be topographers, and no one can say at the beginning who is qualified to take the lead. Even if the work ends with the collecting, the materials that you have gathered together will constitute a body of evidence which is sure, sooner or later, to find its way into print ; and I feel very confident, that when the proper time for the publication of your materials arrives, whatever the expense of giving them to the world may be, in so freehanded and patriotic a county as Yorkshire the necessary funds will be immediately provided.

WAPENTAKE.

The term Wapentake is used in some parts of the north of England, to designate a subdivision of the counties for legal and civil purposes. It corresponds in its meaning to the hundred of the southern counties, and to the cantred of Wales. The name seems to have originated from the practice of *weapon-taking* by the chief of the district, when he entered upon the duties of his office. Thoresby, the historian of Leeds, gives the following explanation of it :—" When a person received the government of a wapentake, at the appointed time and usual place, the elder sort met him ; and when he was got off his horse, rose up to him ; then he held up his spear, and took security of all present, according to custom ; whoever came touched his spear with theirs, and by this touching of armour were confirmed in one common interest ; and thus from" weapons-taking, the districts "were called wapentakes."—*Ducat. Leod.* p. 84.

The south-western division of the West Riding is called the wapentake of Agbrigg, from a small village situate south-east of, and about a mile from, Wakefield. Agbrigg divides the Wapentake into two sub-districts called the Upper and Lower Division. It would be interesting to know the reason why this village was first designated Agbrigg, and also whether there be any event, legend, or tradition connected with its origin. In Domesday Book the name is written HAGEBRIGE.

ON ANCIENT FLINT AND STONE IMPLEMENTS FROM THE SURFACE SOIL OF YORKSHIRE.

By CHARLES MONKMAN, Malton.

Read at the Third Annual Meeting of the Association held at Huddersfield, the 23rd January, 1868.

In this paper I propose to give some account of the Flint and Stone Implements and Weapons found upon the surface, more particularly upon the Chalk Wolds, of the East Riding. The subject naturally resolves itself into three branches. **THE DISTRICT** : **THE PEOPLE** who inhabited it : and **THE IMPLEMENTS** and **WEAPONS** in use by them. My purpose is to dwell more particularly on the last-named topic.

THE DISTRICT.

The flint and stone implements and weapons of Yorkshire are found on the surface of the land, on the Yorkshire Moors and on the Howardian Hills, in the North Riding, but most frequently on the Chalk Wolds of the East Riding. They occur, in fact, more or less plentifully, all over Yorkshire. The moors and wolds are separated by the wide and extensive Vale of Pickering, which, in early times, must have been a vast swampy tract, a sort of "No-man's-land," where the hunter roamed at will. The wolds rise to an elevation of from 700 to 800 feet, and are markedly compact and self-contained, lying exclusively in the eastern division of the county of York. Upon the North Riding moors and upon the Howardian Oolitic Range, the remains of ancient lines of defence, covered ways, or boundaries between tribes, are yet traceable ; and upon the wolds similar remains exist to a very large extent, fringing the brows of the hills for miles, giving the idea that, from their vastness, they have been reared for some other purpose than defence. These ancient earthworks cut the wolds into

sections, and also surrounded them, for traces of their existence are to be met with on all sides.

A survey of the Wold District carries, to the most ordinary observer, the impression that a very considerable population must have inhabited it in early times. Of these people their principal monuments are the earthworks to which I have alluded, certain small forts or camps, some remains of pit-dwellings, and vast numbers of sepulchral tumuli. It is not only by these that the occupation of the district is indicated, but also by the occasional discovery of cemeteries in which the common people have been interred without funeral gift or monument. These are found by accident only; railway works have been mainly instrumental in bringing them to light.

The district to which I refer by the term "The Yorkshire Wolds," may be broadly regarded as being the East Riding of Yorkshire. It is on the Wold hills, and more sparingly in the lowlands, that the flint and stone implements of which I speak are found.

THE INHABITANTS.

Who were the flint-using inhabitants of the Wolds?

This is a question which is in progress of solution. The painstaking and long-continued efforts of the Rev. William Greenwell, of Durham, and of the numerous archaeologists who have accompanied him, are directed to this end. Already it has been shown with tolerable satisfaction by Mr. Greenwell's investigations in tumuli that, in prehistoric and therefore in pre-Roman times, the Wolds were occupied by two races of people, both flint-using races, the earlier exclusively so. The examinations of the long barrows have shown that the people who buried in that peculiarly shaped mound were of a long headed (dolichocephalic) race, totally without knowledge of metals, and possibly practising cannibalism.¹ These people, however, had the

¹ Cannibalism is so repulsive to our ideas that we are loth to accept it as having been a practice with the early people. The long barrows of Scamridge (Yorkshire Moors), of Heslerton Wold, and of Willerby Wold in Yorkshire, investigated by the Rev. W. Greenwell, have (in common with similar mounds in Wilts, Gloucester, Derby, Stafford, &c.) yielded

unburnt bodies, presenting marked peculiarities. The skulls were distinctly dolichocephalous, and some of the bodies had been subjected to violence and mutilation, the bones being broken into pieces, apparently as if by a blow from a stone hatchet or a club, and as if to extract the marrow. Canon Greenwell writes thus of the Scamridge long bar-

knowledge of working flint into most beautiful forms ; and the weapons and implements found in their graves are far more delicately made than those of the later race. This people, judging from the fewness of its monuments, was not very numerous, and seems to have been overcome by a more robust race, the brachy-cephalic, or round-headed people. These buried in the round barrows, and seem not only to have conquered, but subsequently to have mingled with, the long-headed people, as they are found buried together in the same mound. The round-heads were, likewise, flint-using people, but had also a knowledge of metals, using bronze certainly, and most probably, as the Roman period of occupation approached, iron. Indeed, we are told the arms of the people who opposed the landing of the Romans in this country were made of iron.

I regard the people who used the flint implements and weapons now so eagerly collected and studied, as being those of two distinct races who inhabited the district for many centuries prior to the Roman invasion, and whose burial places are the long and round barrows, and the unmarked cemeteries of the Wolds. This view has been disputed by some antiquaries, more particularly by Mr. Thomas Wright, F.S.A., who places the date of the burial mounds to which I have referred, in post-Roman times. That this view is incorrect is shown by the fact that in no case has any trace of Roman influence or civilization been met with, which, had the tumuli been post-Roman, must surely have occurred. The pottery, implements and

row :—“At Scamridge the flesh must have been removed from the bones before they were buried, or they would not have been found displaced in the manner above described. This strange breakage of the skulls and removal of the flesh suggest practices, at the burial of these people, which even historic evidence might lead us to look for. It appears to me that, in these broken skulls and disjointed bones, we have the result of feasts at the interment, where slaves, captives, or others were slain and eaten. In what other way are we to account for the circumstances connected with these deposits ? If they were the bodies of persons slain in war . . . the accidents of war do not account for the scattered state in which the bones are found, and that in cases where no subsequent disturbance appears to

have displaced them. And, though anthropophagism may appear so repugnant to us that we can scarcely realise its ever having occurred in our country, yet it has been so universal that we may, from this very universality, admit the possibility that the early inhabitants of Britain may have practised it.” Mr. Greenwell quotes the authority of ancient writers in support, viz. :—Diodorus Siculus, Lib. v. cap. 32 ; Strabo, Lib. iv. cap. 5, s. 4 ; Plinius, Lib. vii. s. 2, Lib. xxx. s. 4 ; Hieronymus adv. Jovinianum, Lib. ii. It is to Dr. Thurnam, of Devizes, we are indebted for having established the connection between the long barrows and the dolicho-cephalic skulls, as also that the broken skulls from the long barrows are the result of purposely inflicted violence.

weapons are totally distinct from anything of Roman type. The self-same results have been produced by the examination of the burial mounds of the north of Scotland, to which the Roman influence did not extend, and also of those of Ireland, where it is certain the Romans never were. But, supposing the views of those who follow Mr. Wright are correct, where, then, are the graves of the pre-Roman people? They do not exist! I hold it to be impossible that, with the close proximity of the great Roman military station at Malton (? Derventio), and the metropolis at York (Eburacum), several centuries of Roman rule should not have had some effect; yet all trace of Roman influence is utterly wanting. I must assume, therefore, that the peoples who used the flint and stone implements I am about to describe, were the same as those whose tumuli are found upon the Wolds, and in which precisely similar objects are buried, doubtless, with the bodies of their owners. These people we call THE ANCIENT BRITONS.

THE IMPLEMENTS AND WEAPONS.

IN the address delivered by Sir John Lubbock, Bart., F.R.S., etc., to the Section of Primæval Antiquities at the London Meeting of the Archaeological Institute, in July, 1866, he divides the primæval period into four epochs, viz.—the Palæolithic or first Stone age; the Neolithic or second Stone age; the Bronze age; and the Iron age. It is with the second or Neolithic epoch that I have to deal.

The implements of the first Stone age are those of the drift-gravel deposited in the fluviatile beds of ancient rivers. In this early human period the implements were of comparatively rude form, and not ground into shape, and most of the types differ from those of the later or Neolithic age. The merit of having pointed out the difference between the flint and stone implements of the two periods, belongs to Mr. John Evans, F.R.S., F.S.A., who is now engaged upon a work to illustrate the whole of the stone implements of Great Britain.

The Neolithic age is that in which the implements and weapons now to be described were chiefly in use. It is not to be supposed that flint and stone were suddenly superseded

by bronze and iron ; many stone implements, indeed, belong to the metallic period. Mixed with large quantities of sherds of Roman pottery, flints, of the surface forms, have recently been found at Appleton-le-Street, near Malton, in discoveries of extensive floors by the Rev. Jas. Robertson ; and, in several excavations at Malton, in the vicinity of the Roman station, flint implements have been found, but in these cases always below the undisputed Roman remains. They were, however, in very close proximity. But, generally, the second Stone age is that to which, undoubtedly, the bulk of our surface implements belongs. It was a period anterior to (though merging into) that of the introduction of metal ; the period when, as Sir John Lubbock summarises it, polished stone axes were extensively used in Europe, which are distinct from those of the river-drift gravel-beds, and which have not been found in association with the extinct mammalia. It is the period of the Danish shell-mounds, of the Swiss lake-dwellings, and of our own earthworks, tumuli and camps ; the period during which the two races, whose distinct forms of skull are found in the burial-mounds, held rule upon the Wolds.

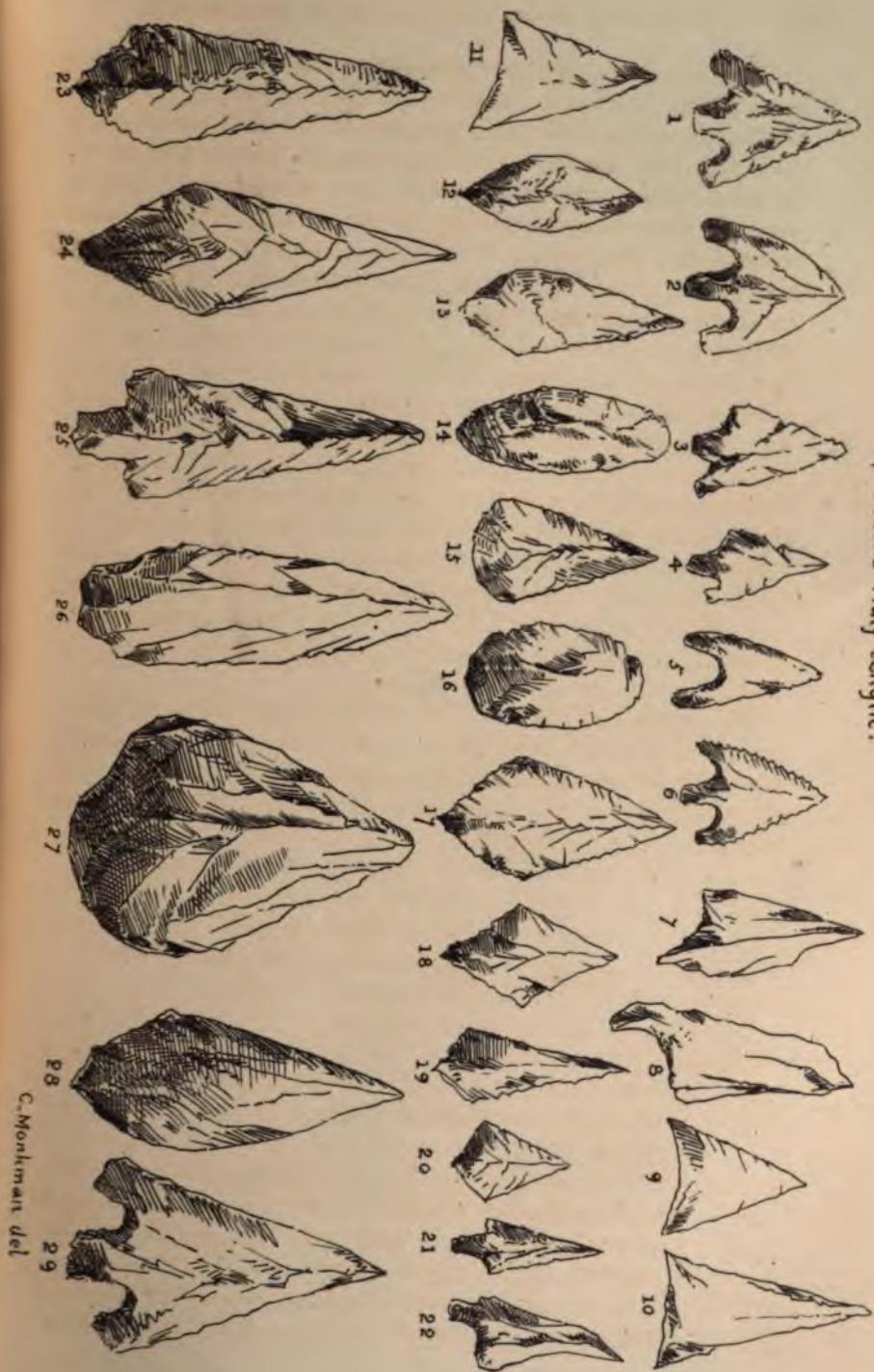
The Stone and Flint relics of the second Stone age form two great orders : Weapons and Implements. These, again, are divisible into several specific classes, each one admitting of sub-division into numerous variations. These are as follows :—

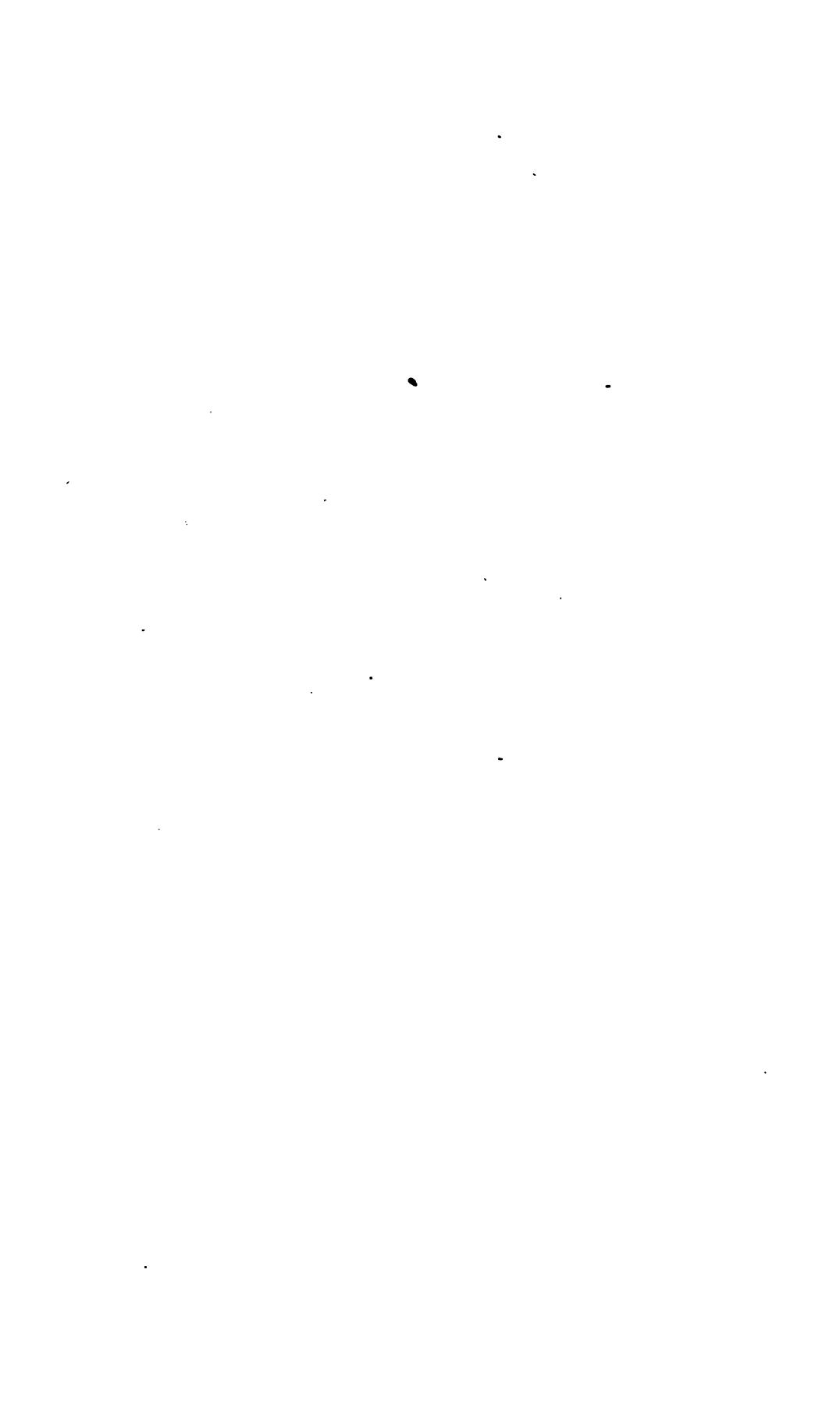
ORDER I.

WEAPONS.	Arrow Points.
	Spear and Javelin Heads.
	Battle-axes.
	Sling-stones.

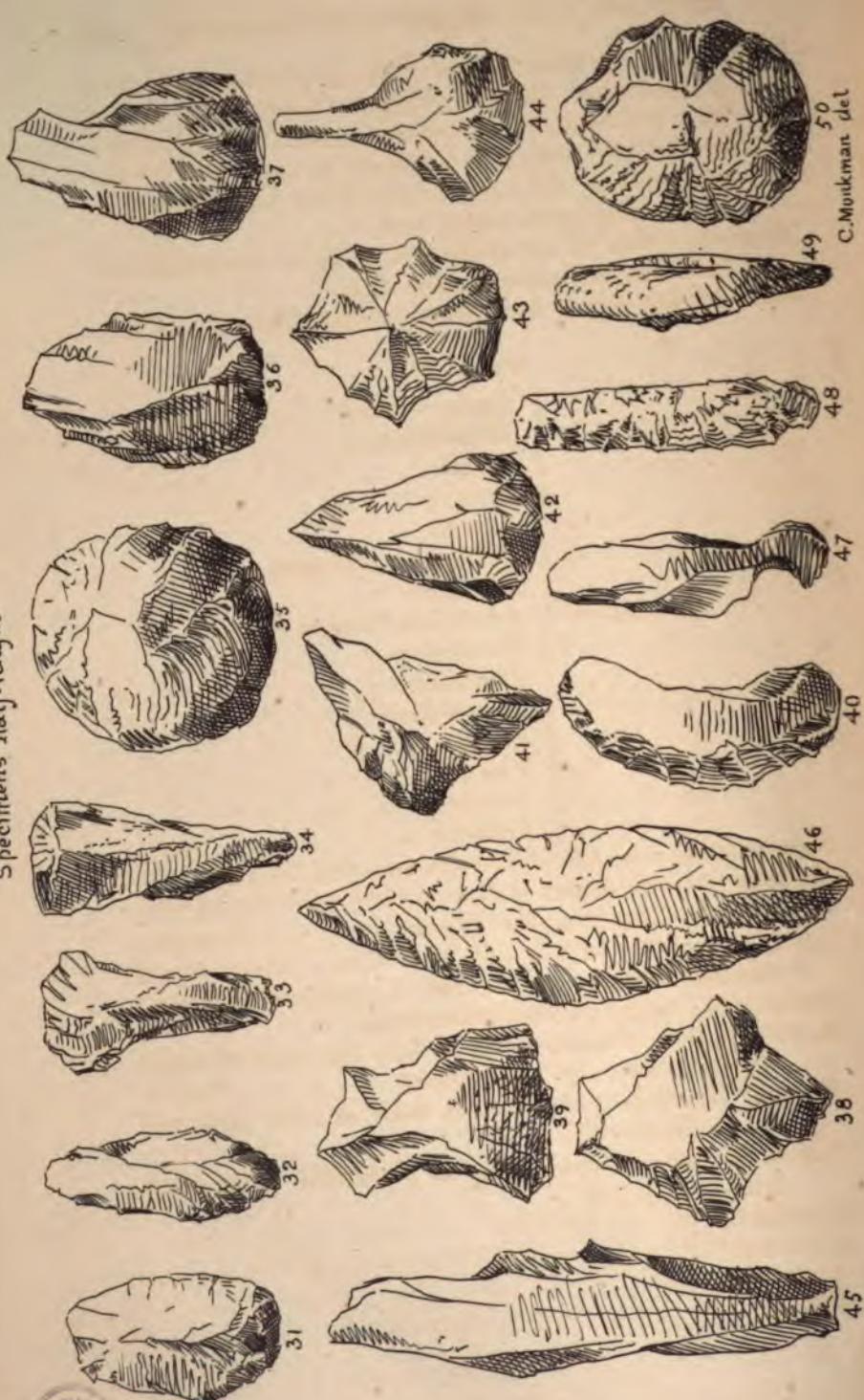
ARROW POINTS are double (Figs. 1 and 2), or single barbed (Figs. 3 and 4), bi-winged (5), serrated (6), single-winged (7 and 8), triangular (9, 10, 11), leaf-shaped (12, 13, 14), pear-shaped (15), oval (16), diamond (17-20), shanked (21-22), or stemmed (21-22), or are simple flakes of required form. The single-winged arrow point (7-8) is now very generally regarded as having answered the purpose of a cutting instrument ; it may have served both purposes, for it would cut the air equally as well as the single-barbed arrow.

Specimens Half Length.





Specimens Half-length



SPEAR AND JAVELIN HEADS (26) are leaf-shaped (24), pointed oval (27 and 28) (ovate lanceolate), or flat (23) with one chipped convex surface. Some of the barbed (29) and other forms are so large that for the purposes of the arrow they must have been too heavy: such are classed here.

AXES are either of the chisel form (55), or are perforated for a handle (hammer-axes) (52).

SLING-STONES vary in form from globular (50) to almost flat.

ORDER II.

IMPLEMENT.	Scrapers and } Thumbflints. } Drills. Saws. Knives. Hatchets and Chisels. Hammers. Adzes and Gouges. Toolstones. Fabricators. Finger-flints. } Punches. } Flakes. Pounders. Rubbers.
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SCRAPERS are oval (31-32) or flake-shaped (33-34).

THUMBFLINTS are round (35), oval (36), pear-shaped (37), angular (38), irregular (39), semilunar (40), triangular (41), pointed (42), or high-backed (43). (Many, myself among other persons, term all "thumbflints" scrapers.)

DRILLS (44), sharp pointed implements.

SAWS (58), long straight flakes of flint, the edges of which are finely and regularly dentate.

KNIVES, are flake (45), worked flake or oval (46), and notched-flake (47).

HATCHETS, chisel-shaped (55), or perforated (resembling battle-axes), (52).

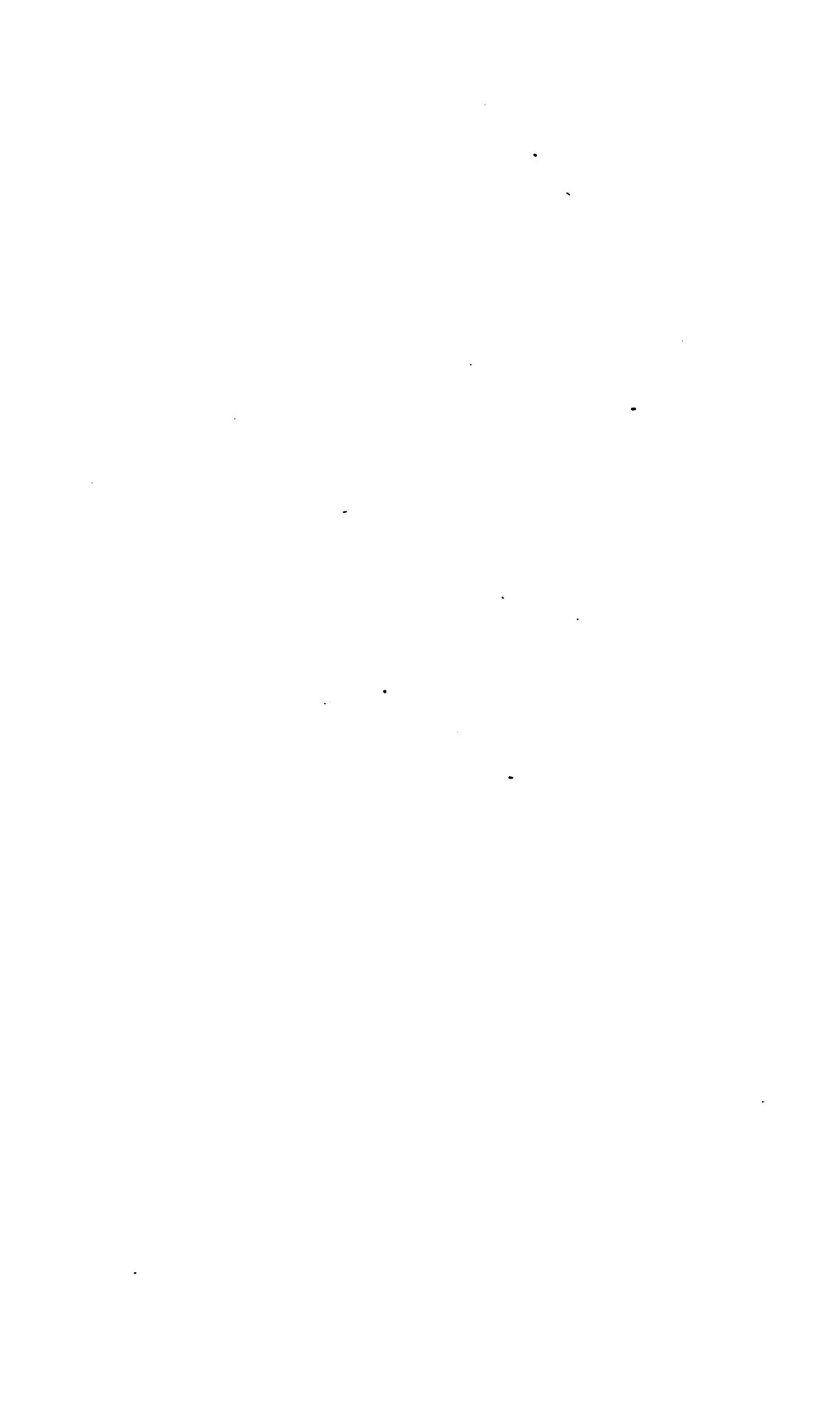
CHISELS (51).

HAMMERS (52).

ADZES (56).

GOUGES (53).







They are usually most elaborately chipped over their whole surface, and this is the case with all descriptions. It is manifest that an ill-formed arrow-point would sail through the air untruthfully, and the hunter's aim would be abortive by the swerving of the mis-shaped instrument. The beauty and delicacy of chipping of these slender and elegant weapons have never been successfully imitated. The noted forger of flint antiquities, Edward Simpson, better known as "FLINT JACK," confesses he has never found out the method by which it was done, consequently his forgeries are worked only *at the edges*. So lately as the end of the year 1866, just before his incarceration in Bedford jail, he asserted the surface chipping to be "a barbarous art, lost with the Ancient Britons." If lost in this country, however, we can go to the tribes of America for the *modus operandi*. In the newly published work of the American wanderer, Mr. George Catlin, "Last Rambles amongst the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and the Andes" (London, 1868), page 187, the method in which the Apachee Indians now manufacture their flints is thus described:—

"Their manufacture of flint arrow and spear-heads is equal, if not superior, to the manufactures of many of the tribes existing," &c.

"Like most of the tribes west of, and in the Rocky Mountains, they manufacture the blades of their spears and points for their arrows of flints, and also of obsidian, which is scattered over these volcanic regions west of the mountains; and, like the other tribes, they guard as a profound secret, the mode by which the flints and obsidian are broken into the shapes they require.

"Their mode is very simple, and evidently the only mode by which those peculiar shapes and delicacy of fracture can possibly be produced, for civilised artisans have tried in various parts of the world, and with the best of tools, without success in copying them.

"Every tribe has its factory in which these arrow-heads are made, and in these only certain adepts are able or allowed to make them for the use of the tribe. Erratic boulders of flint are collected (and sometimes brought an immense distance), and broken with a sort of sledge-hammer, made of a rounded pebble of hornstone, set in a twisted withe, holding the stone and forming a handle.

"The flint, at the indiscriminate blows of the sledge, is broken into a hundred pieces, and such flake is selected as, from the angle of its fracture and thickness, will answer as the basis of an arrow-head, and in the hands of the artisan they are shaped into the beautiful forms and proportions which they desire, and which are to be seen in most of our museums.

"The master workman, seated on the ground, lays one of these flakes on the palm of his left hand, holding it firmly down with two or more fingers of the same hand, and with his right hand, between the thumb and two forefingers, places his chisel (or punch) on the point that is to be broken off; and a co-operator (a striker) sitting in front of him, with a mallet of very hard wood, strikes the chisel (or punch) on the upper end, flaking the flint off on the under side below each projecting point that is struck. The flint is then turned and chipped in the same manner from the opposite side; and so turned and chipped until the required shape and dimensions are obtained, all the fractures being made on the palm of the hand.

"In selecting a flake for the arrow-head a nice judgment must be used, or the attempt will fail; a flake with two opposite parallel, or nearly parallel, planes is found, and of the thickness required for the centre of the arrow-point. The first chipping reaches near to the centre of these planes, but without quite breaking it away, and each chipping is shorter and shorter, until the shape and edge of the arrow-head are formed.

"The yielding elasticity of the palm of the hand enables the chip to come off without breaking the body of the flint, which would be the case if they were broken on a hard substance. These people have no metallic instruments to work with, and the instrument (punch) which they use I was told was a piece of bone, but on examining it I found it to be a substance much harder, made of the tooth (incisor) of the sperm-whale, or sea-lion, which is often stranded on the coast of the Pacific. This punch is about six or seven inches in length, and one inch in diameter, with one rounded side and two planes (flat sides), therefore presenting one acute and two obtuse angles, to suit the points to be broken.

"This operation is very curious; both the holder and the

striker singing, and the strokes of the mallet given exactly in time with the music, and with a sharp and *rebounding* blow, in which, the Indians tell us, is the great ‘medicine’ (mystery) of the operation.”

Thus the method of the manufacture of arrow-heads is preserved to us, and I find from trial on flakes of flint that the system as detailed above is effective. But were Flint Jack taught the method, and were he to become an adept, there is still the great safe-guard, age, to mark the genuineness of our Yorkshire flints. However well Flint Jack may succeed in the matter of formation, he cannot put on the “skin;” time alone can do that. The genuine flints speak for themselves. They have acquired a superficial discolouration according as they have been in contact either with ochreous and ferruginous sands and clays, or in peat, and partake more or less of the colour of the earth in which they are found. On the chalk and limestones they acquire an incrustation of carbonate of lime, rendering even dark flints in some cases quite porcelain-like; and those which have for many centuries been embedded in light silicious sands do not present much change of colour, but have a beautiful glossiness of surface which no amount of polishing can successfully imitate. The “skin” is “skin-deep” only; the slightest tampering removes it and exposes the dark nature of the inner flint. Freshly broken flints are of a dull, leaden colour chiefly, and present no glossy surface. The edges are sharp, too, so that a forgery can be distinguished in most cases by the touch. They never present any incrustation of lime (except where an old flake has been used by the forger, and which only renders the forgery more palpable), they have no dendritic markings, nor do they ever present any ferruginous stains. A false skin invariably yields to soap and water, and in this way ninety-nine out of every hundred forgeries in the long run are detected. The student, though liable to be imposed upon at first, becomes quickly conversant with the appearance of the genuine and the forged flints.

THE SPEAR AND JAVELIN HEADS (figs. 23—29) are larger and longer flakes of flint, more or less elaborately wrought, retaining the leaf, almond or diamond (elongated) shape, more or less modified, of the smaller arrow points. These vary from two to eight or nine inches in length, and are

rarely found perfect, but when so, are of great value. In consequence of the almost general use of heavy iron-toothed rollers, it has become almost impossible to find one of these delicate weapons quite perfect. The modern implements of the Wold farmer indeed are gradually destroying not only the flints, but all other remains—graves, dykes, and camps—of the ancient people.

BATTLE-AXES (52 and 55) are of both flint and stone. The greater part of the stone examples are of greenstone, basalt, or other trappean rock. These are, some of them, chisel-shaped; some are pierced for a handle, and occur of many widely differing forms. They are rare, and are eagerly sought up. Flint Jack has, perhaps, mystified more people with forgeries of this variety of weapon than with any other. The spurious examples are spread throughout the length and breadth of the land, but are now, to the educated eye, distinguishable at once, being smeared with clay or some kind of coating to disguise their newness and imperfections, and, when washed, coming out in all their naked deformity. As with the flint arrows, he fails to give the stone axes their "skin." The battle-axes proper are distinguished from a similar class of implements, by their blunted² edge. That feature was most markedly shown in the autumn of 1867 by a discovery in a tumulus on the Wolds, near Weaverthorpe, opened by Mr. Greenwell, of a most perfect specimen of a battle-axe with an interment. This weapon had evidently never been in use: the head was square, like the modern geologist's hammer, and the edge was not sharpened, as if for cutting, but was purposely and carefully blunted; the face of the thin end, indeed, would be nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ inch across. The axe was pierced in the usual way, the eye being very carefully made, and narrowing from each side towards the middle.

SLING-STONES (50), of flint chiefly, are nodules, chipped over their whole surface, and varying from an almost globular form to all degrees of flatness, down to thin flakes chipped to two convex surfaces, and then running closely into the class of implements known as circular or oval worked flake knives. Sling-stones vary much in size from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 3 inches in diameter. It is a remarkable fact that, as

² I have no specimen for illustration.

regards the smaller globular forms, during my flint gatherings on the Wolds and elsewhere, I have always found the sling-stones most plentiful at a short distance (50 to 200 yards away) from old intrenchments. In some cases sling-stones and "cores" (the former being often truncated cores, worked up and utilised), occur very plentifully where no entrenchments exist. These, accompanied as they often are by a profusion of simple flakes and chippings of flint, suggest the locality to have been a flint factory, precisely as with the Indians of the present day.

IMPLEMENTS.

In the Second Group a very wide range is afforded for classification.

SCRAPERS (31—34) and THUMB-FLINTS (35—43) present the greatest variety of form. Some are long and quite narrow, but generally they are broad and sometimes thick flakes of flint, upon which the conchoidal fracture, at the point of percussion, is very prominent, and that surface of the flint is always (or very nearly so) left quite smooth and unwrought, just as struck off from the matrix. At the opposite edge—that is at the edge furthest from the conchoidal fracture—and upon the opposite or upper surface, they are (often very finely and carefully) chipped so as to round the end and bring the edge to a bevel, indeed so as to leave the edge very sharp—almost a cutting edge—in some specimens, but some have the edge worn away and polished by use as "scrapers." The greater number, however, of these implements are simply oblong flakes, the upper surface showing the facets left by the previous flakes, and the chipping being confined to the rounded end or edge. There are, however, exceptions. I have some round and oval forms which are chipped all round and not at one part of the edge only, and in these cases the conchoidal fracture has also been chipped away. In the most elaborate specimens, the upper (as distinguished from the conchoidal) surface is frequently as carefully chipped as the arrows, and as among them so also among scrapers, those most delicately worked are most scarce and valued. These implements occur more frequently in the soil than any, and they far outnumber other forms in every collection. Upon the Yorkshire Wolds they are invariably made of flint. By some they are sup-

posed to have been used in the hand, and the forms more or less circular have thus become widely spoken of as "thumb-flints;" and this view would seem strengthened by the fact that in specimens where the conchoidal fracture has been too prominent, it has been chipped down in order to make the plane of the flint suit the forefinger. By others they are regarded as being "strike-a-lights," and, again, as "fabricators;" and that they have served for some such purpose as that last named, is shown by the bruised edges of many of them, which has given rise to the term "used" scrapers. They have also been regarded as being "sling-stones," but their form would render them of little use for that purpose, as it would cause them to swerve in passing through the air. Round scrapers ("thumb-flints") vary in size from one-third of an inch to three inches in diameter. They are, therefore, occasionally no larger than a "threepenny bit," and some of these very small forms show most elaborate working. It is indeed difficult to imagine any use to which these very small ones (called "button" scrapers) can have been put: modern dandies have formed them into shirt-studs and wrist-buttons! In the Rev. William Greenwell's account of his 1864 diggings in tumuli (Arch. Journal, vol. xxii.), that gentleman thus writes: "The 'thumb-flint' must have served for several purposes, as it is, of all implements, by far the most numerous. One use, probably, was to scrape hides, to prepare leather, and to make pins and other articles of bone; they might also serve to fabricate arrow-heads and knives." It is now generally believed that scrapers, or thumb-flints, are fabricators, the bruised edges to wit. If merely, as has been suggested, strike-a-lights, what need for the careful chipping so many of them show? Sir John Lubbock, in his Pre-Historic Times, p. 71, figures a modern Esquimaux "*scraper*" (nearly oval), with the remark that "these modern specimens are in form *identical* with the old ones." I ought to record that in some cases I have seen long scrapers notched, as if for lashing to a handle.

DRILLS (44) are made from both broad and narrow flakes, tapering to an elongated point, which is carefully chipped into a regular form, about the thickness of an ordinary pen-holder. Some of these implements have the piercing point an inch long; others are much shorter. Great numbers of

pointed, elaborately-chipped implements approaching the drill-form, are classed as "drills," simply because their use is unknown. "Piercers" and "tools" are designations frequently adopted for all pointed worked implements not easily referable to a particular use. The drill proper, with the long piercing point, is a rare implement, and would seem to have been formed for use in the hand; the pointed flakes and other flints are more numerous, and the flake piercers seem as if intended to be handled by insertion into either wood or bone. Occasionally a fine form of drill, combining a pointed implement and a scraper, is met with, but these occur but rarely.

KNIVES (45—47). These are various in form. The simple narrow flake is an excellent knife. In some cases the flake is beautifully chipped over one whole surface, and occasionally on both sides, then forming an implement of great beauty. Knives take many forms, from the simple unchipped flake to the highly wrought, elongated oval, chipped on both sides (46). The latter form runs very closely into the form of the thin spear or javelin head. Flake-knives are sometimes notched on one or both edges for the thong or string which fastened them to the handle (47).

HATCHETS (55) are chisel-shaped, perforated or otherwise, are of both flint and stone, and resemble the axes. (*See Weapons, p. 34.*)

HAMMERS (52) are of stone.

ADZES (56) and **GOUGES** (53) are of flint and stone.

TOOLSTONES (54). These are simply flat, eggshaped, sea pebbles, of the quartzose rocks, upon which the only work is as regards the eye, which is always most carefully pierced from each side, narrowing slightly towards the middle, so as to secure the true fitting and fastening of the handle. These are, doubtless, the "sledge-hammers," and when well and skilfully wielded would be effective as a tool and most formidable as a weapon. These, Flint Jack has never forged, and when that worthy was last in Malton, November or December, 1866, I incurred his displeasure by refusing to show him a "toolstone," an implement of which he had heard but which he had never seen.

FINGER-FLINTS (PUNCHES and FABRICATORS, 48, 49) are similar kinds of implements, although under the latter name

are grouped all kinds of flints having bruised edges, which are not referable to scrapers or sling-stones. The finger-flint, I imagine, corresponds with the "punch" of the American Indians. Finger-flints—so named from their shape—are long, slightly curving flints, mostly well and carefully chipped, and having rarely one end cutting, or chisel-like, and the other more frequently rounded or smoothed, sometimes indeed highly polished. It has been objected that if finger-flints are punches, then the end found polished ought rather to have been bruised. Again, however, it is urged that there is no evidence the early people used bone "punches," or we might reasonably expect that some such implement must have been found. Of the finger-flint, Mr. Greenwell (in the number of the Archaeological Journal previously quoted) says: "A long narrow instrument, rather like a finger in shape, which in some cases has one end sharp, and in all (?) has one end smoothed by continual friction, I am inclined to think was used in dressing hides, the sharp end for removing the loose parts of the skin, the smooth end for rubbing down the seams when the leather was made up into a garment." Mr. E. T. Stevens, of Salisbury (Blackmore Museum), in a recent letter to me suggests that the finger-flints may have been used for smoothing the edges of the eye of drilled implements. When it is recollect that wood and sand would polish equally well, and if finger-flints were the polishers they ought to be worn at the sides,³ and not at the ends, to regard them as being punches seems to be nearest the mark, especially when the account given by Mr. Catlin is considered (as to the use of the bone punch by the Indians), and the Yorkshire finger-flint seems most properly placed as a fabricator for the chipping of arrows and delicate flint weapons and implements into shape. The "fabricators" so named are a coarser and less carefully formed implement than the finger-flint. They *have* the ends bruised—that is, "used." They occur in all shapes, from the coarse, rough finger-flint, to the angular and irregular scraper.

FLAKES (45) are either waste pieces, or arrow points, or spear points, or knives, according to shape. They are just

³ Since this paper was read I have seen very fine specimens of finger-flints in a collection of Mr. Ed. Tindall, of Brid-

lington, which are considerably worn at the sides, as well as at the ends.—C.M.

as struck off, without working or chipping, except occasionally where the conchoidal fracture has been too prominent, and where it has been found requisite by a few chips to reduce it. In some cases it is chipped into a shank-like (stemmed) projection, as if for insertion in a socket or for lashing to a handle. Many of the larger flakes are very formidable weapons or effective implements, and the smaller ones have, doubtless, been shot away as arrow-tips. Some of the larger flakes have notches cut near their base as if for holding the string which fastened them to a handle. Of course, from the number of waste chippings, "flakes" occur more numerously than fabricated flints; so numerously in some cases as to indicate the site of a flint factory.

SAWS. These are long straight flakes of flint, the edges of which are regularly and carefully toothed, saw-fashion (58). For a long time "saws" have been regarded as myths; specimens showing the regularly dentated edges have, however, recently been discovered, in tumuli and on the land, all *worn*, polished, and "skinned" alike, which are quite convincing, and saws are now generally admitted among the classes of flint implements. They can only have been of use in sawing bone or horn, for making the thong-notches in a bow, or the arrow slit in an arrow-shaft.

POUNDERS, RUBBERS, OR CORN CRUSHERS (57), are mostly water-worn pebbles from the sea-shore, with the ends or sides rubbed flat and more or less bruised or polished by use.

WHORLS of stone and pottery are sometimes found. They are double convex and are carefully pierced in the centre. They are regarded as indicative of a knowledge of spinning.

There are other enigmatical forms of flint and stone which are not easily named or described. Some appear to be minute copies of larger forms, and such are known as "toys."

The flint and stone implements and weapons which I have described are found by thousands on some parts of the Wolds. In odd places manufactories of flints are indicated, because, in addition to those forms available for use, large and preponderating quantities of waste chippings and refuse cores are found. Among these the highly wrought implements are scarce. They would be most carefully preserved, not used at random, and most probably resought,

what possible value are Flint tools which much labour has not been expended yet so numerous as to suggest the idea that when once broken or bent away they were not repairable - although the occurrence of secondary worked flints does point to a gathering of old flints and their re-use, especially in the walls of the flinter. To show that elaborate worked implements and weapons would be carefully preserved and valued it may be mentioned that I have seen it stated that a gentleman who assisted in defining the boundary between Canada and the United States found the greatest difficulty in inducing an Indian to part with a fine flint dagger he carried at his belt. The flint had been at his disposal for many generations, and its value lay in its elaborate ceremonial character.

In like manner the more beautiful weapons would be equally valued by the Ancient Britons as they now are by collectors.

The flint ~~suggets~~—the raw material—must have been derived from the heavier clay on the coast, or from the rolled pebbles the drifts of the chalk, formed by the waves of the German Ocean. It is however, rarely that the native flint of the chalk has been used. The Indians (we are told) carry their supplies of stone very long distances : the Britons in Yorkshire would not be under that necessity. In many places on the coast, at Bridlington in particular, flint implements abound, and, singularly, not only the Ancient Britons, but their despoiler, Flint Jack, have both made Bridlington the mart for the supply of the “raw material”—flint nodules and stone boulders.

“Necessity is the mother of invention,” it is said, and this must account for the fact that we find the primitive peoples in all countries to be flint and stone users. The remarkable point is that the fabricated implements of peoples on opposite sides of the globe should differ so slightly as to form and manufacture. Doubtless, careful study of the weapons and implements of aboriginal tribes yet on the earth may throw more light than we at present possess, upon the uses and purposes of many of our Yorkshire flints. To say, as some persons have done, that they are of accidental and not of human origin, is as absurd as to say the Sheffield blade stamped “Rodgers” is not a product man's handiwork.

ON THE FINDING OF FLINT IMPLEMENTS IN THE VALLEY- GRAVELS AND IN THE HESSLE CLAY OF YORKSHIRE.

By CHARLES MONKMAN, Malton.

Communicated at the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Association, held at Huddersfield,
January 29th, 1869.

DURING two years past some attention has been given, by geologists and archaeologists, to reported discoveries of stone and flint implements, in undisturbed gravel and sand beds of the Ouse and Derwent Valleys, and in the Hessle Clay Deposit, in Yorkshire. In this paper I purpose nothing more than to record those discoveries, and to point out the seeming discrepancy between the narrative and the generally accepted theory of the defined separation of the Palæolithic or Early Stone Age and its implements, from the Neolithic or Later Stone Age and its implements, as divided by Mr. John Evans, F.R.S., &c., and named by Sir John Lubbock, Bart., F.R.S., &c.

The Palæolithic Implements are found in the river-drift (the valley) gravels of southern England, and show no sign of polishing. The Neolithic Implements are found over all England, on the surface, in peat bogs, and in late alluvial deposits, and are finely wrought and highly polished, but they are *never* found in the river-drift gravels. This is the rule laid down. Two of the Yorkshire discoveries—those of Malton and York, hereafter described at length—seem to be directly at variance with this law, and, if the variation be maintainable, seem to indicate a higher antiquity for polished stone axes than has hitherto been assigned to them. The facts have been collected from the only source available, *i.e.* from the statements of the discoverers themselves, and this paper must of course be received as a mere record. As regards the Malton find, no scientific observer was present;

and this is one reason, and a powerful one, why we should proceed with caution in the investigation, and not permit any foregone conclusion to bias inquirers' minds. As regards the York find it was in part witnessed by Mr. William Sharpe (engineer with the North Eastern Railway Company), a young gentleman of superior intelligence. His narrative, therefore, is by far the best obtained. There is, however, such a mighty mass of evidence against the existence of polished stone implements at the time of the deposit of the river gravels, that those, who hold unhesitatingly to the accepted theory, declare that these anomalous finds would, if all the circumstances were cleared of doubt, prove to be comparatively modern deposits. Still, as one or two apparently contrary facts have occurred, it is incumbent on all who hold the Palæolithic Age to have been a separate one, to thoroughly sift the matter. Some have done this, and declare themselves not convinced by the evidence obtainable at Malton and at York. Others, again, see no difficulty in the matter, and bring in geology to show that facts cannot be allowed to give way to assumed theories, and that the supposed contemporaneousness of the beds and the implements presents no difficulty whatever—that, in fact, the very results to be shown in the narrative are just what should have been expected. With views so conflicting, it is desirable that further discoveries should be awaited, and that, when made, careful notes should be taken, if possible, by some observer acquainted with the science of geologic-archæology who should see the objects *in situ*. Hitherto, unfortunately, the discoveries, most suited to a solution of the question raised as to the age of polished stone, have been made by workmen who, as a rule, at once set about the destruction of every trace of the surroundings, and for the most part find an unaccountable pleasure in damaging or in altogether destroying the relics themselves. "The British Workman" (be his good qualities what they may) is a dreadful thorn in the side of the archæologist: he *will* cut the edges and scour off the patina from the fibula or the coin; he *will* subject the flint weapon to a series of destructive chippings on his knife or on his spade (one of the York flakes and the axe underwent this operation), and he finds gratification in wantonly smashing the urn or the skull, to *see*, as he will tell you, "what they are made of."

I take each discovery separately, and in the order of its being made known.

SECTIONS.

- I. The Malton Oolitic gravels.
- II. The Norton Wide-River sands and gravels.
- III. The York Wide-River sands.
- IV. The Kelsea Hill capping of Hessle clay.

I.—THE MALTON OOLITIC GRAVELS.

These beds are situate to the north of the town of Malton, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and are formed, almost exclusively of oolitic sands and gravels, alternating, false-bedded, and merging into one another, but also exhibiting indications of periods of still water, having bands of clay which in the Thirsk and Malton railway section show horizontally, but which, with all the other beds dip, generally at a sharp angle, to the north-east—*i.e.* towards the great Vale of Pickering. The gravel-beds fill up a ravine in the oolite, and unite an outlier of that rock (upon which the British camp, afterwards the *Derventio* of the Romans, and the Malton Castle of Norman times stood) with the mainland of the Howardian Hills. This ravine was probably eroded through the oolitic barrier by the immense glaciers that occupied the Vale of Pickering during the incidence of the glacial epoch, previous to the marine submergence of the wold country; and in later post-glacial times, subsequent to the denudation of the boulder-clay and drifted gravels, this old ravine would open a communication between the great Vale of Pickering on the north, and the Vale of Derwent on the south of Malton. By well-sinking and by drainage-works, it has been ascertained that the locally derived gravels, which eventually filled up this ravine, extend under the town down to the present river, and that they rest upon the rock without any intervening clay. The ravine in the rock is not more than one mile in length and one-third of a mile wide.

The elevation of the gravel-beds (surface summit) is from 50 feet to 60 feet above the present river-level, and they are, so far as has been at present ascertained, the only deposits of oolitic gravel at that elevation in the neighbour-

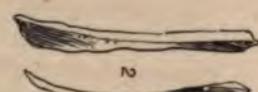
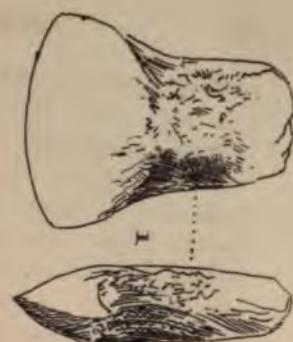
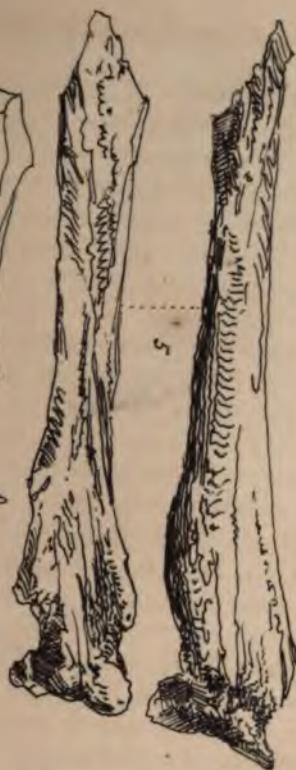
hood. They are, as nearly as possible, purely oolitic. There is a slight admixture of the other secondary and older rocks, but as boulders of these are spread over the Howardians—doubtless the relics of the drift,—and as post-glacial gravel beds of older date, full of palaeozoic boulders, occur within the drainage area of the ancient Derwent, their occasional presence seems to be fully accounted for, because the forces which swept down the gravels from the slopes of the Howardians, or carried them along from the denuded areas of the Vale of Pickering and its tributary vales, would carry with them whatever fragments of other rocks might be lying on the surface. There is an admixture of chalk flint, in very small quantities, which may also be accounted for as a relic of the glacial beds which once covered the now denuded surfaces of this region, or which may have been more immediately derived from the beds of post-glacial marine denudation which skirt the Wold foot from near Malton to Muston.¹

In the month of June, 1867, the discovery of a very fine small greenstone axe, of unusual form (Fig. 1) was made in these gravels. The discovery was of great interest among the local, and also among the distant antiquaries, as being the first known of the kind in the north of England. It having found its way into the columns of "The Times," and afterwards into almost every newspaper in the kingdom, I was literally inundated with letters of inquiry from all parts. In sheer helplessness I was, in turn, obliged to write a general answer to all inquirers through "The Times," in December of the same year. The main facts as then detailed, and as now maintained, are these:—

In June, 1867, a labourer named Mercer, in the employment of the Messrs. SLATER, of the Malton Nurseries, was digging gravel from the beds in question. At a depth of 9 feet, and just *below a band of undisturbed clay*, he noticed a "dark coloured stone" in the gravel. This was so firmly embedded (the gravel, though seemingly loose, is very firmly set), that he could not get it out without using the pickaxe. The shape and colour of the stone induced him to take care "but he washed off most of its incrustation of lime of water in a cart-rut. Much of the incrustation,

¹ This is the view of the Rev. J. L. Rome, F.G.S., of Hull.

Inplements and bone - Half size.



Section of Kelsea Hill

C. Monckman, delt.





however, yet adheres (1869). After carrying the axe in his pocket for some days he, at the end of the week, gave it to his masters for "a rockery ornament." Mr. M. B. Slater at once recognised it as being a small stone axe, and after showing it to several friends, eventually gave it to Mr. W. C. Copperthwaite, the Lodge, Malton, Earl Fitzwilliam's agent, in whose possession it now is (January, 1869).

The man, Mercer, knew nothing of stone axes. He asked no money in return for it. He gave it, freely, as a "queer stone," and had no inducement to give a false statement. He is regarded as being a perfectly reliable man; and has, since the time of the discovery, submitted (rather impatiently, being indignant at his word being doubted) to many questioners, purposely sent to puzzle him, if possible, but his account has never varied, and as at first, so now, he firmly maintains that the axe *was* near the bottom of the "face," and required to be dug out. Mercer's story is fully borne out by the statement of another man who was in the pit at the time, and tried, in vain, to buy the axe.

As described in "The Times," by Mr. E. J. Stevens of the Blackmore Museum, Salisbury, the Malton axe is "of a neolithic (as now understood) form; it is artificially rubbed at both ends, one end being brought to a cutting edge; the central part of the hatchet is left rough and unrubbed, apparently to render it capable of being more securely hafted. It differs from ordinary neolithic stone-hatchets in being less wedge-shaped and more axe-like in form than they are." Sir John Lubbock wrote of it—"No axe, of the form of the Malton one, has ever been found in the gravels of the south of England, or of France."

Having regard to the palæolithic and neolithic nomenclature of Sir John Lubbock, and the differences pointed out by Mr. Jno. Evans between the implements of the two assumed and generally accepted stone age periods, the axe presented a puzzle, on these grounds:—1. It was a neolithic implement in a palæolithic gravel-bed; 2. It was found, as alleged, 9 feet deep in undisturbed gravel, very much rounded by water action, but it retained its polish and its sharp cutting edge (as good as on the day of manufacture); 3. It was held by Mr. Evans, who visited the place with

Mr. Copperthwaite and myself, to be non-contemporaneous with the deposits in which it was found; and in this opinion the Rev. Canon Greenwell of Durham, Sir John Lubbock and the Rev. J. Robertson (of Appleton-le-Street, Malton) agree, holding that it *must* have either been an insertion, or that it had fallen into the pit from the upper soil. Thus a doubt is raised which can never be satisfactorily cleared up.

In December, 1867, another discovery was made in the same strata—this time in my own garden. A man named Thorpe, while digging for gravel, came upon a half-fossilised bone (fig. 5), at a depth of 4 ft. 6 in., in undisturbed gravel. This I was at once informed of, and I saw the bone *in situ*.² (I subsequently gave the bone to Mr. Copperthwaite, because he held the axe.) The bone is part of the leg bone (*tibia*) of the *Bos primigenius* (?), split lengthwise for extraction of the marrow. Above the place where the bone was found were several unbroken layers of clean gravel and sand, purely oolitic. As the crow flies the two places (the spot where the axe was found and that where the bone was found) are less than half-a-mile distant. Of the genuineness of the latter find there is no question.

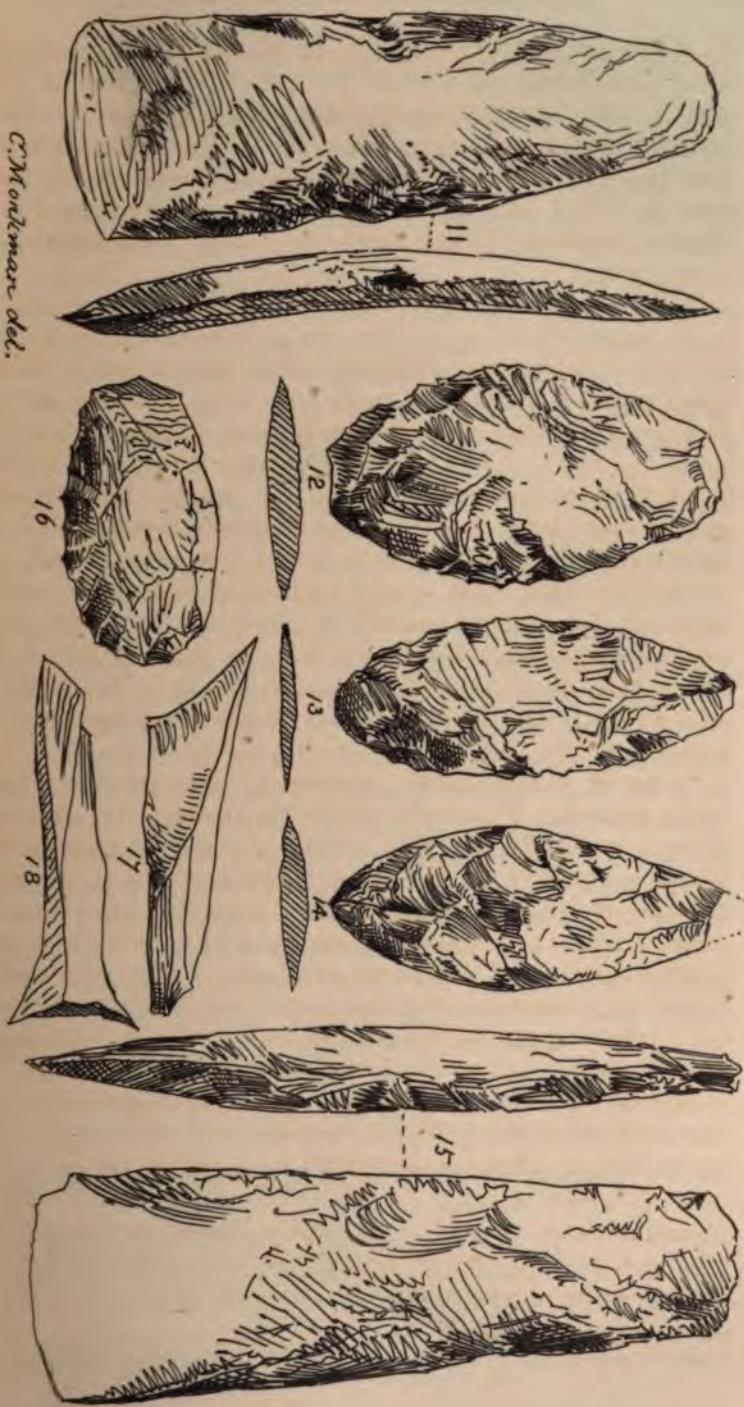
There is still a third discovery to note in this Malton oolitic gravel. Visiting the pit with Mr. Geo. W. Slater, of Malton, in December, 1868, I found a quartzose stone at the foot of a 16 ft. "face" of gravel. The stone is of the well-known "corn-crusher" or "rubber" form, and has evidently been in use, as is shown by its numerous facets. It was lying between the metals of a railway siding, had no encrustation upon it (on the contrary it was washed clean by the heavy rains), but is unmistakeably recognisable as a genuine stone-implement of the class found on the surface of the Wolds at the present day. I cannot say more about this implement than that, as it was found close to the foot of the cliff, it seems to have fallen in from the top.³

² As regards this bone, the Rev. J. P. Astley, of Charlton Rectory, Horndean, suggests that it may be of the same date as those in the far-famed Kirkdale Cave, fourteen miles to the N.W. The Malton gravel-beds will be about the same level as the Kirkdale Cave; but, as Mr. Astley

suggests, whether this bone may have been washed out of the Kirkdale or some similar cave at the time of the filling-up of the Malton gorge is mere matter for conjecture.

³ It may be remarked here that at the time of the formation of the Thirsk and

Nine implements found in Sandbeds near York 1868 Three-fifths size





II.—THE NORTON WIDE-RIVER SANDS AND GRAVELS.

These beds are probably a reconstructed portion of a series which belt the northern foot of the Yorkshire Wolds, and are regarded as the shore line of the ancient Derwent in the wide-river period. Near the Malton railway station they are worked, and the section is exposed. Their elevation above the ordinary level of the Derwent is about 25 feet, and between the sand-beds and the river is a perfectly flat tract of the latest alluvial deposit of the river (peaty-clay), in which flint implements have been found, as also in the like deposits of some of the tributary streams. But, until recently, no trace of flints has been found in the sand-beds.

The occurrence which drew direct attention to these beds was the finding, in 1867, by the Rev. J. Robertson, of Appleton, of a flint flake (fig. 2) in a load of gravel from the brickyard where these beds are worked. I have examined the beds, when exposed, several times since then, but it was not until December, 1868, that I found any implement of undoubted human make (fig. 3). This is a small "button" scraper of flint, not larger than a sixpence, which I found *in situ*, in the undisturbed gravel, about 4 ft. 6 in. below the surface, and quite 2 ft. 6 in. below the dark soil. The "scraper" is precisely like the flints from the surface of the Wolds, and though not a good specimen, yet is one which any person conversant with implements of the kind would at once recognise. There is no doubt, whatever, that the deposition of these gravels and sands and the flint scraper, was contemporaneous.

The beds lie at a much lower level than those of the Malton oolitic gravels (I.) though separated from them mainly by the river and the low-lying alluvium.

III.—THE YORK WIDE-RIVER SANDS.

This discovery is of importance, and the group of implements, &c., consists of one greenstone adze (Fig. 11), one flint hatchet (Fig. 15), three flint knives (Figs. 12, 13, 16), one flint spear-head (Fig. 14), and two flint flakes (Figs. 17, 18).

Although the find occurred in September, 1868, I was

Malton Railway through this gravel-pit, found. This tradition has, doubtless, "fossil bones" are said to have been foundation in fact.

not made acquainted with it until the 1st December following, when the Rev. J. L. Rome, of Hull, wrote to me, asking if I was aware that "a magnificent set of flint implements," found near York, was lying at the office of the Resident Engineer (Thos. Cabry, Esq.), at York Station, waiting for me to go and take possession? Mr. Rome had seen them a few weeks before that date, and had taken away the spear-head (fig. 14), which, however, on my obtaining possession of the remainder, he most willingly restored, in order that the group might remain complete. The implements were described to me as having come out of the undisturbed sands of the shore of the post-glacial Ouse, of the large river period. Interpreting their position, according to Sir John Lubbock's definition of the contents of such river-gravel beds, that position was described as pointing to a palæolithic origin for the implements; but, the implements having a neolithic character, Mr. Rome asked—"How is it that all our Yorkshire discoveries *seem* at variance with the apparent grounds for this distinction elsewhere?" This question is not easily answered; certainly, so far as the evidence obtainable goes, its asking was quite justifiable.

On the 2nd of December, 1868, I accordingly went to York. There I found Mr. Wm. Sharpe, a gentleman who is an engineer in Mr. Cabry's department, ready to pilot me to the site of the discovery. The day, unfortunately, was foggy, and objects at a few yards' distance were obscured. Mr. Sharpe, however, took me to the place where, in order to the erection of gasworks, about 2 miles north of York, the North Eastern Railway Company had removed a sand-bank on the east of the railway, through which a railway cutting had previously existed, 15 feet in depth. In this sand bed, which had apparently horizontal beds of marly-clay, showing periods of still water, but which, with the sands, when seen in cross-section dipped to the N.E. by E., *i.e.* towards the river, the flint implements were found, embedded in one of the deposits of the clayey-loam strata, below about 10 feet of apparently undisturbed sand and loam deposits, being, therefore, about 5 feet above the level of the present railway. The singular feature is that the implements were thrown out, in the presence of Mr. Sharpe and the "ganger" of the workmen, in one shovel-full, that is, in about 1 foot square. Mr. Sharpe is not able to give the

name of the man who found them ; he was a stranger, employed while required only, and has since gone, no one knows where. The implements were taken charge of by Mr. Sharpe, and deposited in the engineer's office, where they remained (with the exception of the spear-head) till presented to me by Mr. Cabry, on the evening of the 2nd December. Mr. Sharpe most kindly undertook to obtain for me the measurements, which give the height of the find above the present river at 26 feet (5 feet above the railway), and the distance from the river 396 yards.

The next thing to do was to obtain the attendance of as many archaeologists as I could at the place. Accordingly, on the 10th of December, the Rev. Canon Greenwell, of Durham ; the Rev. J. Robertson, of Appleton-le-Street ; Mr. Geo. Wm. Slater, of Malton ; and Mr. Sharpe, met me by appointment at York (Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Evans, and Mr. Rome, being unable to attend). Mr. Sharpe detailed the circumstances of the find afresh, and the ganger also gave his version, which differed only slightly ; but, so far as could be ascertained, there was no sign of disturbance, no discoloration, no trace of bone nor of charcoal to indicate a burial, nor any indication whatever to show that the deposition of the sands and the implements was not contemporaneous. The ganger particularly remembered there was a patch of rough gravel in seam near the top, and he said he had not noticed it to have been cut through or broken, as it must have been had the implements been inserted. According to his statement they were not more than 8 feet deep ; but Mr. Sharpe set this at rest, by stating the "breast" was just high enough to enable him to stand on the tramway and comfortably reach the implements. As the face of the cutting was 15 feet, they must, therefore, have been deposited at about 10 feet deep.

The objections urged against the contemporaneousness of the sands and implements are these :—

1. The implements are neolithic, and as such have no precedent (excepting the Malton axe) for being found in sands of the wide-river period.
2. They show no sign of being water-worn, but are beautifully fresh ; they were found all together, and (being the only ones discovered in the sand-bed) indicate a later deposit (by insertion) than the period of sand-bank deposition.

3. That, unfortunately, no archæologist nor geologist has seen them *in situ*; and, under these circumstances, there must remain a doubt as to the evidences presented by the stratification of sands and loams.

The discovery, and the subsequent meeting at York, gave rise to a lengthy correspondence on the archæological and geological sides of the question. In this place I do nothing more than quote one of Mr. Rome's letters, on the nature of the York sand-beds. The Rev. gentleman says :—

" As to the bed in which the flints were found, I can only give you impressions derived from a hurried visit. The beds are *not drift*, in any sense of the word, there being no trace of drifted materials of any kind. When I first saw the section from the railway train, I thought it had a 'Hessle-clay' aspect, and it was this impression which led me to visit the section, and to my discovery of the implements in the engineer's office. The actual inspection of the section showed me at once that the deposit did not belong to the series of the Hessle beds (deposited when the Vale of York was an inland sea), but to a much later period, when that old post-glacial sea-bed had become dry land, and the present river-system had become established. In the absence of fresh-water shells, it may seem presumptuous to express a positive opinion; but I think there can be little doubt that the hill through which the railway cuts is a sand-bank of the later pre-historic Ouse, which was much larger and broader than the historic and present river of that name."

Mr. Rome further adds this opinion :—

" The period of deposition seems to correspond to the *neolithic* period of Sir John Lubbock; and if his distinctions⁴ of neolithic and palæolithic have any foundation in geological fact, *so far as Yorkshire is concerned*, we must look for traces of the palæolithic homo in the beds of the Hessle-clay series. Mr. [J. R.] Mortinier says he has found such traces at Kelsea Hill [Holderness, East Riding]. . . . I would not like, considering my imperfect acquaintance with flints, to say that they are of human production; you will be better able to judge. . . . If you could settle this, it would be most important, as the distinctions of Lubbock⁴ would then

⁴ Meaning the divisions of Mr. Evans, as named by Sir John Lubbock.

be conformed to the evidence of the *physical geology* of Yorkshire in a most striking way."

IV.—THE KELSEA HILL CAPPING OF "HESSLE CLAY."

The reference to Mr. J. R. Mortimer's discovery in the Hessle clay, at Kelsea Hill, Keyingham, near Hedon, in that part of the East Riding lying between the Wolds and the Humber, and locally known as "Holderness," mentioned in Section III., induced me to communicate with that gentleman, whom I found quite ready to give me the information sought, to lend me the flints found for illustration, and also to accompany me to the place, so that I might satisfy myself as to the truth of his discovery by finding flints *in situ*. Mr. Mortimer was first led to notice the flints in the Hessle clay in 1864, when he found several specimens of "struck off" flakes, which quite satisfied him as to their human origin. Among this first gathering of specimens are two broad flakes (as if meant for "scrapers"), which have the conchoidal fracture markedly distinct, and a splendid example of the "slingstone" (fig. 4), than which a more beautiful specimen has never been found on the surface soil. No fewer than thirteen flakes have been struck off in order to shape this "sling." The weapon was found at that point marked + in the section (fig. 10), at 8 feet below the surface, the letters A A A denoting the Hessle sand, and the letters B B B the flint-yielding Hessle clay.

In the summer of 1868, Mr. Mortimer again visited Kelsea Hill, to find the section greatly altered, the North Eastern Railway Company (to whom it belongs) having removed a great part for ballast. Indeed, Kelsea Hill will evidently soon become a thing of the past. On this second visit Mr. Mortimer obtained several flints, among them those represented in figs. 8 and 9. The former (which, it should be stated, was taken from a large "fall" of clay in which it was still embedded) is a well-formed scraper, chipped into form at the end opposite the point of percussion, in the usual way. No. 9 is a peculiar flint. It is quadrangular, and, except in this respect, agrees with the flat slingstones, in being "flaked" on both sides. One edge has also some chipping, for which the blows have all been given from one direction. Several very delicate flakes have been struck

from the side shown uppermost. This fine flint was found embedded in the clay "face," 5 feet below the surface.

On the 21st December, 1868, I accepted Mr. Mortimer's offer to visit Kelsea Hill. The severe gale of wind, and the heavy rainfall, deprived us of the company of the Rev. J. L. Rome, who had arranged to join the party at Hull. From the same cause the time at disposal was short, and the pit was in a deplorable state for working. The trip, however, was a success, for among the flints found in position was half a "finger-flint," or "punch," picked down from the face by Mr. Mortimer, who, as well as I, saw it protruding from the clay at about 5 feet depth. The implement (fig. 7) is well chipped on one face, and has the small end worn smooth. Various other flakes and cores were found *in situ*; and I met with a delicate and perfect little flake, having two upper facets (from which previous flakes had been taken), and its conchoidal bulb (fig. 6). This, however, was not in the face of the cliff, but in a large mass of clay that had fallen. In fine weather, and with time at disposal, a search for flints would, I feel certain, yield an ample return. No worked flints have been found by Mr. Mortimer, nor could I find any, in the sands and gravels underlying the clay, but we were rewarded by finding several shells of the extinct *Cyrena fluminalis*, and others.

What is the "Hessle clay?"

The name is modern and local, derived from the evidence furnished at Hessle of the overlap and unconformity of this clay to the true boulder clay of Holderness. To the pains-taking researches of Mr. Searles V. Wood, jun., F.G.S., of Brentwood, and the Rev. J. L. Rome, F.G.S., of Hull, the scientific world owes the knowledge of its existence as a separate and distinct deposit, and of its position relative to the glacial series, as a post-glacial formation. It wraps Holderness like a sheet, filling the valleys and capping the hills. I am not aware that any section so favourable as at Kelsea has been offered for study. The Hessle clay is a comparatively late deposit of the post-glacial seas, and precedes the Wide-River Period in Yorkshire. Its position, character, and contents are described in the paper (above referred to) by Messrs. Wood and Rome, published in Vol. 24 of the "Geological Society's Journal."

For the following scheme of the relative ages of the post-

tertiary deposits of *Yorkshire*, I am indebted to the Rev. J. L. Rome :—

RECENT.	<div style="display: inline-block; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding-right: 10px;">Surface Peat.</div> <div style="display: inline-block; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding-right: 10px;">Lacustrine of Holderness.</div> <div style="display: inline-block; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding-right: 10px;">Marsh Clay.</div>
POST GLACIAL.	<div style="display: inline-block; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding-right: 10px;">Wide-river sands and gravels of Malton and York.</div> <div style="display: inline-block; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding-right: 10px;">(Note.—The relative position in the later pre-historic series here ascribed to the neolithic sands and gravels of York and Malton must be regarded as provisional. Possibly they ought to be bracketted lower in the series.)</div> <div style="display: inline-block; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding-right: 10px;">Upper buried forest of North and South Lincolnshire.</div> <div style="display: inline-block; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding-right: 10px;">Estuarine-clay of the Ancient Humber and Marine clay of the Wash and Fen Country.</div> <div style="display: inline-block; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding-right: 10px;">Lower buried forest under Hull and Grimsby.⁵</div> <div style="display: inline-block; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding-right: 10px;">Post-Hessle-Clay gravels of Bridlington, Hornsea, &c.</div>
EARLIER PRE-HISTORIC.	<div style="display: inline-block; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding-right: 10px;">Hessle clay.</div> <div style="display: inline-block; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding-right: 10px;">Sands and gravels. (Kelsea Hill, Hull Docks, and Hessle; including, at the last-named place, the indurated ripple-marked pan, resting on the brecciated surface of the chalk.)</div> <div style="display: inline-block; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding-right: 10px;">Denudation sands of the Wolds. (Huggate, Fimber, Thixendale - Wold Grange, &c.)</div> <div style="display: inline-block; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding-right: 10px;">Purple or newer part of the glacial clay of Yorkshire.</div> <div style="display: inline-block; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding-right: 10px;">Sands and gravels.</div> <div style="display: inline-block; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding-right: 10px;">Chalky or older part of the glacial clay.</div>
GLACIAL.	<div style="display: inline-block; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding-right: 10px;">Neolithic implements. In the centre and south of England and in Northern France paleolithic flints are found in the river gravels, with extinct mammalia. But in Yorkshire (assuming the correctness of the observations recorded in the latter part of this paper) these are found in the Hessle clay series, and, if sought for, might perhaps be found in what is probably their inland estuarine equivalents of the West Riding, the Leeds clay of the Aire valley, &c., with hippopotamus, &c.</div> <div style="display: inline-block; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding-right: 10px;">Fabricated flints. No axes yet found.</div> <div style="display: inline-block; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding-right: 10px;">Cyrena fluminalis. Although in France paleolithic implements have been found with Cyrena fluminalis, yet in Great Britain this occurrence has not been observed.</div> <div style="display: inline-block; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding-right: 10px;">The "Bridlington Crag" has been shown by Messrs. Wood and Rome to be an intercalated bed of the purple glacial clay, the evidence of its physical geology confirming the analysis of its fauna by the late Samuel Woodward, who, in 1864, showed that its mollusca were of the most boreal character of any found in Great Britain.</div>

⁵ NOTE.—The well-known "Forest-bed" of Cromer, on the shore-line of the Norfolk coast, with which these buried forests of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire have sometimes been ignorantly identi-

fied, is much older than the earliest of the glacial series of Yorkshire. It is pre-glacial, as shown by its paleontology, and by its stratigraphical position.

Opinions have differed widely as to the relative age of the deposits mentioned in my sections, particularly I., II., and III. Mr. Evans, in respect of I., said his impression (from a hurried visit) of the dolitic gravels at Malton is, that they belong to the drift deposits of the glacial period, rather than that they are of fluviatile origin, and he does not think the polished hatchet (fig. 1) formed a constituent part of the gravel at the time of its deposition. This view is followed by many others who cling to the belief that the Malton hatchet fell in from near the top.*

Upon this subject, Mr. Rome, whose recent examination of the post-tertiaries entitles him to be heard, writes at length, and in opposition to the accepted theory. Commencing with the York find, he says—"My visit was hurried, but am I not right in saying there is a lateral gully running from the Ouse at right angles, and that it is on the flank of this gully that these implement bearing beds are laid? [This is so.] This suggests an explanation of the fine and regular formation, pointing to circumstances of quiet and untumultuous deposition, by which these York beds are characterised. In times of flood, or even at ordinary times, there would be a lateral backwater, out of reach of the main current, and hence the absence of traces of tumultuary action in the deposits. In the absence of all stones or pebbles, it is of course difficult to speak with circumstantial precision about the sources whence these sands were derived, as we can about the Malton gravels; but, looking to the colour of those sand beds, and taking into view that the area of the drainage of the Ouse is largely covered with the purple boulder clay, it is fair to infer that they were derived from that source. The absence of stones and pebbles may be accounted for by the explanation already suggested for the absence of general tumultuary conditions.

"The Malton beds belong to the same period. Those near

* This paper having been submitted to Mr. Evans for perusal, that gentleman writes, Jan. 2, 1849:—"I have received your paper, which reads very well, but it does not, in the slightest degree, affect my conviction that the Malton Axe (ing.)

"must by some means have become
"welded into the beds in which it was
"and that the sands and clays at
"id Kelsall are either of very recent
"compared with the old river

gravels, or else that the implements found in them are not of the same age as the beds. They are identical in character with the stone implements found on the surface, and which probably remained in use, at all events, as late as 3000 years ago, if not to considerably later times."

[The flints in the clay at Kelsall Hill are found at all depths, without any regard to the law of gravitation. They are certainly not "inertants."—C. M.]

the railway (Section II.) belong to the ordinary condition of the ancient Derwent (being, probably, a reconstruction of older marine sands and gravels of the Hessle-clay period); and those in which the axe was found (Section I.) to times of flood, when the melting of the snows on the Northern Moorlands in spring, or the unusual descent of summer rains, sent the Derwent through that rift in the oolitic spur of the Howardians at Malton, which is now choked up with gravel. As there can be little or no doubt that the Malton and York implements belong to this period, this fact seems to shut us up to the necessity of some modification of Sir John Lubbock's generalisations, more especially as regards the rule that 'no polished implements occur in the river-drift gravel beds.' The York find helps to fix the relative age of the Malton gravels. They are of the same age, and yet the difference in level is considerable. The Kelsea Hill gravels are at the sea-level, and yet the Hessle clay, which is a more recent deposit, rises to 200 feet above that level, not far from Hull, and near Redcar to near 300 feet. *Level*, by itself, is no test of age in post-glacial deposits. Valley-gravel beds of the same level, in different areas, are not necessarily contemporaneous (as e.g. those of the Somme and the Thames, which are of quite different age). And so different conditions, relatively to the present, may have obtained contemporaneously in different areas. The palaeolithic age of Yorkshire may have been a period of inland seas and wold and moorland isolation, contemporaneously with the large river period of Northern France and Southern England. If Mr. Mortimer's things from Kelsea Hill (from the capping clay there, which is the Hessle clay) be of human origin [which they undoubtedly are] then light will break on the Malton and York 'puzzles.'"⁷

In addition to the above extract from Mr. Rome's letter, I

⁷ NOTE BY THE REV. J. L. ROME.—It should be stated that in the paper by Messrs. Wood and Rome, already referred to, an older relative date is assigned to the period of the Hessle clay than that which Mr. Rome, on archaeological grounds, has here suggested. The implement-bearing gravels of Northern France and Southern England, with which the discoveries of Messrs. Mortimer and Monkman at Kelsea Hill seem to justify the suggestion of a *possible* correlation, are regarded by Messrs. Wood and Rome as

much younger relatively to the sequences of post-glacial denudation, than the great sheet of the Thames gravel with which the Kelsea-hill beds on general grounds of post-glacial sequence were by them correlated. The discovery of *undoubted* flint implements at Kelsea, unless accompanied by similar discoveries in the Thames valley-gravels, would suggest some modification of the latter view. As yet there has been no well-authenticated instance of flint implements having been found in the Thames-valley gravel-sheet.

THE VARIOUS DEPOSITS IN THE THAMES VALLEY-GRAVELS.

an authority in the country of that gentleman) to quote some extracts from a letter of his distinguished colleague in Kent—Mr. George T. Wood jun. Writing to Mr. Lodge on Dec. 2nd, 1853, Mr. Wood says:—"With respect to Mr. Murchison's York weapons I should be quite prepared to find primitive implements in undisturbed river gravel, but because I doubt the soundness of the distinction between the neolithic and the neolithic forms of implement although the old stone remains they must have gradually passed the one out of the other, and consequently, will now exist side by side; but because I believe that very considerable changes have taken place even in the historic period. It is clear to me, the Thames river came into existence, and in its sea's assistance wore a channel through the great ridge which separates the East Essex gravels from that of the Thames gravel, and spread out its marshy bay over a land surface and forest which had succeeded those gravels so recently that skulls of the ordinary Frankish type have been found in the forest beneath this marsh bay, thus proving that all these great events took place subsequent to the peopling of Europe by the existing races of men. I should see no great difficulty in believing that in a flat country like Yorkshire, gravels have been deposited by rivers that flowed at a higher level than now, since the same occurs at present; and as the races then existing were the same as now, we may assume that their implements were also of the type of modern uncivilised man. Nothing is clearer to me, who have walked over the marsh between Ramsgate and Deal, than that there has been a rise of several feet in the land, not merely since the time of the Romans, but since that of the Saxons. These latter, according to Bede, navigated the arm of the sea forming the Isle of Thanet, which is now the marsh of the small river Stour, which is all that remains now to mark the limit of that isle, and to which river that channel has shrunk. We may infer that in Bede's time it was a flat, covered at high water by the sea, and which was mud at low water. However, the marsh thus laid dry, now forms a low cliff to the sea that rises about *three feet above the top of ordinary high water*. I *cannot* see how it is possible to account for this by anything than a rise of level, for how can the sea silt up three *above* its own high-water level? It can beach up

pebbles above its own level, because that is done by surges that are forced by the wind above the ordinary sea level, but that cannot apply to the case of horizontal mud and sand full of cardia, &c. I therefore see no reason to doubt a considerable rise in the level of the country since it was inhabited by the existing races of men ; and that may, perhaps, account for the neolithic weapons in undisturbed river-gravel of Yorkshire. Of course this is subsequent to the depression which submerged the forests such as those of Grimsby and Hull ; and the rise thus taken place must be added to the depth of the land surface below the present sea level to realise the actual depression that was produced towards the close of the post-glacial period, *i.e.* just preceding the historical period."

Thus archæologists and geologists are at issue, and at this point the matter treated of must, for the present, rest. Whether polished stone axes and the valley gravels of Yorkshire are really, as geologists would make them possibly—even probably—contemporaneous, must, until further and indisputably corroborative facts can be obtained, remain an open question.⁸

I desire to express my obligations to the gentlemen, whose names appear in this paper, for their kind and valuable assistance, both with the pen and in the field.

⁸ As regards the antiquity of man, the following appears in the January papers, 1869, which is worth a place as a note :— "A very important geological fact is reported by the 'Moniteur,' the discovery by a beardless youth, M. Bertrand, still a pupil at the Collège Chaptal, of a quantity of fossil human bones in the quaternary drift. He happened to be walking with one of his friends on the Boulevard St. Pol, at Clichy, when, having always had a decided turn for geology, his attention was attracted to a sandpit close by, which he examined. It was here he found these human remains, buried at a depth of nearly seventeen feet, about three feet above the present level of the Seine. These bones lay under various strata, beginning with the uppermost one, consisting of humus or vegetable mould ; after which came one of red sand, succeeded by five others of yellow grit called *loess*, alternating with four of clay. The last bed of *loess* rested on the drift. A minute examination, subsequently instituted by MM. Lartet, Belgrand, Potier, and Collomb, all well-known geo-

logists, has led to the conclusion that this formation had remained undisturbed from the time those bones belonged to living beings until now. Nor had any communication ever been opened between the upper and lower strata ; even the infiltrations of moisture had not penetrated further down than the second layer of clay. The human remains were moreover associated with bones of the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, stag, horse, and ox, confirming the conclusion come to on former occasions—namely, that man was a contemporary of these animals under our temperate zone. The osteological characteristics observed are also in harmony with the geological appearance of the ground ; the skulls found being rather wedge-shaped, which at once assigns a place among the *dolichocephali*, akin to the Ethiopian race. The forehead is narrow ; the cheek-bones are very prominent, the occipital foramen is very far back, and the meatus auditorius very horizontal, circumstances which distinguish this from the Celtic skull."

INSCRIPTIONS ON MURAL MONUMENTS IN THE PARISH CHURCH
OF S. PETER AT WARMFIELD, OTHERWISE KIRKTHORP, IN
THE DEANERY OF PONTEFRACT, DIOCESE OF RIPON, AND
COUNTY OF YORK.

THE following Inscriptions are printed from copies made from the originals by Mr. Armytage, of Kirklees, and the Hon. Secretary, on the 17th November, 1868. The church, which is in the Perpendicular style, has, with the exception of the square pinnacled tower at the west end of the nave, been recently for the most part rebuilt and the original surface on the arches retooled. It consists of a nave of four bays and chancel of three bays, of continuous height, opening on the north into a north aisle and side chapel of the same length, through seven pointed arches. With the exception of the east windows of the north chapel and chancel, which are pointed, all the window openings are square headed. The inscriptions are given in the order in which they are now placed, commencing at the west wall of the north aisle near the tower arch, and thence continuing to the right, round the church to the west end of the south wall of the nave.

In many instances where the arms are coloured on the monuments the wrong tinctures have been given by some modern painter, and on this account the tinctures are omitted in some cases in the heraldic descriptions.

Fragments of ancient coloured glass are inserted in some of the windows, and two windows have been filled with modern glass, the memorial inscriptions on which, with one accompanying an isolated coat-of-arms in another window, are given, as *epusdem generis*, with those on the monuments.

No. 1.

Mr. John Burton of Heath late of London Merchant, died April 10th 1743 in the 73rd year of his age and was here interred : Who having acquired a competent Fortune by Trade with the dearest Reputation, was obliged on Account of his Health to retire into the Country where He spent the last twenty years of his Life.
 He married MARGARET the Daughter of the Revnd. Mr. LEAKE, late Vicar of this Parish, She died Jany. 19th 1712 aged 22 having brought Him four children viz : MARGARET IOHN CHRISTOPHER and JANE the two Daughters died Infants, and lie buried with their Mother in all Saints Church at Colchester, in Essex. CHRISTOPHER was Rector of CHERRY-BURTON in the EAST RIDING of this County, which He enjoyed but few Years, dying July 6th 1740 in the 30th Year of his Age. JOHN the only surviving son a Physician, now resident at York as a Token of gratitude to his Parents erects this Monument to their memories.

Arms below.—(Sa.) a chevron erm. between 3 crowned owls (arg.), impaling, on a saltire engrailed 9 annulets.

No. 2.

On a Black Marble Mural Tablet in an Italian Alabaster Setting.

Here lyes interred y^e Body of Dorothy Armitage daughter of Cyril Arthington of Arthington in y^e County of York Esq^r. wife of John Armitage of Kirklees in y^e County aforesaid Esq^r. after whose death she continued a widow above 60 years & dyed in y^e 84 year of her Age July 29 MDCLXXXIII.

Arms beneath are—(Gu.) a lion's head erased, between three cross crosslets (arg.), impaling, (Arg.) a fesse between three escallops (sa.).

KIRKTHORP MURAL MONUMENTS.

No. 3.

Arms.—Leake impaling

HERE
Lieth
y^e Body
of y^e Antient
Venerable Clergyman
Mr. John Leake
After 56 years
Constant Residence
He died upon this his
Vicarage Feby 10th 1740
in the 89 year of his
AGE.

A long Time to live
But longer to maintain
So Excellent a Reputation
As indeared Him ever to his
FLOCK.

Who lov'd him when alive
and now mourn him dead
Tho' he boasted not that Sort
of merit which leads to
PREFERMENT.

He abounded notwithstanding in all
Such Qualities as distinguished him
For an Honest Man and a Good
CHRISTIAN.

John Burton M: B. M: D.
In Memory of So Worthy a Person as was this
HIS GRANDFATHER
Caus'd this small monument to
be erected.

No. 4.

Arms.—(Arg.) a chevron (az.).

Here lie the Remains of
John Thornton Esq:
of the Ancient family of Thornton
of Thornton and Tyersall
in this Riding.
and formerly Lieut : Col : in the
Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards
He died at Heath Nov^r 8th 1789
in the third year of his age.

No. 5.

Sacred to the Memory of
 Charles Smyth
 Youngest son of the R^t. Hon^{ble}. John
 and Lady Georgiana Smyth.
 He Early embraced the profession of Arms
 served in America Portugal Spain and France
 and was mortally wounded while acting as
 Brigade Major to the 5th Divisⁿ. of the British Army
 in the Battle of Quatre Bras on the 16th June 1815
 He died at Bruxelles Two days afterwards
 Resigning his life as he had passed it
 In the Service of his Country
 And in the Faith and Hope of a Christian.

No. 6.

Here lies the body of
 Maria Bridget Frances Smyth
 youngest daughter of
 the R^t. Hon^{ble}. John Smyth
 By his wife Lady Georgiana Fitz Roy
 She was taken away
 from her weeping relations
 Early but not unmaturely
 January 30th 1813
 in the 17th year of her age.

No. 7.

Here lies the body of
 Mary Stewart
 only daughter of Henry Stewart
 late Captain in the Royal Navy
 By his wife Mary Smith of Holbeck
 She died at Heath
 March 17th 1814
 In the 70th year of her Age.

No. 8.

Near this Wall lye buried the Remains
 of JOHN SMYTH of Heath Esq :
 Who being Gentleman Commoner IN LINCOLN COLL : OXON
 was celebrated for his diligence in the Study of Universal good learning

and removing from thence to GRAYS INN LONDON applyed himself almost entirely to the Knowledge of the laws of ENGLAND And to the Science of Justice Not in order to set to sale this his skill but that he might bestow it in adorning his Polite and Genteel way of life and for the publick gratification and advantage of his friends and neighbours. He married CATHERINE daughter of ROBERT FRANK of Pontefract Esq: By whom he left two daughters surviving ELIZABETH and CATHERINE

He dyed May the 31st in the year of our LORD 1731
In the 46th year of his Age.

His wife, by his early death made a very mournful widow
In Memory of her husband whose loss she most sensibly feels
Order'd this monument to be erected.

Above is a Medallion Portrait in Marble.

Arms.—Erm. on a bend between 2 unicorns' heads erased *az.* 3 lozenges *or*, for Smyth : impaling, *az.* a saltire *or*, for Frank.

No. 9.

Here lie the remains of
Sarah Caroline Smyth

Second daughter of Henry Ibbetson Esq :
and wife of John Henry Smyth Esq: of Heath
She died May 29th 1811

In the 25th year of her age
and is buried in the same Churh in which
She was married ten months before.

So soon were the fairest prospects of happiness
Destroyed in this world

Yet to be renewed and perfected in a State where
God shall wipe away all tears from our eyes
In the same Vault is interred the body of
John Henry Smyth Esq: of Heath
Who died at Hastings Oct. 20th 1822

During the last ten years of his life he represented
in four successive Parliaments the University of Cambridge
Where in his youth he had gained
The Highest Classical honours.

By his second Marriage with his Cousin the Lady Elizabeth Anne Fitz Roy
Third daughter of George Henry Duke of Grafton
He left issue six children Two sons and four daughters
to lament with their Mother the tenderest and best
of Husbands and Fathers.
It is the Lord Let him do what seemeth him good.

Arms.—Quarterly—1. Smyth. 2. Quarterly *sa.* and *ar.* a fess *gu.* in 2nd and 3rd quarter a cross patée of the last. 3. Barry of 5, *gu.* and *ar.* 4. *ar.* on a chevron between 3 trees *sable*, a trefoil slipped of the field : over all an escutcheon of pretence, *gu.* on a bend cotised *ar.* between 2 fleeces or 3 escallops *sa.* for Ibbetson.

No. 10.

Here lie the remains of
John Smyth Esq. of Heath
During many years
a Zealous and impartial Magistrate
in this Riding.

He married Bridget Foxley
Daughter of Benjamin Foxley Esq :
and died April 10th 1771 in the 56th year
of his age.

The Path of the Just is as the shining light that shineth more
and more unto the perfect day.

Prov^{bs}. c. 4, v. 18.

Here also is interred
The Body of Bridget Smyth Wife of the above
She died the 17th of February 1800
in the 75th year of Her age

“ Here is the Patience of the Saints, Here
Are they that keep the Commandments of God
and the faith of Jesus.”

“ And I heard a Voice from Heaven saying
unto me, write Blessed are the Dead that
Die in the Lord.”

Rev^{as}. Cap^r. 14th, verse 12th & 13th.

Arms.—Smyth impaling Foxley, with escutcheon of pretence, barry of 5 *gu.* and *ar.*

No. 11.

Here lye the remains of
The Right Hon^{ble} Lady Georgiana Smyth
Eldest daughter of Augustus Henry Duke of Grafton
and wife of John Smyth Esq : Heath
She died Alas ! Jany 10th 1799

In the 41st year of her age.

Thou shalt be blessed for they cannot recompense
Thee but thou shalt be recompensed at the
Resurrection of the just.

Luke c. 4, v. 14.

Also the bodies of two infant children of the above
John Henry died March 15th 1779 aged one month
Caroline Bridget died Sept. 3rd 1789 aged 3 months

Here also is interred the Body of
 The R^t. Hon^{ble}. John Smyth of Heath
 One of his Majesty's most Hon^{ble}. Privy Council
 Successively a Commissioner of the Admiralty
 and Treasury and Master of the Mint
 and for twenty-five years Member of Parliament
 for the Borough of Pontefract.

He married the above Lady Georgiana Fitzroy
 and died 12th February 1811 at the age of 63.
 "The Souls of the Righteous are in the hand of God
 and there shall no torment touch them.
 In the sight of the unwise they seemed to die
 and their departure is taken for Misery
 and their going from us to be utter destruction,
 But they are in Peace."
 Wisdom ch. 3rd.

Arms.—Same as No. 9 (without escutcheon of pretence) impaling
 Fitzroy.

No. 12.

NEAR
 this place are interred
 the Bodies of S^r CHARLES DALSTON
 of Heath Bart. Son of
 S^r John Dalston Bart.
 who departed this life
 on the fifth day of March
 A.D. 1723
 in the 38th year of his age.
 And of ANNE his daughter
 aged five weeks
 by Dame ANNE his second Lady
 who at her own proper charge
 to their memories
 hath erected this monument.

Crest.—In a ducal coronet *or*, a falcon's head, *ppr.*

No. 13.

Near the same Place
 lies the Body of WILLIAM EDWARD DALSTON son of
 THEOBALD DALSTON Esq^r.
 and grandson of the above
 S^r GEORGE DALSTON BARONET
 by his only daughter ELIZABETH. He died July the 27th
 1779
 Aged Four Years.

No. 14.

Near this place are laid the bodys of THOMAS STRINGER of SHARLSTON Esq. and KATHERINE his wife. He was son of Thomas Stringer of the same place Esq. by ANN his wife, daughter of S^r JOHN MELTON Kn^t. Secretary to the Council at YORK in the reign of King Charles the First. THOMAS the father, was son and heir of Francis Stringer of Whiston Esq.

THOMAS the son died a young man (being baptized the 18th of November 1658, and buried the 12th of May 1681) very much regretted for his many excellent qualities by all that knew him, leaving behind him only one daughter named KATHERINE by Katherine his wife eldest daughter of WELBURY NORTON of Sawley, Esq. which last mentioned KATHERINE continued a Widow to the time of her death which happened the 22nd of June 1707 in the 58th year of her age : she was charitable to her poor neighbours, hospitable to her Friends, and by her prudent management, improved her own, and her daughter's Estate by general purchases of Lands, which were inherited by her daughter ; who was first married to RICHARD BEAUMONT of WHITLEY HALL Esq. by whom she had no issue : and after his death to the Right Honorable THOMAS Earl of WESTMORELAND by whom she had one son who died an Infant. She was the best of wives to the time of her death, which happened on the 4th of February 1729-30 and was buried at APTHORPE in the county of NORTHAMPTON aged about 48 years and by her Will ordered this monument to be erected to the memory of her Father and Mother which monument, her most afflicted husband the Earl of WESTMORELAND hath caused to be erected accordingly Anno Dom. 1732.

And in this half part of the Choir are laid many of the family of the above mentioned Thomas Stringer, Esq., Proprietors of Sharlston from the year 1581.

Arms.—Sa. three eagles displayed (*erminois*) ; impaling, (az.) a maunch, (*arg.*) *Crest.*—An eagle's head, erased (*erminois*).

No. 15.

NEAR THIS PLACE
lies the Body of Sir GEORGE DALSTON
of Heath Baronet
a Worthy and benevolent Gentleman
who departed this Life
March the seventh 1765
in the forty seventh year
of his age.

No. 16.

SACRED
 to the Memory of
 The Rev^d. JOHN GARLICK
 Vicar of Kirkthorp :
 who departed this life
 the first day of May 1770
Ætat 51.
 Also the Body of
 ELIZ : GARLICK Spinster
 Sister to the above Rev^d. John Garlick
 who departed this life York
 The 23rd day of Novr. 1783.
Ætat : 63.

No. 17.

SACRED
 to the Memory of
 ELIZABETH
 wife of
 Joseph Neale
 of Newstead Hall in this County
 and of Melton Mowbray
 in the County of Leicester ;
 only daughter of
 Halliley William and Elizabeth Hodgson
 of Wakefield
 Born 6th February 1810
 died 9th July 1839.
 Gifted with
 a purity of mind a love of truth
 a generosity
 Ever ready to aid the distressed,
 and with
 manners of fascinating sweetness,
 she was no less
 an object of the Tenderest affection
 than of
 the most sincere and general regard.
 These endowments
 were but secondary to
 a deep and practical sense of religion ;
 which unfolding itself at an early age
 became a guiding light to conduct her
 thro' the Alas ! too transient period
 her Earthly pilgrimage

enabling her to bear
a lengthened and painful decline
with affecting resignation
and in her last moments giving
the assurance of a blessed immortality
in that world
where God shall wipe away all tears
and there shall be no more death
neither sorrow nor crying
neither shall there be any more pain
for the former things will have passed away.

Rev. c. xxi. v. 4.

Her Husband erects this Monument.

No. 18.

S. M.

Jacobi et Carolinæ Drake

Illa

Coll. div. Johannis apnd Cantab : M.A.

hujus Ecclesiæ pastorali munere per annos fere triginta
fideliter perfunctus

Obiit v. Id. Aug. MDCCCXXXVII. AEtat : suæ LXVII.
Illa

Eximia Virtute et amore perfervido per triginta et sex annos
Conjugem beata

Obiit xii. Kal. Mart. A.D. MDCCCXXXVII. AEtat : suæ LXX.
In parentes tam benignos et optime mœrentes

Quam perenne desiderium

Hoc testatur marmor quod pie posuerunt filii.

On a window in the south side of the chancel :—

BETHIA ATKINS ob^t Sept. 16th 1851. AEt. 74.

RICHARD ATKINS ob^t May 9th 1849. AEt. 74.

Hanc Memoriam posuit W. A. H.

On the east window of the north chapel :—

M. E. D. ob^t May 2, 1849. G. E. D. ob^t Oct 12, 1850.

Hanc Memoriam posuerunt parentes.

On the centre window of the north aisle :—

WILLIAM LYLEY

Nat. A.D. 1615. Ob. A.D. 1685.

Arms.—Gules, a lion passant guard. ar. crowned or.

*Crest.—On an esquire's helmet prop. a dexter hand and arm in armour,
couped below the elbow, grasping a mace.*

The late Rev. Josh. Hunter, F.S.A., in his privately printed tract on *Lupset, the Heath and Sharlston*, observes, "It is too much the habit to under-estimate the praise which is couched in an epitaph; yet the epitaphs, in England at least, are few in which the encomiums bestowed in them would not be borne out by the testimony of those who were acquainted with the persons who are the subjects of them."

Accepting this testimony of our great Yorkshire topographer as to the value of an epitaph, we cannot but be surprised to find him writing, in the same tract, of the above series, "The monumental memorials now in the church are devoid of interest, with, perhaps, the exception of the Stringer Monument, which is, however, only good because it is better than the rest."

The John Burton, who erected No. 1 and No. 3, was the author of the "Monasticon Eboracense."

Of the following testamentary burial, referred to by Mr. Hunter, no trace is known to exist.

"I direct that my body shall be buried in the Chancel of Warmfield Church, next my brother, and the stones that do cover us to be joined by a plate with these words:—

We be two brothers: I pray you let us rest.
Stephen Segar, Otho Segar,
Some time Vicar of Warmfield.
Abbot of Hailes.

ON THE PAINTED GLASS AT THORNHILL.

By JAMES FOWLER, F.S.A.

THE painted glass in the chancel of the parish church of S. Michael at Thornhill, does not derive its interest from the perfection of its preservation. Unfortunately, there is not a single window, scarcely even a single compartment of a window, either quite unmutilated or quite untampered with, and much of what remains is little better than mere leading together of fragments. Still there are several subjects which, even in their fragmentary and patched condition, are quite intelligible, and owing to the carefulness and excellence of the execution of the work in the first instance —no less than to the fine tone and rich colouring of the glass, even the disjointed and ill-assorted scraps possess a definite interest and value.

It will not be possible in this short paper to notice the whole in detail, but it will be useful for further reference to classify it, as follows :—

1. **THE GREAT EAST WINDOW.**—About half of it remains. Originally a stem of Jesse in six lights, an awkward arrangement, as the principal figures, instead of being in the centre, are thrown to one side. Green flowers and red fruit relieve the monotony of the brown branches and foliage. Six or seven of the figures are pretty perfect ; spiritedly drawn and gracefully introduced amongst the foliage, the openings in which are not of any definite or formal shape, and have not the coloured backgrounds so common in earlier examples. There is much variety in the countenances, which are all full of life and expression. At the top of the third light from the north is the figure of Our Lord, showing the stigmata ; but underneath, where he is held in

to heaven by four angels, one at each corner. The fifth, is the Resurrection. Christ, crowned with thorns,¹ and a golden nimbus, bearing in his left hand a banner, and holding the right in an attitude of benediction, is rising from a golden sepulchre guarded by soldiers in armour, one at each corner; one is fast asleep, two are just awaking, while one, on whom our Lord's face is turned, is quite awake, but motionless from fear. The sixth subject is the Coronation of the Virgin. Mary, with a golden crown and nimbus, and clothed in a rich white robe lined with ermine, is making obeisance before the Lord, who has a golden crown and cruciform nimbus, and bears in his left hand a banner, while the right is raised, as before, in benediction. Two angels are seen in the background, worshipping.

The point to decide now is, what may, with probability, be assigned as the subjects of the missing compartments. Judging from analogy, it does not appear unlikely that these were the Annunciation and the Entombment of the Virgin. The whole would then stand thus:—²

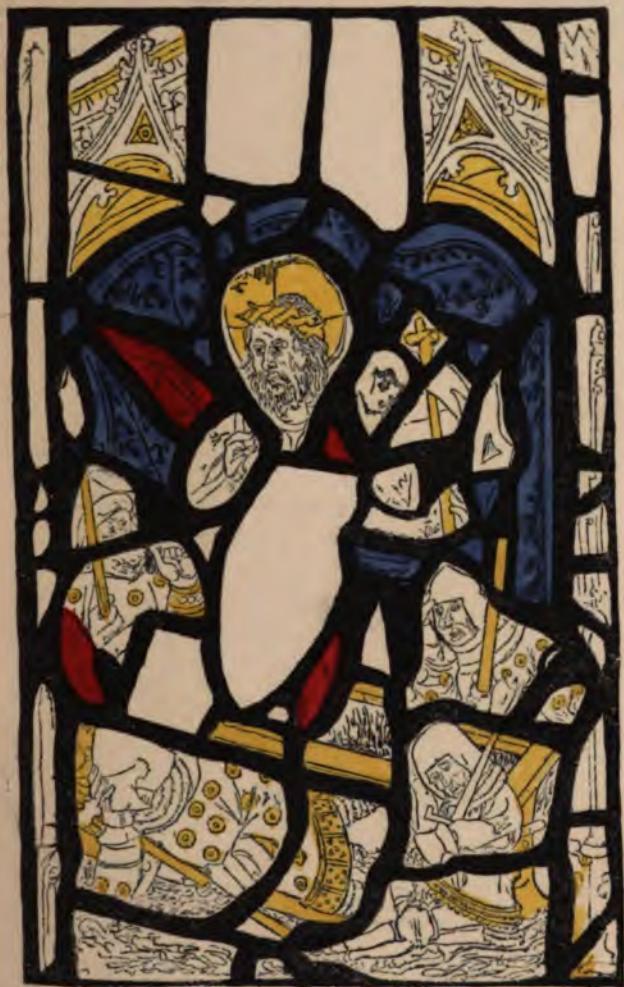
2. Entombment.	4. Assumption.	6. Coronation.
1. Annunciation.	3. Birth.	5. Resurrection.

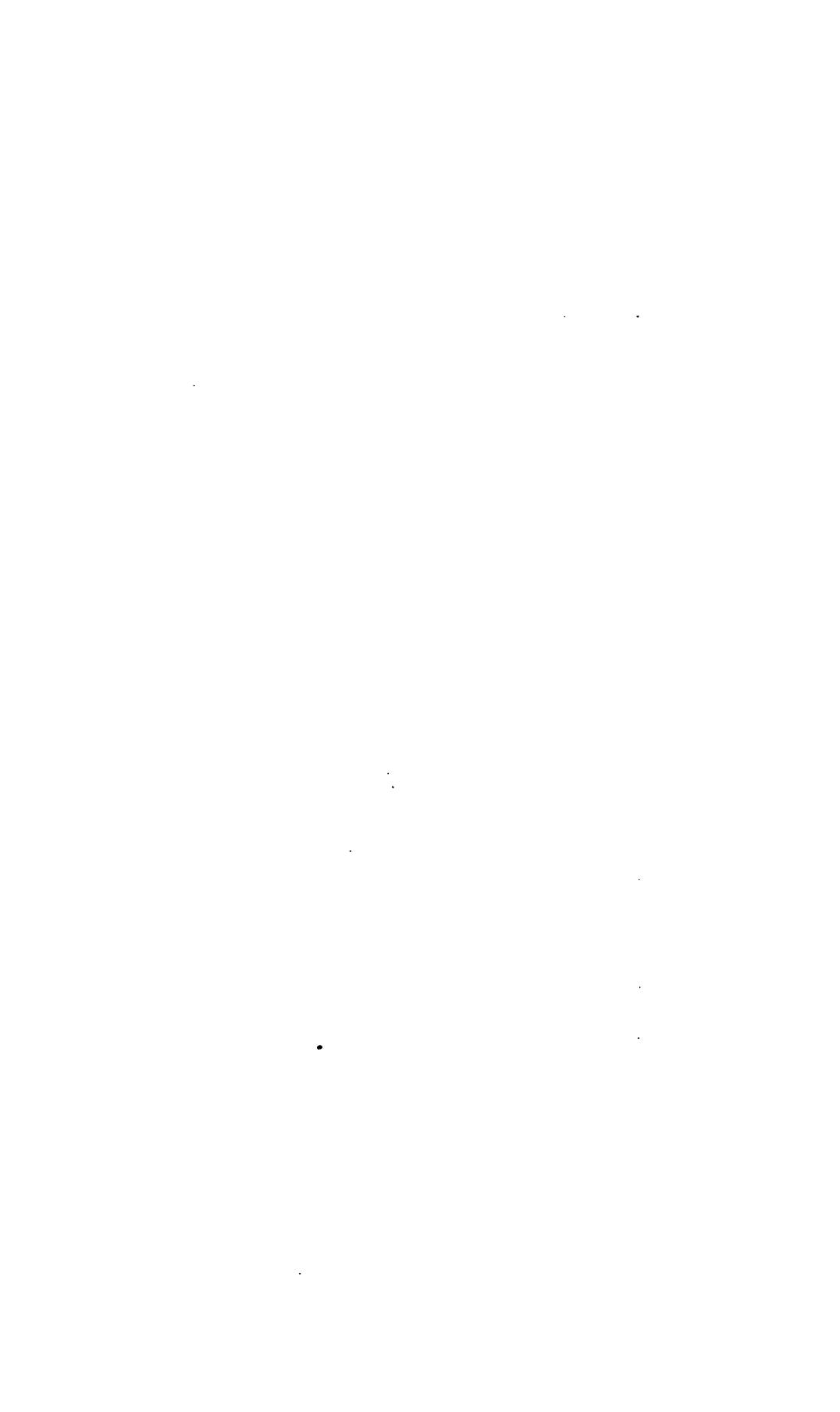
These subjects will at once be seen to bear a kind of relationship to one another. The three lower scenes in the earthly life of our Lord answer in some sort to the three upper scenes out of the heavenly life of his mother. Thus, 1. As Jesus slept in the womb of his mother before the commencement of his earthly life, so did Mary sleep in the earth before the commencement of her heavenly life. 2. As Jesus was born to earth in the manger at Bethlehem, so was Mary from the earth to heaven in the Valley of Jehoshaphat.

¹ In the adjacent window at the east end of the aisle, He is similarly represented, but bearing, in addition, the scourge and spear.

² Three small supplementary subjects were added underneath the lower row of

pictures. Only a part of one, however, remains, the figure of a bishop seated, on white glass with brown and the yellow stain. These, however, clearly formed no part of the general design.





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3. As Jesus rose, banner in hand, triumphant over the grave, so was Mary crowned by him in heaven, triumphant over earthly sorrow. Indeed, the connection in idea between the first and last subjects is actually referred to and specially noted by Durandus (*Rat. Div. Off., lib. 7*), where, speaking of the epistle for the festival of the Assumption—*Qui creavit me, requievit in tabernaculo meo*, Eccl. xxiv. 12. “Like as the Lord,” he says, “rested in the tabernacle, namely, the womb of the blessed Virgin, so gave he her his own tabernacle, namely, Heaven ; and as she herself made for the Lord a great throne, whence she said—My soul doth magnify the Lord, so the Lord made for her a great throne in heaven, and exalted her above the angels.”

The first pictorial representation of the Assumption is a fresco executed by Guinta Pisano (c. 1236), in the tribune of the upper church of S. Francis at Assisi. The story of it was dwelt upon, however, with greater or less minuteness by S. Gregory of Tours in the sixth century, by S. John Damascene and by S. Andrew of Crete in the eighth century, and by Simeon Metaphrastes in the tenth century ; the original passages being given at length by Lipiomani.³ It may serve better for our purpose, however, in order to illustrate the idea as it probably presented itself to the mind of the designer of the window, if we give an abstract of the legend from a later writer, Jacobus à Voragine, whose work appeared during the latter half of the thirteenth century, but was the standard authority on ancient legendary history up to the close of the Middle Ages.

When Mary had reached the age of sixty years, he says, being fourteen at the Annunciation, sixteen at the Nativity, forty-eight at the Crucifixion, and twelve years alive after, an angel appeared to her declaring that she was about to die, but bearing, as a sign, a branch of the palm of Paradise, and foretelling that on the third day she should take again her natural body. On the same day the Apostles from all parts of the world were miraculously assembled at the house of Mary ; and she sat in the midst of them, conversing ; “and about the third hour of the night came Jesus himself with orders of angels, companies of prophets, armies of martyrs, trains of confessors, and

³ *De Vitis Sanctorum*, Edit. 1565, pp. 279, 276, 265, 270, 242, and 265.

⁴ *Legenda Aurea*, cap. cxix.

choirs of virgins ; and the array was drawn up and sweet songs chanted around the seat of the Virgin. And Jesus cried and said,—Come, my chosen, and I will place thee on my throne, for I have longed for thy beauty. And all they which came with Jesus sweetly sang, saying,—This is she which knew not the way of sin, and shall have fruit for the refreshing of the souls of the saints. And she sang, saying,—All generations shall call me blessed, for he that is mighty hath done great things for me, and holy is his name. Then sang the leader with the rest still more excellently, saying,—Come from Libanus, my spouse, come from Libanus, thou shalt be crowned. And she,—Behold I come, for in the chapter of the book it is written of me that I should do thy will, O God, and my spirit hath rejoiced in thee, God my Saviour. And then the soul of Mary departed from the body and flew into the arms of her Son, and so was released from the pain of the flesh, which remained free from corruption. And to the Apostles the Lord said,—Bear ye the body of the Virgin Mother to the valley of Jehosaphat, and lay it in a new tomb which ye shall find there, and wait for me there three days, until I come unto you. And straightway sprang up around her red flowers of roses—to wit, armies of martyrs, and lilies of the valley—to wit, hosts of angels, confessors and virgins.” This, then, is the idea of the second compartment of the window ;—the body of Mary in the sepulchre of the valley of Jehoshaphat, surrounded by roses and lilies, and watched by the Apostles.

Meanwhile, the soul of Mary is described as carried to heaven in the arms of her Son, and placed on the right hand of the Son upon a throne of glory. “And the third day after, Jesus coming with a multitude of angels saluted the Apostles, saying,—Peace be unto you. And they answered, —Glory be to thee, O God, who only doest wondrous things. And the Lord said to the Apostles,—What grace and honour seemeth it unto you that I should now do unto my mother ? And they said,—It seemeth just, Lord, unto thy servants, that as thou, having overcome death, reignest for ever, so thou shouldest raise up the body of thy mother, Jesus, and place her on thy right hand for ever. Which being approved, straightway the Archangel Michael departed, and brought the soul of Mary before the Lord. Then the

Saviour spake, saying.—Arise my nearest one, my dove, my tabernacle of glory, my vessel of life, my heavenly temple, that as thou by conception perceivedst not the stain of sin, so in the sepulchre thou suffer not the decay of body. And immediately the soul of Mary was united with the body, and she went forth glorious from the tomb, and so was taken up to the heavenly bride-chamber, attended by a multitude of angels.” This, then, is the idea of the fourth compartment ; —the assumption of the Holy Virgin to heaven in a halo of glory, ministered to by Angels.

The glorified body of Mary thus ascending, “ Was met by Jesus and the remaining company of the heavenly host. As Jerome saith, who can think how glorious the Queen of the World this day ascended ; with what glow of devotion, with what multitude of heavenly legions to welcome her, with what songs she was lead up to the throne ; with how serene a countenance, with how calm a state, with what divine embraces she was received by the Son and exalted above every creature ! ” In other words, this was the idea which presented itself to the designer of the sixth compartment :—the Coronation of the Virgin in Heaven by her Son, in the presence of welcoming and adoring angels ; she herself the highest ornament and glory of the heavenly throng, but yet, alone of all those present, seeing nothing of what is done, overwhelmed and lost in the one feeling,—Behold the hand-maid of the Lord, be it unto me according to thy word. The difficulties of painted glass as a medium for representation unfortunately do not allow of the idea being fully manifested. But so far as it is possible, in this window are expressed at once, alike in the countenance and attitude of the Holy Virgin, the innocence of a maid, the tenderness of a mother, and the reverence of a mortal for her God.

That the idea was a favourite one to the Mediæval mind may be inferred from the frequency of the delineations of it, not only in the sparkling brilliancy of painted glass—from the great East Window of Gloucester Cathedral downwards, and the more quiet meditativeness of distemper, but in the eloquence of sermons, and rapturous enthusiasm of hymns and household poetry. There is a specimen of the latter published by the Early English Text Society,⁵ under the

⁵ *Hymns to the Virgin and Christ*, p. 1.

quaint title of—"A Song of great sweetness from Christ to his daintiest dam," in which the following passage occurs :—

" Ful swetelie schalt thou sitte bi me,
And bere a crowne with me in tour,⁶
And all my seintis to thin honour,
Schal honoure thee, moder, in my blis,
That blessid bodi that bare me in bowur,⁷
Veni coronaberis."

It only remains now to consider some points of technical detail. These will be found interesting, not only in themselves, but as characteristic of the fully developed period of Perpendicular glass painting. The texture of the material is much thinner than in earlier works ; the white has a faint, cool yellowish tinge ; the red is more crimson ; and the blue lighter in tone, with a soft greyish purple tinge, more neutral than that of the preceding century. The outlines, too, are light and soft, and the shadows transparent—in some parts so light and faint as to be hardly perceptible even at a short distance, and interfering little, therefore, with the brilliancy and lustre of the general effect. The figures are correctly drawn and well-proportioned, the attitudes easy, and the arrangement of the draperies simple, but effective. The faces, though all of them executed on white glass, and quite bright and sparkling at a little distance, are found, on close inspection, to be all highly finished, that of the Virgin given in our Plate, particularly so. The countenance of our Lord in the compartment below is also very beautiful, though it does not come out so well in our engraving, because in the original the outline is to some extent superseded by the skilful and bold manner in which the shading is applied ; an effect exceedingly difficult to secure in a tracing. The hair of the Virgin is yellow ; that of our Lord white. The canopies are of simple design, without either supports or pedestals, three-sided, and with each side gabled and crocketted, the upper gables being lengthened into tall crocketted pediments terminating in finials.

⁶ Tower of Strength, *i.e.*, Heavenly Jerusalem ; represented in old stained glass and paintings as a many-towered castle with angels playing sweet music on its turrets.

⁷ A lady's bower or room, *i.e.*, the stable at Bethlehem ; often represented in old pictures as covered with vines, gourds, &c.

The towers of the canopies have likewise three projecting fronts, which, however, terminate horizontally behind the pediments. Groining is roughly indicated by ribs of brown upon yellow stain ; indeed, the whole is executed entirely, as are also the figures almost entirely, in white glass and brown outline and shade, relieved by the yellow stain. The backgrounds alike of the canopies and pictures are, however, richly coloured, and in the perfect state of the window would be arranged thus :—

Canopy, Blue.	Canopy, Red.	Canopy, Blue.
Picture, Red.	Picture, Blue.	Picture, Red.
Picture, Blue.	Picture, Red.	Picture, Blue.

A similar arrangement to that in the next window Westward, in which the grounds are arranged thus :—

Canopy, Red.	Canopy, Blue.	Canopy, Red.
Picture, Blue.	Picture, Red.	Picture, Blue.

The colours in the lower compartments are further subdued by a kind of diapering remarkably graceful and varied, almost feathery, much resembling embroidery work in its flatness and irregularity. The result of this alternation in the colour of the grounds, of the judicious subjection of the colour where of greater breadth, and of the introduction of the rich, lively, and gay hues—not to choke—but to relieve and heighten the silvery beauty and chaste simplicity of the white, is that fine tone and harmony of effect, that evenness of colouring when seen from a distance, which

seems to have been the principal object aimed at in Perpendicular glass paintings.

To all who are interested in the study of ancient monuments, it must be a matter of great thankfulness that the glass at Thornhill, fragmentary and broken though it be, is valued and cared for by the present Rector. We have it now as it has come through two severe trials:—1. The destruction of those who, with pious zeal, regarded its pictures but as so many monuments of superstition. 2. The repairs of the village glazier, whose work, however, on the whole is praiseworthy, his knowledge having been limited to the patching of subjects, and the isolation and misplacement of fragments. A third trial of far greater severity still awaits it—that of a “skilful,” “costly,” or “thorough” “restoration”—so often the specious term for what is really in this, as in Architecture and the Sister Arts, the complete eradication alike of all trustworthy detail and of the original energy and character of the work. Much might, however, be effected in the way of judicious re-leading, washing, and removal of the paint which, at some time or other, has been applied on the outside so as to considerably overlap the leads, probably with the view of strengthening and protecting them, but with the result of giving to them an appearance of excessive width, and of stopping out the light from a considerable portion of the glass which otherwise would be seen through. And we understand that this is contemplated.⁸

⁸ The Illustrations which accompany the foregoing paper are prepared from Indian ink tracings of the glass itself. These have been reduced by Photography on to the casts from which the impressions now published are printed, by Mr. Charles Hancock, of 6, St. Germains Villas, Lewisham, according to his new Photographic Process of Engraving.

The tracings represent all the main lines of the subjects, with the greatest accuracy attainable in the position occupied by the window; and as no touch has intervened between the tracing and the print, the faithfulness of the illustration is more surely guaranteed than by any process known to have been adopted

hitherto. The more delicate lines used in some parts of the shading in the original glass, it was found impossible to trace successfully; and their effect would have been to some extent destroyed by reduction to the smaller scale. The prints have been all coloured under the direction of Mr. James Fowler, F.S.A., who has also prepared for the Association a copy with the brown shades introduced; this is placed in the Library for the inspection of members. It is intended in a future part of the *Journal* to give similar illustrations from the remaining light of the same window of “The Nativity” and “The Assumption.”

ANCIENT PEDIGREE OF HANSON OF RASTRICK.

Communicated by GEORGE JOHN ARMYTAGE, F.S.A.

THE Pedigree contained in the following pages is transcribed from one on vellum, now in the possession of Mr. John Booth of Huddersfield, and is mentioned by Mr. Watson as being one of those he used in compiling the genealogy of the Family of Hanson in his "History of Halifax" (pp. 261-267, edit. 1775.) It was then in the possession of Mr. Roger Hanson. He also speaks of another being then at Fixby, probably in the possession of the Thornhills of that place, and apparently ending about the fifth generation in this pedigree. There is a considerable amount of disagreement in the commencement of the pedigrees, but without the original that was then at Fixby it would be useless to treat of the differences within the limits of this paper; suffice it for the present to quote Mr. Watson in stating, that from the time the family adopted the surname of Hanson "the disagreements in the two pedigrees begin to disappear."

The greatest want in this genealogy is that of dates, and for the present we must be contented to supply, in the foot notes, such as come immediately under our notice. A more complete search may tend to make the document more valuable to the genealogist, but we will not now attempt to give more than a mere transcript of the original. The pedigree is on an average about sixteen inches wide and some ten feet long. The names, &c., are neatly written in circles and the arms coloured. It is hoped that the following narrative form may not be found inconvenient: the numerals indicate the number of generations from the commencement of the Pedigree, and the letters are placed for reference when recurring to other branches of the family which cannot be transcribed consecutively in a narrative form. It has been

deemed advisable to place these letters instead of other numbers, as the latter are liable to mislead by being taken to represent the order of birth of the issue, as to which no information is given.

Observationes quodam collectae tam ex antiquis Chartis et Rotulis Curarum et aliis Scriptis et genealogiis quam de progenia et familia in Basericke, dum vocat Rastrike ac modo Hanson.

Rogerus de Rastrike vixit in tempore Henrici tertii Año Dor. 1251 et anno eius reportur in quam plurimis antiquis Chartis tempore eiusdem Regis, natus primarius viros ejusdem Weapontagii; tenuit terram in Rastrike, Skircoat et Clayton in Bradford-dale, Pratum in Rastrike vocatum Linlands et diversas bovatas terre in Rastrike et servita diversorum nativorum in eadema villa et tenuit diversas alteras terras et tenet in Rastrike ex Concessione ejusdem Utriusque de Basericke. L'obitur sigillo proprio cum hoc inscriptione

"Sigillum Rogeri de Rastrike."

I.	Hug ^r Rogerus de Rastrike habuit exitum.	Argent, a chevron between three roses, gules, seeded proper, for Rastrike.
II.	Hugo ^d de Rastrike, filium primogenitum, qui habuit exitum.	<i>Ibid.</i>
III.	Johannem de Rastrike, qui habuit exitum.	<i>Ibid.</i>
IV.	Johannem de Rastrike, qui habuit exitum.	<i>Ibid.</i>
V.	Hearicu ^m de Rastrike, qui habuit exitum.	Quarterly, 1 and 4, or, a chevron counter componed argent and sable, between three martlets sable; 2 and 3, argent, a chevron between three roses, gules, seeded proper.
VI.	Johannem Hanson alias Rastrike, qui duxit in uxorem ³ Aliciaam	Quarterly, 1 and 4, or, a chevron counter componed

¹ Hic Rogerus videtur esse filius ejusdem Rob^t de Bingaya fratri Henrici de Ealand patris Johannis de Ealand, Mil: qui hunc Rogeru^m concessit predium predictum vocatum Lindlands, diversas bovinas terras et servita diversorum nativorum in villa predicta.

Roger had two other sons, John and Simon, mentioned in a deed of his own.—Watson.

Tugh had another son, William, by his wife.—*Ibid.*

Wander Woodhouse qui duxit in

uxorem Beatrice filiam et rectam heredem Thomasi de Totehill, qui habuit exitum Henricum filium Alexandri de Woodhouse qui duxit in uxorem Beatrice et habuit exitum Aliciaam uxorem Johanni Hanson.

Argent a chevron or; on an escutcheon of pretence, Or, on a chevron sable three crescents argent, for Woodhouse and Totehill.

Henry de Woodhouse bore Woodhouse and Totehill quarterly.

filiam et hæredem Henrici de Woodhouse, habuit exitum,

argent and *azure*, between three martlets *sable*, for *Hanson*; 2 and 3, *azure*, a chevron between three roses, *gules*, seeded proper, for *Rastricke*; on an escutcheon of pretence, Quarterly, 1 and 4, *azure*, a chevron between three mullets, *or*, for *Woodhouse*; 2 and 3, *or*, on a chevron *sable*, three crescents *argent*, in chief a crescent of the second, for *Totehill*.

VII. Johannem Hanson de Woodhouse, qui duxit in uxorem Ceciliam de Windebank, per quam habuit exitum,

Quarterly: 1, *Hanson*; 2 *Rastricke*; 3, *Woodhouse*; 4, *Totehill*; impaling, *vert*, a chevron between three hawks standing, wings expanded, *or*, for *Windebanke*.

VIII. Johannem Hanson de Woodhouse, qui duxit in uxorem Ceciliam filiam Johannis Ravenshaw, per quam habuit exitum,

Quarterly, *Ibid.* impaling, *sable*, two bars wavy, *argent*, on a chief of the second three ravens proper, for *Ravenshaw*.

IX. Johannem Hanson de Woodhouse, qui duxit in uxorem Katharinam filiam Johannis Brooke abneptis Thomae de Bellamont, habuit exitum,

Quarterly, *Ibid.* impaling, *argent*, on a bend *sable* a lure, with a line and ring, *or*, for *Brooke*.

X. Johannem Hanson de Woodhouse, qui duxit in uxorem Agnetam Saville filiam natu maximam Johannis Saville Armiger, habuit exitum,

Quarterly, *Ibid.* impaling, *argent*, on a bend *sable* three owls of the field, for *Saville*.

XI. A. Johannem⁴ Hanson de Woodhouse, qui duxit in uxorem Margaretam, 2 filiam et unam, 3 cohæredum Thomae Woodhead. Postea Margaretam filiam Roberti Wade.

Quarterly, *Ibid.* impaling

B. Edwardum⁵ Hanson de Woodhouse, qui duxit in uxorem Johanam filiam Edwardi Kaye, per quam habuit exitum (*vide infra*, p. 84).

C. Thomas Hanson de Rastricke, qui duxit in uxorem Genetam filiam Johannis Gledhill de Barksland vel Little-even, per quam habuit exitum (*vide infra*, p. 84).

D. Arthurus Hanson habuit exitum, (*vide infra*, p. 85)

⁴ John was buried at Elland in 1599, set. 82. M.I

⁵ Buried at Elland, 1601, set. 82.

E. Johannem Hanson de Norwood-green,
qui duxit in uxorem——, per quam
habuit exitum (*vide infra.* p. 85).

XI. A. Johannes Hanson habuit,

XII. A. Johannem⁶ Hanson de Woodhouse,
qui duxit in uxorem Jenetam
filiam et heredem Gulielmi Ray-
ner, per quam habuit exitum.

B. Thomam Hanson, qui duxit in
uxorem Margaritam filiam et
cohæredem Johannis Royd de
Shaw in Soyland.

C. Nicholas Hanson, qui habuit,

XIII. Robertum Hanson et
Dorotheam Hanson nupt:
Johannis Ffarer Armiger.
et per ejus Secundam uxorem
(Marg⁷ Wade).

A. Judith Hanson nupta' ad Jasper
Blythman Armiger.

XII. A. Johannes Hanson per
Jenetam Rayner habuit,

⁷ XIII. A. Johannem Hanson obiit infantia et
qū . . . ejus Cohæredes
videlicet;

A. Agnetam ux: Richardi Lawe.

B. Mariam ux: Walter Stanhope.⁸

C. Gratiam obiit sine prole.

D. Margaritam ux: Thomæ Brooke.

E. Katharinam obiit sine prole.

XII. B. Thomas Hanson per
Margaretam Royd habuit,

XIII. A. Johannem Hanson, obiit in infantia.
B. Thomam Hanson, obiit sine prole.

C. Arthurum nupt: Saram filiam et
cohæredem Thomæ Bothomley,
per quam habuit exitum.

D. Richardum Hanson nupt: Eliza-
betham Jenkinson, per quam
habuit exitum.

E. Robertum Hanson et

F. Josephum.

A. Margaretam et

B. Juditham Hanson.

XIII. C. Arthur per Saram
Bothomley habuit,

XIV. A. Johannem Hanson.

B. Thomam Hanson.

C. Josephum Hanson.

Quarterly. *Ibid.* impaling

⁶ Will dated 1621. Ob. aet. 78.

⁷ The pedigree is allowed to this point in 1596.
in Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire, 1666.

⁸ Walter Stanhope succeeded his father

- D. Richardum Hanson nupt: Mariæ filie Nath: Croseley, per quam habuit exitum,
- XV. A. . . Hanson.
XIII. D. Richardus Hanson per Eliz: Jenkinson habuit,
- XIV. A. Thomam⁹ Hanson nupt: Hest: filiam et hæredem Johannis Ffarnell, habuit exitum.
- B. Johannem Hanson nupt: Elizabetham filiam Thomæ Brooke de Bayhall juxta Huthfeld, per quam,
- XV. A. Johannem.
B. Richardum.
A. Elizabetham et
B. Mariam Hanson.
XIV. A. Thomas Hanson per Hest: Farnell habuit,
- XV. A. Johannem Hanson, duxit filiam Georgii Booth de Snowden et quam habuit, &c. &c.
B. Thomam Hanson, duxit filiam Antonii Ffoxcroft et habuit filium,
- XVI. A. Antonium.
XV. A. Johannes Hanson per filiam Georgii Booth habuit tres filios et sex filias videlicet;
- XVI. A. Thomam Hanson, duxit Martham filiam Nathan Gledhill, habuit exitum.
B. Johannem Hanson, obiit.
C. Georgium Hanson, duxit Elizabetham filiam Johannis Stott.
A. Dorotheam.
B. Mariam.
C. Esther.
D. Rebeccam.
E. Saram et
F. Ellenoram.
XVI. C. Georgius per Elizabetham Stott habuit,
- XVII. A. Johannem Hanson.
B. Rogerum Hanson.
C. Nathau Hanson.
D. Robertum Hanson.
A. Esther Hanson.
B. Rebeccam Hanson.
C. Elizabetham Hanson.

In chief, *Hanson*. In base, or, three boars' heads couped sable, impaling, *argent*, three fusils conjoined in fess, *azure*.

- XI. B. Edwardus Hanson de Woodhouse, qui duxit in uxorem Johannaam filiam Edwardi Kaye, per quam habuit exitum,

XII. Thomam Hanson,¹⁰ qui duxit in uxorem Katherinam filiam Thomae Brooke de Neuhouse, per quam habuit exitum,

XIII. A. Edwardum Hanson de Woodhouse, qui duxit in uxorem Dorotheam filiam Johannis Gledhill de Barksland et Cecilæ: ux: ejus filie Johannis Thornhill, habuit 5 filias,

 - A. Mariam nupt: W^{mo} Mallison.
 - B. Elizabetham¹¹ W^{mo} Horton de Barkisland.
 - C. Katharinam Sharpe postea Abrahami Beumont.
 - D. Agnetam Marko Micklwaite.
 - E. ——.

XIII. A. Edwardus Hanson per Dorotheam Gledhill habuit,

XIV. A. Edwardum Hanson de Woodhouse, qui duxit in uxorem Janam filiam¹² Thome Beumont, per quam habuit exitum,

XV. A. Johannem.

 - B. Edwardum et
 - A. Filias Dorotheam.
 - B. Margaretam.
 - C. Katherinam.
 - D. Mariam.
 - E. ¹³Janam.
 - F. Elizabetham.
 - G. Ffrancescam.
 - H. Ceciliam.

XI. C. Thomas Hanson de Rastrikke, qui duxit in uxorem Genetam filiam Johannis Gledhill de Barksland vel Little-even, per quam habuit exitum,

XIII. A. Rogerum Hanson.

 - B. Thomam Hanson de Rastrikke, qui duxit in uxorem Martham filiam Edwardi Naylor, et habuit exitum,
 - XIII. Johannem et Rogerum de Rastrikke.

Quarterly, *Hanson, Rastrikke, Woodhouse, and Totehill*, impaling, *argent*, two bends *sable*, for *Kaye*.

Quarterly, *Ibid.* impaling, *argent*, on a bend *sable*, a lure with a line and ring, *or*, for *Brooke*.

Quarterly, *Ibid.* impaling, *argent*, three fusils joined in fess, *azure*, for *Gledhill*.

Quarterly, *Ibid.* impaling, *gules*, semée of crescents, a lion rampant, *argent*, charged with a crescent *sable* for difference, for *Beaumont*.

Quarterly, *Ibid.* impaling, *argent*, between two lions rampant, *sable*, for *Naylor*.

¹⁰ Buried at Elland, Aug. 3, 1623, æt. 71; his wife buried, Feb. 4, 1621, æt. 74.

¹¹ William Horton was living in 1603.

¹² Thomas Beaumont died in 1641.

¹³ The pedigree is allowed to this point in Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire, 1666, with the addition of Cecily.

with the addition of Cecily.

- C. Johannem Hanson de Civitate Londonii, qui duxit in uxorem Ffranciscam filiam Johannis Prichard, et habuit exitum,
 XIII. Johannem Hanson.
 Thomam Hanson et
 Edwardum Hanson.
- D. Robertum Hanson de Rastricke, nupt: Saram filiam Gulielmi Thorpe.
- A. Elizabetham et
 B. Juditham Hanson.
- XI. D. or E.¹⁴ Arthur (sive) Johannes Hanson habuit exitum,
- XII. A. Johannem Hanson de Norwood-green.
 B. Edwardum Hanson.
- A. Margaretam nupt: Richard Wilton.
- XII. A. Johannes Hanson habuit exitum,
- XIII. A. Edwardum Hanson.
 B. Johannem Hanson.
- XII. B. Edwardum Hanson habuit exitum,
- XIII. Johannem Hanson.
-

On the Pedigree is handsomely painted a large Coat-of-Arms, as follows :—

- QUARTERLY.—1. Or, a chevron counter componed argent and azure, *for Hanson*.
 2. Argent, a fess between three roses gules seeded proper, *for Rastricke*.
 3. Azure, a chevron between three mullets, or a crescent for difference, *for Woodhouse*.
 4. Or, on a chevron sable three crescents argent, in chief a crescent for difference, *for Totehill*.

Crest.—On a helmet, a chapeau azure lined argent, a martlet volant sable, mantled gules, doubled argent.

¹⁴ It is not clear by the Pedigree whether the following issue were from Arthur or John, the connecting lines being so arranged that they give the issue as proceeding from both.

LIST OF ROMAN COINS FOUND DURING THE EXCAVATIONS
AT SLACK IN 1865-6.

THE Coins found are seventeen in number. Two are of silver, the rest of bronze : of the whole number, four are too much corroded to be identified, and of one the device and legend are uncertain. The remaining twelve, which are given in the order of their dates, are as follow :—

FIRST BRONZE.—*Obv.*—[IMP. CAES.] VESPASIAN. AVG. [P.M. TR. P. P.P. COS. III.] The laureate head of the Emperor to the right.

Rev.—IVDAEA [CAPTA, in the exergue S.C.] A palm-tree rising in the middle of the field, on the left side of which a female captive is seated, her head reclining on her left hand in an attitude of grief. The Emperor is standing on the right side bareheaded, and in military costume : in his right he holds a spear erect, and in his left hand a girdle, his left foot rests on a helmet lying at the foot of the palm-tree.

SILVER DENARIUS.—*Obv.*—(Legend from right to left.) IMP. CAESAR VESPASIANVS. The Laureate head of Vespasian to the right.

Rev.—(Legend from right to left.). PON. MAX. TR. P. COS. V. A Caduceus winged, vertical, in the centre of the field.

SECOND BRONZE.—*Obv.*—CAESAR AVG. F. DOMITIANVS. COS. V. Laureate head of Domitian to the right.

Rev.—No legend. A female gradient to the left, offering a wreath with her right hand. In the field the letters S. C.

SECOND BRONZE.—*Obv.*— . . . DOMIT. AVG. . . . (The commencement and ending of the legend imperfect.) Laureate head of Domitian to the right.

Rev.—No legend. Fortune standing to the left with cornu-copie in her left arm, and her right hand on the tiller of a rudder.

SECOND BRONZE.—*Obv.*—Legend illegible. Laureate head of Domitian to the right.

Rev.— . . . AVGVSTI in the field S.C. Fortune standing to the left, in her left arm a cornu-copie, her right arm extended.

SECOND BRONZE.—*Obv.*—IMP. CAES. DOMIT. AVG. GER. COS. XII.
CENS. PER. P.P. Laureate head of Domitian to the right.

Rev.— . . . AVGVSTI in the field S.C. Fortune standing to the left, in her left arm a cornu-copie, her right hand extended.

SECOND BRONZE.—*Obv.*—[IMP. CAES. DOMIT. AVG.] GERM. COS.
XV. CENS. PER. P.P. Laureate head of Domitian to the right.

Rev.— . . . AVGVSTI in the field S.C. Fortune standing to the left, a cornu-copie in her left arm, her right hand extended, touching a tiller of a rudder.

SILVER DENARIUS.—*Obv.*—IMP. NERVA CAES. AVG. P.M. TR.
POT. Laureate head of Nerva to the right.

Rev.—COS. III. PATER PATRIAE, lituus, guttus, simpulum, and another sacrificial emblem.

SECOND BRONZE.—*Obv.*—IMP. NERVA CAESAR P. M. TR. P. COS.
III. P.P. Laureate head of Nerva to the right.

Rev.—FORTVNA AVGVSTI. Fortune standing to the left, a cornu-copie in her left arm, and her right hand extended touching the tiller of a rudder. Letters S. C. on either side in the field.

FIRST BRONZE.—*Obv.*—IMP. CAES. NERVAE TRAINO. AVG. GER.
DAC. P.M. TR. P. COS. V. P.P. The Laureate head of the Emperor to the right.

Rev.—S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO. PRINCIPI. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, her right hand extended holding an olive branch, in her left arm she bears a cornu-copie filled with fruits, at her feet is a human head and bust in profile and wearing a cap, her right foot is pressing on its shoulders.

FIRST BRONZE.—*Obv.*—IMP. CAES. NERVAE TRAIANO. AVG. GER.
DAC. TR. P. COS. V. P.P. The Laureate head of the Emperor to the right.

Rev.—S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO. PRINCIPI. In the exergue S. C. Hygeia seated to the left. A snake is twined round an altar at her feet, from which a flame rises, and she is either feeding the snake, or placing some disc-like object on the altar with her right hand, her left hand resting on her thigh.

SECOND BRONZE.—*Obv.*—IMP. CAES. NER. TRAINO. OPTIMO AVG.
GER. DAC. PARTHICO. P.M. TR. COS. V. P.P. The head of the Emperor to the right with radiate crown, his shoulders draped.

Rev.—SENATVS. POPVLVSQVE ROMANVS. In the exergue S.C. The Emperor in military costume full front to the right, in the act of rushing out from between two trophies; on the one to the right hand he has placed his right hand, in his left hand he holds a spear, and is touching the trophy at his left side.

In compiling the above list the work of Mr. Francis Hobler, entitled "Records of Roman History, &c., exhibited

on Roman Coins, &c." (1860), has been consulted, and from that source the letters within brackets and parts of the devices that are defaced have been supplied. It cannot be stated with certainty whether the IVDAEA CAPTA is of Vespasian or Titus; but, as in both cases the types would be similar, the uncertainty becomes immaterial. The story of these coins extends from the year 71 to the year 114 A.D., and, it may be remarked, that inasmuch as no coins have yet been found of later date than Trajan, those above described are such as would be in use among the soldiers of Hadrian, Trajan's successor, and it may be inferred, with some show of reason, that we have in them a trace of the occupation of the station at Slack by the troops who came to Britain with Hadrian.

THE LATE MR. JOHN NOWELL, OF FARNLEY WOOD.

IT is a melancholy duty, before the close of Part I. of the *Journal*, to have to record the death of Mr. John Nowell, of Farnley Wood, in the parish of Almondbury, a Vice-president and one of the founders of the Association. Mr. Nowell was born at Farnley Wood on the first day of March, 1794, and he died there, on the fourth day of March, 1869, having just completed his seventy-fifth year.

Somewhat late in life he applied himself, with great diligence, to the examination of the history and antiquities of his native parish, and the genealogies of families connected with it; and, in order to facilitate such inquiries, he resolved, although, at the time, over seventy years of age, to make a complete copy of upwards of five hundred folio pages of the earlier registers of the parish church of Almondbury.

This work, notwithstanding the deplorable condition of the registers themselves from past neglect, he successfully accomplished, after close application for many months; and it remains a fitting monument of his untiring energy and indomitable perseverance, an invaluable gift to his fellow-parishioners, and a welcome help to all future inquirers.

END OF PART I.

ON SOME CIVIL WAR DOCUMENTS RELATING TO YORKSHIRE.

By EDWARD PEACOCK, F.S.A., Bottesford Manor, Brigg.

IT is not our intention in this paper to sketch even in the most shadowy manner the history of the Civil War. Our object at present is the far humbler one of merely jotting down some few materials for it, putting them in an accessible shape before our readers, so that they may be handy for use when wanted, and accompanying them with a few words of annotation, only just so many however as will make them intelligible.

Before a beginning is made, a few words must be said about the family of Fairfax, which gave several brave soldiers to the Parliament, and among them Ferdinando, Lord Fairfax—the old lord—of the civil war pamphlets, and his son Thomas, the most distinguished captain save *one* on the popular side, and what is of far more consequence, a man among the noblest of our race in all those higher qualities and feelings which distinguish a Christian and a gentleman. The Fairfax family was originally seated at Towcester, in Northumberland. Heralds tell us that they were of Saxon blood, but we are not aware that the line can be traced by record evidence (the only evidence worth having in such a case) beyond the reign of Henry III. The name is undoubtedly old English, from *Fægr*, Fair, *Feax*, Hair. From the north the Fairfaxes, troubled by the incessant incursions of their unruly Scotch neighbours, moved into Lincolnshire, and some of their family continued to remain there after the head of the line had settled in Yorkshire in the thirteenth century. Sir William Fairfax, son of Sir William Fairfax, a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, who died in or about the year 1517, married Isabell, daughter of John or according to Whitaker of Thomas Thwaits, of Thwaits and Denton : by this match the latter estate came

into the family. Sir William was a stanch adherent of the old religion. His eldest son died without issue; his second, Sir Thomas, was disinherited by him of all his unentailed property, because he had served under the constable Bourbon in the sack of Rome. He was not left without a handsome patrimony, for Denton, his mother's estate, passed to him, and thus became the seat of this branch of the Fairfaxes. His son Thomas, first Lord Fairfax of Cameron, died in May, 1640, and was succeeded by his son Ferdinando, who married Mary, daughter of Edmund Sheffield, first Earl of Mulgrave. His death took place in 1647, when he was succeeded in his honours and estates by Sir Thomas Fairfax, the hero of Naseby. It is not needful for our present purpose to follow the later fortunes of this noble line, but the title of Fairfax of Cameron yet exists in the Scotch peerage, though the present lord is not a British citizen.

Lord Clarendon says that Sir Ferdinando Fairfax—we had better speak of them by their names, as the use of the title lord leads to endless confusion between the father and the son—was one of the very few Yorkshire gentlemen “who were actively or factiously disaffected to his Majesty.”¹ The courtly historian wishes us to understand that most of the Yorkshire men of rank and family in those days were on the side of the King. This is simply a gross misrepresentation, as any one competently acquainted with the genealogy and local history of the period will at once discover. We have seen no reason to suppose that Sir Ferdinando was in any manner a factious person. He comes before us, as far as we can read his character by the light of original records, as something almost the reverse of this, a quiet homely person with little brilliancy of genius, but of good sterling common sense and strong religious feeling, of a markedly Protestant character indeed, but with none of the harsh fanaticism with which it is the custom of novelists and persons who write history for the amusement of novel readers, to endow all the more notable men of the Puritan party. Whitelock's testimony is at least as credible as Clarendon's. He says: “The Lord Fairfax was my kinsman, and my very noble and kind friend. . . . He was a gentleman of a noble family, descended from the Law, of a generous and courageous spirit, yet meek

¹ Book v., edit. 1843, p. 258.

and civil, and not given to insulting.”² As a proof that Sir Ferdinando Fairfax, though in his place in Parliament a member of the Opposition, as we should now say, was not peculiarly distasteful to the Court party, we need but quote the following list of nobles and gentlemen employed in 1639 in the by no means congenial office of endeavouring to coerce the Scotch into religious conformity.

“THE COMMANDERS OF THE YORKSHIRE FOOT AND HORSE.

“The Regiments of Foot were commanded by

“Ferdinando Lord Fairfax,

“Sir William Savil,

“Sir John Hotham,

“Sir William Penniman, [Royalist Governor of Oxford in 1645.]

“Sir Thomas Metham, [Slaine at the battail of Marston Moore, neer Yorke, being then Capt. of the Yorkshire gentry on the part of King Charles the First. *Dugdale Visit. Ebor.* 1665-6, p. 139. He was head of the House of Metham of Metham.]

“The Horse of the County of York appointed to march, were commanded by

“Thomas Lord Viscount Wentworth,

“Thomas Lord Clifford,

“Sir Thomas Fairfax,

“Captain Butler.”³

The achievements of this army were sufficiently inglorious. Perhaps a more absurd campaign was never more recklessly undertaken. There was however little bloodshed. Some three hundred Englishmen were slain and taken prisoners,⁴ we are told, but the number is perhaps exaggerated. Whatever it was we must add to it some officers of the King’s army shot by their own mutinous soldiers.⁵

Although the country was saved from the greater miseries of a long war, the sufferings of the people in Yorkshire and the other northern shires from enforced billeting was very great. The old pamphlets and Rushworth’s *Historical Collections* contain many wearisome disquisitions on this trouble,

² *Memoriae*, ed. 1732, p. 66.

³ Rushworth, *Hist. Col.*, part ii. vol. ii. p. 909.

⁴ Whitelock, p. 35.

⁵ Carlyle, *Cromwell*, vol. i. p. 83.

and more exist in an unprinted state. There can be no doubt that whatever the fact might be as seen by the lawyers, though on the dry law of the case there is not room for much doubt, this enforced billeting was looked upon by those who suffered from it as an illegal impost. Two petitions exist, and have been already printed,⁶ from the gentry of Yorkshire, setting forth how grievously they felt themselves "oppressed by the billeting of unruly soldiers, whose speeches and actions tend to the burning of our villages and houses, and to whose violences and insolencies we are so daily subject, as we cannot say we enjoy our wives, children, and estates safely." The petitioners go on to say that this new burthen is contrary to the ancient laws of this kingdom and to the petition of right. It is not needful to reprint the text, as it is already safe in type through the care of worthy John Rushworth; we will however copy the names. There is music in their sound to many of us who inherit the gentle blood of Yorkshire. Those who do not, will do well to mark how men who were afterwards divided by the factions of the times, were unanimous in protesting against this great wrong.

"Phillip Wharton, Ferdinando Fairfax, Henry Bellasis,⁷ William Savile, Francis Wortley, Thomas Gower, Jo. Hotham, Ed. Stanhop, Henry Griffith, William Sheffield, Richard Darly, Jo. Ramsden, Hugh Cholmeley,⁸ Hugh Bethell, William Strickland, Thomas Remmington, Thomas Metham, Robert Strickland, Jo. Legard, George Buttler, Francis Mountone, Henry Cholmeley, George Trotter, Henry Darley, Richard Remington, William Franckland, Thomas Hebblethwaite, Jo. Hotham, Christopher Pearcehay,⁹ Jos. Pearcey, Brian Stapleton, Phillip Stapleton, Ing. Hopton,¹⁰ Henry Anderson, George

⁶ Rushworth, part ii. vol. ii. pp. 1215, 1231.

compounding for his estate.

⁷ Son of Sir Thomas Bellasyse, Bart., who was created Baron Fauconberg of Yarm, 25th May, 1627. He was M.P. for Yorkshire in the Long Parliament, but joined the King at Oxford. He was a not very distant connection of the Fairfax family.

⁹ Christopher Pearcehay, son and heir of Thomas Pearcehay, of Ryton in Pickering Lythe, by his second wife, Mary, daughter of Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, Bart., of Burton Constable. He married Frances, daughter of Walter Strickland, of Boynton.

⁸ Sir Hugh Cholmeley of Whitby, Bart., died November 30, 1657. He was, at the beginning of the troubles, on the side of the Parliament, but went over to the King. His brother, Sir Henry Cholmeley, who remained true to the Parliament, twice besieged him in Scarborough Castle. He had to pay 850*l.* on

¹⁰ Sir Ingram Hopton, of Armley, Knt., baptized 23 Feb. 1614. He was a fervent royalist. In the church of Horncastle, Lincolnshire, a lozenge-shaped piece of canvas is framed and suspended upon the south wall of the choir, on which is painted the arms of Hopton, arg. two bars sable, each charged with three mullets of six points or pierced gules.

Crosbie, George Marwood, Thomas Hisketh, Jo. Anlabie, Christopher Legard, Jo. Inglebie, Mar. Norcliffe."

The position of Fairfax in his county is indicated by the place his name holds on the list. On the breaking out of the war between Charles and the Long Parliament, he was appointed by the latter General of the Forces in the North, a few days before the 20th of September, 1642.¹¹

His son, Sir Thomas, gives the following account of the transaction :—

" My father being yet at his house at Denton, where I then waited on him, had notice from his friends that it was intended he should be sent for a prisoner to York. He resolved not to stir from his own house, not being conscious to himself of anything to deserve imprisonment. The country suffering daily more and more, many came and intreated him to join with them in defence of themselves and country, which was extremely oppressed by those of the array (who after had the name of cavaliers), and he being also much importuned by those about him, seeing his neighbours in this distress, resolved to run the same hazard with them. Then did the Parliament grant a commission to him to be General of the Forces of the North, myself having a commission under him to be General of the Horse."¹²

Each of the two opposing parties were now straining every nerve to arm themselves. The King had recourse to the old feudal method of raising an army. Or rather the method that lawyers call feudal, for the practice of holders of land furnishing armed men for battle is very much earlier than those institutions which we are in the habit of considering the offshoots of that system of government imported by William the Conqueror. In all half-civilised countries taxation, as we understand the word, cannot exist as a regular institution ; and as in such cases land is almost the only property, and land with its stored and growing crops well-nigh all that men have to defend, it becomes a necessity that some system of military levy founded on the possession of land should be devised. This we find to have been the case in Germany long ere the birth of so-called feudalism under the auspices of Charles the Great, and in England

Beneath it is the following inscription—
"Here lieth the worthy and memorabile
Kt., Sir Ingram Hopton, who paid his
debt to nature and duty to his king and
country, in the attempt of seizing the
arch-rebel in the bloody skirmish near
Wincsby, October the 6th, A.D. 1643."
Oliver Cromwell, then a colonel of horse,

is the person meant by the arch-rebel. There is a mistake in the date; the skirmish took place on the 11th of October.—Thoresby's *Ducatus Leod.*, p. 188; Wier's *Horncastle*, 1820-32.

¹¹ Vicar's *Jehovah-Jirch*, 1644, p. 162.

¹² *Short Memorials of Thomas, Lord Fairfax*, written by himself, 1699, p. 95.

ages before its conquest by William the Bastard. It is not confined to Europe even. The native armies of India were, and in some parts still are, raised by this method.

It had gone on well in England for many centuries, but in the reign of Charles I. the machine was entirely out of order, and could never more be restored to efficiency. The land tenures in the time of our Norman and earlier Plantagenet Kings were simple. A reference to Domesday, or records like Kirby's *Inquest*, would settle at once who were the chief lords, and what were the nature of the sub-feuds : as time had gone on, the nature of the relations between the lesser landowners and their chief lords had yearly become more and more intricate and confused, so that in the 17th century, it required considerable legal acumen, united with no small share of antiquarian knowledge, to unravel the tangled web. If, however, this difficulty could have been got over, it is not probable that a commission of array, such as the King required to put down the spirit of revolt among his people, could have been applied to any useful purpose. When one country, or one large section of a country, is at war with another, such a mode of levying forces may be worked with advantage ; when, however, the discordant elements are not gathered together in centres, but blended throughout the whole land ; when every town, almost every village, contained men whose sympathies were with the party which the King desired to crush, such a plan was sure to produce little good effect. Charles, however, is not to be blamed for recklessness or ignorance in making the attempt. It would have required almost superhuman wisdom and forethought to have seen that the old military constitution had come to an end, and that the long and dreary age of standing armies had begun.

On the 12th of August, 1642, the King issued, at York, his proclamation requiring the aid and assistance of all his subjects north of Trent. On the 29th of the same month he published, at Nottingham, his instructions to his commissioners of array.¹³

The following document, now in the possession of Mr. H. J. Morehouse, no doubt dates from this period ; copies of

¹³ Both these documents may be seen *Remonstrances, &c.*, vol. i. pp. 512-581. ; length in Husbaud's *Collection of*

it were in all probability circulated throughout the whole neighbourhood. It shows that the loyal gentry were on the alert to serve their master, as it is dated but five days after the proclamation.

West riding } To the Constables of Hailifield and Stainforth Thorne,
Com Ebor } Fishlake, and to every of them.

By virtue of power and authoritie from His Sacred Maj^{tie} to us and others

Directed These are to charge and command yo^u to cause to appeare before his Ma^{tie} att the Common Hall in Doncaster, all psons whatsoever within yo^r sevall constableries betwixt sixteene and sixtie yeares of age, Upon Wednesday next beeing the twentith of this instant August by nyne of the clocke in the morning of the same day furnished wth their best Armes and abiliments of ware, and such as have horses to bring them and only themselves to serve on them : Whereas all those who have formerly served under any gentleman of this country shal be againe respectively Listed under theire sevall commanders. And all others under such other gentlemen and officers of their countrey as shal be thought fitted for the service : all of them to be employed to noe other end but for the defence of his Ma^{ties} pson the mainetaineing of the Established Protestant Religion and Knowne Lawes of the Kingdom and the secureing of theire owne Selves and Estates from anye plunder rapine violences; and for the resisting of the Scotts, (*sic*) and principally for the peuring of a happy peace. You are alsoe further commandied to make Diligent search for all Muskets and pikes or other Armes within yo^r sevall Constableries and to bring them to the place aforesaid, and that yo^u yo^rselves appeare togeather with them wth sevall Lists of what ps ons are fitt to beare Armes wthin yo^r severall respective Constableries. Here of yo^u are not to faile as yo^u and they will answer the least neglect at yo^r and theire uttermost p^{ll}: and to be accounted Rebills against his Ma^{tie}, enymyes to the good and peace of this kingdome, and accordingly to be peeded against. Given under o^r hands this 17th of August.

You are likewise required to give notice to all the pettie Constables that his Ma^{tie} hath beene gratiouys pleased by his plementations to pdon all ps ons whatsoever who shall now freely come into serve him, and hath likewise pmised to take away Ex^{cise} and to punishe plundering : and to doe many other acts of grace for the good of the countrey.

RICHD: HUTTON. Com.¹⁴

HEN: BELLAS¹⁵

MARMA: LANGDALE

JOHN RAMSDEN

GEORGE WENTWORTH¹⁶

THO: INGRAM

EDW: OSBURNE

BRIAN PALMER

RICH. ALDBURGH.

¹⁴ Hunter's *South Yorks.* ii. 143.

¹⁵ This is Henry Bellasyse. See note ⁷ ante.

¹⁶ Sir George Wentworth, of Wolley. Here is an instance how civil strife

Sir Richard Hutton, of Hooton-Paynel and Goldesborough, Kt. He was High Sheriff of Yorkshire 19-20 Charles L. and a colonel of foot in the royal army. Slain at Sherburn, 15 Oct., 1645.

The Parliamentarians were not less active, but the zeal on both sides showed itself at first, more in the search for arms and the gathering together of war-stores, than in battle. Obscure skirmishes took place from time to time, but they are now so nearly forgotten that the zeal of antiquaries has not been able to recover any connected history of the northern proceedings during those autumn and winter months.¹⁷

On the 9th of January, 1642-3, Sir Thomas Fairfax wrote the following letter to his father. It gives us a somewhat picturesque account of the state of affairs, and shows what many have doubted, that there was in the north, as elsewhere, a hearty zeal for the cause of Parliamentary government.

“To the Right Honourable my honoured father the Lord Fairfax.

“ May it please your Lordship,

“ These parts grow very impatient of our delay in beating them out of Leeds and Wakefield, for by them all trade and provisions are stopped, so that the people in these clothing towns are not able to subsist, and indeed, so pressing are these wants, as some have told me, if I would not stir with them they must rise of necessity of themselves.

“ In a thing of so great importance, I thought it fit to acquaint you with it, to desire your lordship’s advice, before I would undertake it, therefore humbly desire your lordship not to defer this business, but if no aid can come to us, then to give us advice and order what to do, for long this country cannot subsist ; and to raise the country to assault the enemy I would not do it without your lordship’s consent, being only commanded to defend the parts from them. I desire with all speed, this bearer may bring us your lordship’s resolution. I am sure I shall have above six hundred muskets, if I summons the country to come in, besides 3000 and more with other weapons, that would rise with us. If your lordship please to give me power to join with the readiness of the people, I doubt not but by God’s assistance, to give your lordship a good account of what we do. So humbly desiring your blessing, I will ever be,

“ Your Lordship’s most obedient son,

“ THO : FAIRFAX.”

“ Bradford, January 9th, 1642.”

The spelling of this missive is unhappily furbished up so

divided families. Sir George’s first wife was sister to Ferdinando, Lord Fairfax. He was a colonel in the royal army. He just lived to see the Restoration, dying 18th Oct. 1660.—Hunter’s *South Yorks.* ii. 388.

¹⁷ It is much to be wished that a systematic examination should be made of Yorkshire parish registers between

the years 1638 and 1660, and everything put in print that bears on political and military matters. The burial of a trooper may sometimes help to fix the site of a skirmish.

¹⁸ Bell’s *Memorials of the Civil War*, i. 33. I think, but am not sure, that the original is in the British Museum.

as to look like new, and I have no ready means of collating it with the original, so as to put it once more in its old garments. The father's answer has not, so far as I can make out, been preserved. The following document shows that he must have been moved by his son's urgency, and given his consent "to raise the country."

"To the Constable of Mirfield.

"Whereas the Earle of Newcastle Sir Wm Savile Sr Marmaduke Langdale Sr Ingram Hopton, Francis Nevile Esq & others of that pty have brought into this *county* a great army of papists & persons ill affected to the peace of the County under a pretence of mainteyning the ptestant Religion & the lawes of the land intending no other than the utter overthrow of both religion and lawes as appeareth by their irreligious & unlawfull practises in grinding the faces of his Mats best subjects by pil-laging & plundering their houses, imprisoning and abusing their ps ons & imposing on them such grievous tax & intollerable pressure as hath already in pt consumed & will shortly exhaust the whole treasure of this flourishing County, for the preventing of wch injuries having at length received many armes more strength, and comands to assist the inhabitants of theise pts wch through Gods assistance have resisted the said popish army with incredible successe I do hereby require you to give notice hereof to all the inhabitants in yor constabulary that be of able bodyes from the age of 16 to 60 to comand them to repair to *Almondbury or some other place near Mirfield upon Saturday next* being the 29th day of this instant January by 9. a.m each wth the best weapons they can procure and *there to stay till they receive further orders from mee* that by unanimous consent wee may through the helpe of God drive out the popish army, establish peace in this County & obteyne free trading again to the comfortable support of poore & rich. Let every man that is able bring with him 4 or 5 dayes pvision and let the poorer sort bee furnished by yu the Constable out of ye comon stocke for ye like time Hereof faile yu not at yr prill as yu tend yor owne good & the Good of this bleeding & distressed country. Given under my hand at Bradford the 19th day of January 1642

"THO : FAIRFAX." ¹⁹

The words in italics are interlined in lieu of the words "Bradford upon Friday" 28th, and "I shall furnish every man with armes befitting him that is unprovided for," and lead to the conclusion that this was a general notice addressed originally to Bradford and altered for other constabularies. It is endorsed "To the Constable of Mirfield."

Fighting cannot be carried on by men alone ; money also is wanted to play the bloody game, and Sir Thomas Fairfax,

¹⁹ From the original among the Turner MSS. in the collection of the Huddersfield Arch. and Topog. Ass.

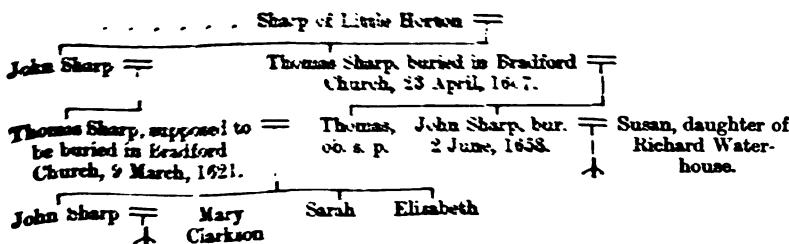
CIVIL WAR DOCUMENTS RELATING TO YORKSHIRE.

It may well believe was not less urgent to collect this, than it was that the six hundred musketeers and three thousand men with other miscellaneous weapons, should be in good fighting trim. We read in the manuscript and printed documents of the time numerous bitter complaints as to these armed bands; but there is little left among the chaos of print and writing that enables us to see clearly the way in which the money was got together from willing and unwilling contributors. The following little receipt—a mere business document of no value to any one at the time save Mr. John Sharp of Park House—is interesting to us now.

"Received this 1st day of January 1642 by the appointment of Sir Thomas Farrelly Knight of John Sharp of Park house the sume of xx^s which is lent upon the Publick back for the defence of Religion, the Lawes of the Land the King's Ma^r and the perfidy of Plament according to the ordinance in that behalf.

"At Park House, JEREMY BOWER." ²¹

I am not able to suggest, with any approach to certainty, who this John Sharp was, as I do not know in what parish, or even in what neighbourhood Park House was situate. I would suggest as a very uninteresting object of research for some of our members who live in the neighbourhood, that it is probable that he was one of the Sharps of Little Horton. The following fragment of pedigree ²² shows what is needful for us concerning the family during the civil war era.



If John Sharp, the son of Thomas who was buried in 1607, was the person who contributed the xx^s, we may be certain that he gave it with a sore heart, for he was a devoted royalist. He served the King in several engagements, in one of which he received a violent blow on the head with a battle-axe which he never wholly recovered. After the execu-

²¹ Abridged from Whitaker's, *Loidis and Elmete*, p. 354.
in possession of Mr. H. J.

cution of his master he discarded the use of razors, and permitted his beard to grow, as a mark of sorrow for his sovereign's "murder." The other John Sharp, son of that Thomas who is thought to have been buried in 1621, was a fervent Parliamentarian : for his good services to the cause he had espoused, he was presented with a gold medal, on the obverse of which was a figure of General Fairfax—(which is not stated ; I presume it was Sir Thomas). In the centre of the reverse MERUISTI, and round the rim POST HAC ME-LIORA.²²

In Sir Thomas Fairfax's *Memorials*, we have a slight sketch of the career of himself and his father at this time. It is, no doubt, quite trustworthy as far as it goes ; but it is a very meagre outline, and the correspondence at present in print gives us small help in fixing dates, or filling up the outline. He says (p. 2), "the first action we had was at Bradford ; we were about three hundred men, and the enemy seven or eight hundred, and two pieces of ordnance. They assaulted us, we drew out close to the town to receive them." The fight does not seem to have been a very serious affair. It ended in the repulse of the Royalists.

The next engagement was a skirmish at Wetherby, where Sir Thomas's quarters were attacked by Sir Thomas Glenham,²³ and some six or seven more officers. They were easily repulsed ; but a great risk had been run, for when the attack was made there were only four men under arms (p. 6). A short time after, encouraged by an increase of forces, the Royalists resolved to attack Tadcaster, whereupon the Fairfaxés drew thither, and prepared to defend the place. Their force consisted of some nine hundred men, the attacking party of four thousand. The Cavaliers were repulsed, leaving more than two hundred dead and wounded behind them. A few days after this, *i. e.*, on January 23, Sir Thomas says : "We summoned the country again, and made a body of twelve or thirteen hundred men with which we marched to Leeds." After a fierce storm of two hours the place was

²² *Ibid.* 354.

²³ Sir Thomas Glenham was successively Governor of York (surrendered, July 13, 1641), Carlisle (surrendered, June 28, 1645), and Oxford (surrendered, June 20, 1646). Confined by the parliament in the Fleet prison. Died in Holland before the Restoration.

"Tho. Glenham cui castra Carleolente
& Eboracense Monumentum sunt
& Oxonium Epitaphium."

Lloyd's *Mémoires*, p. 552.
His brother, Henry Glenham, sometime Dean of Bristol, was Bishop of St. Asaph, 1667-1670.

taken. Sir William Saville,²⁴ the governor, and some other officers, swam the Aire and escaped. One of them, Major Beaumont,²⁵ was drowned in the attempt. Sir Ferdinando wrote an account of this exploit to Lenthall, the Speaker of the House of Commons, dated from Selby, January 26, 1642. The letter is too long to quote; it may be seen in Rushworth (Part III. vol. ii. pp. 125-127). He says that the Puritans lost only thirteen men. Two captains, Briggs and Lee, were wounded. Sir William Fairfax of Steeton, who was slain before Montgomery Castle, 27th October, 1644, a distant cousin of his own, Sir Thomas Norcliff of Nunnington, and Major Forbes, are stated to have carried themselves very gallantly.

The letter contains, after the signature, thus making it probable that in the original document it was an enclosure, on a separate bit of paper, a list of the Roman Catholic gentry of the neighbourhood, "to whom the Earl of Newcastle had granted commissions to raise forces. The catalogue will be of interest to some of us, and at the risk of being thought tedious I subjoin it. The object which the writer had in view in sending such a catalogue to headquarters was to show that the opposite party were carrying on the war in a spirit entirely different to their professions. The act was greatly contrary to his Majesty's proclamation, 10th August, 1642, by which he had expressly forbidden any "Popish Recusant" to serve in his army. We with our

²⁴ Sir William Saville, of Thornhill. He married Anne, daughter of Thomas, Lord Coventry, the Keeper of the Great Seal. After the defeat at Wakefield, he was appointed governor of Sheffield Castle. His wife was with him during the siege of Sheffield. The fourth article of the terms of surrender of the fortress, provides for her personal safety. Her heroic conduct contrasts favourably with the manners of many of her sex in modern days. Dr. Peter Barwick, in his *Life of Dr. John Barwick, Dean of St. Paul's*, tells us that "this gallant lady, famous even for her warlike actions beyond her sex, had been besieged by the rebels in Sheffield Castle, which they battered on all sides by great guns, though she was big with child, and had so little regard for her sex, that in that condition they refused a midwife she had sent for the liberty of going to her; yet this un-

heard-of barbarity was so far from moving her, that she resolved to perish rather than surrender the castle. But the walls being everywhere full of cracks with age, and ready to fall, the soldiers of the garrison began to mutiny, not so much concerned for their own danger, as for the lamentable condition of this noble lady, so near the time of her falling in labour, for she was brought to bed the night after the castle surrendered." After the surrender of Sheffield, he became governor of York, in which post he died, Jan. 24, 1643-4. Hunter's *Hallamshire*, p. 12; Courthope's *Synopsis of the Baronetage*, p. 176, Whitaker's *Lothians and Elmete*, pp. 314-317.

²⁵ Whitaker says he was one of the Beaumonts of Whitley. *Lothians and Elmete*, p. 75. Query which!

modern feelings can hardly realize the bad feeling caused by this breach of faith.

"The names of Recusants in these parts to whom the Earl of Newcastle hath granted commissions to raise forces:—Mr. Robert Trappes, Mr. Stephenson, of Thornton, Sir John Middleton,²⁶ Sir Walter Vavasour, Mr. Andes, Mr. Tindall,²⁷ Mr. Bretton, Sir Philip Hungate, Mr. Watterson,²⁸ Mr. Thwenge, Captain Sare, Captain Granger."

We cannot in the present paper, which has already extended to an unreasonable length, deal with each separate skirmish; we must pass on to what the old account calls the "miraculous victory obtained by the Right Honourable Ferdinando Lord Fairfax against the army under the command of the Earl of Newcastle at Wakefield, in Yorkshire,"²⁹ from which we quote the original despatch describing the action. The English is rough and uncomely; it was evidently written in a hurry. The mind of the writer was running more on military discipline than the rules of grammar. The sketch it gives us of the state of the country and of men's minds is not unpicturesque. We have at least the advantage when we read the old lord's awkward sentences of coming face to face with the old times, not of hearing about them from a prejudiced, idle, or ignorant interpreter.

"For my honourable Friend Will. Lenthall Esq Speaker in the Commons House of Parliament

"SIR

"Vpon the Sixth of this month I writ to you by a speciall Messenger which I hope is come to your hands. Presently after the dispatch of that Letter, the news was brought me, that the Earl of Newcastle had possessed himselfe both of Rotheram and Sheffield, the Forces in Rotheram held out two dayes siege and yeilded up the Town upon treaty, wherein it was agreed that the Town should not be plundered, and that all the Gentlemen Commanders and Souldiers (six only excepted, that were specially named) leaving their Arms, should have free liberty to go whither they pleased; But when the enemy entered,

²⁶ Second son of Sir Peter Middleton, of Stockeld, by his wife Mary, daughter and co-heiress of David Ingleby, a cadet of the house of Ripley.—Dugdale, *Visit.*, 1665-6, p. 57.

²⁷ Leonard Tindal, of Brotherton, lieutenant-colonel under Sir John Ramsden in the royal army.—*Ibid.*, 352.

²⁸ A misprint for Thomas Waterton, of Walton Hall. The seat of the family did not escape the ravages of war. On

3 June, 1644, "some of the Parliament's soldiers took Walton Hall, near Wakefield, and in it Sir Francis Wortley the elder, (one of the first gentlemen that engaged a party for the King in Yorkshire,) and with him one hundred and twenty soldiers."—*Rushworth*, part iii. vol. ii. p. 622.

²⁹ A quarto pamphlet, printed by Edward Husbands, 1643.

Ammunition then in the Town, and a great number of Arms, and amongst the prisoners Generall Goring himselfe, with divers other commanders, and other Common Souldiers, in all about fifteene hundred men, and twenty seven Colours of Foot, three Cornets of Horse of which I send a more particular list inclosed ; the more exact & particular relation of this service, as it is testified to me under the hands of the principall commanders employed in that designe I send you inclosed for your better information, and truly for my part I do rather account it a miracle, than a victory, and the glory & praise to be ascribed to God that wrought it, in which I hope I derrogate nothing from the merits of the Commanders and Souldiers, who every man in his place and duty, shewed as much courage and resolution as could be expected from men. When the Town was thus taken, they found their number and strength too weak to keep it and their prisoners, so they left the place, & marcht away with their booty. In taking the Town we lost no man of note, and not above seven men in all, of which one was the Clerke of the store, and an Ensigne of the Foot, and one a Quartermaster of Horse, the rest Common-Souldiers, but many of our men were shot and wounded ; this overthrow hath much enraged the enemies, who threaten a present revenge, and are drawing all their Forces this way to effect it. I perceive there are Succors sent to Lincolnshire and other adjacent Countries, which if they were here, might be employed to as much advantage for the publique safety as in any place : I desire our condition may be seriously thought on by the House, and the Ayds often promised, may presently March away to us, and that Colonell Cromwell, with his horse and foot may also be ordered to march to me, that being joyned together, I may be able to draw this Army into the Field, and gaine fresh Quarter for the Souldiers, and furnish our selves with Powder, Arms, and Ammunition, which is now grown very scarce, and cannot be supplied, untill the passage to Hull bee forced open, which now is possessed by the enemy. If such succors come not timely to us, we cannot long subsist, but must be forced to accept of dishonorable conditions, which besides the losse and ruine of this Countrey, will be a great disadvantage to the generall safety, and withall, some course must be thought on to furnish some large proportion of money to defray the Souldiers Arrears, which I beseech you endeavour for them and me, that am

"Your most affectionate

"friend and Servant

"Leeds 23 May

"1643."

"FER FAIRFAX."

The following list of thirty-eight prisoners of note taken at Wakefield, is preserved in the Bodleian Library among the Lenthal correspondence;³⁰ it is printed with slight variations by Rushworth.³¹

"Prisoners. Commanders taken at Wakefield May 21, 1643.

"General Goring, Sir Thomas Eland³² Lieft Colt to Sir Geo. Went-

³⁰ Tanner MSS., part i. vol. lixii. fol. 104.

³¹ Part III. vol. ii. p. 271.

³² Sir Thomas Bland, of Kipax Park,

worth, Lieutenāt Colonell St George,³³ Lieutenāt Coll Macmoyler, S'ieunt Maior Carr, Captaine Carr, Capt Knight, Capt Wildbore, Capt Rudstonn,³⁴ Captaine Pemberton, Capt Croft, Capt Ledgare, Captaine Lasly, Capt Kayley, Capt Nuttal, Captaine Lieutenāt Benson, Siēant Major Carnaby and Capt Nuttal left wounded in Wakefield vpon their Engagēnts to be true prisoners,

“ Lieutenāts

“ Muncktonn,³⁵ Thomas, Wheatley, Kentt, Nicholsson.

“ Ensignes

“ Squire, Vavasour,³⁶ Masken, Lampton, Duckett, Stockhald, Baldwinson, Davie, Carr, Gibson, Smathwayte, Ballinson, Watson, Smelt,³⁷ Halliburton, Cornett Wyvell.”³⁸

The following is the despatch of Sir Thomas Fairfax and his brother-officers who won the victory. It has now no address; but, as it is among the Lenthal papers, was no doubt forwarded to him by special messenger. I have transcribed it from the original:—

“ Saterday night, the 20th of May the Lord Generall gave Order ffor a pty of 1000 foote three Companyes of Dragoons & eight Troopes of horse to March from the Garrisons of Leedes Bradford & Howley. Sir Thomas ffairfax Comanded in Cheife. The floote were Comanded by Ser^t Maior Gennall Gifford and Sr William ffairfax. The Horse were devided into two bodyes, four Troopes Comanded by Sr Thomas ffairfax & the other four Troopes by Sr Henry ffoulis. Howley was the Rendizvous, where they all mett on Satterday last about twelve a Clocke at night Aboute two next morneinge they Marcht away And coming to Stauley where two of the enemyes Troopes lay With some dragoons that Quarter was beaten vp and about one & twenty prisinos taken. About four a Clocke in the morneing wee came before Wakefeild where, after

created a baronet 30 August, 1642. One of the commissioners for the county of York for the subsidy of 1629. He paid 405*l.* on compounding for his estates. His brother, Adam Bland, was a major of horse in the royal army, and is reported to have formed one of the party who surprised and slew Colonel Rainborowe, at Doncaster, in October, 1648.—*Ducatus Leod.* p. 90; Bell's *Fairfax Corresp.*, i. 210.

³³ For a short period royal governor of Gainsburgh. Blown to pieces by a cannon at the storm of Leicester, 30 May, 1645.—*Rushworth*, part iv. vol. i.

³⁴; Stark. *Hist. Gainsbro.* p. 155.

Probably one of the Rudstons of

³⁵.

urmaduke and John, sons of John

Monketon, of Hodroyde, were both officers in the army of Charles. The elder assumed the name of Berry, on his marriage with Mary, daughter of Richard Berry.—Dugdale's *Visit. Ebor.*, p. 163.

³⁶ This is probably one of the Vavasours of Hazelwood. As the Christian name is wanting, it is not easy, perhaps not possible, to identify him. Three sons of Sir Thomas Vavasour, viz., Sir Walter, William, and Thomas, were in the royal army. The last was slain at Marston Moor.—*Ibid.*, 345.

³⁷ Most probably one of the Smelts of Kirby Fleetham.

³⁸ He must have been of the race of Wyville, of Constable Burton, but whether of the original stock, or of one of the younger branches, I am uncertain.

four of their Horse were beaten into the Towne, The ffoote with vnspeakable Courage, Beat the enemyes from the hedges which they had lyned with Musketteares into the Towne And assaulted it in two places, Wren-gate and Norgate. And after an hower & a half fight, we Recovered one of their peeces and turned it vpon them, And entered the Towne at both places at one & the same tyme. When the Baracadoes were opened S^r Thomas ffairfax with the Horse fell into the towne and Cleared the Streetes where Colonell Goreing was taken by Lievetenant Alured Brother to Capt Alured a member of the House, Yet in the Markett place there Stood three Troopes of Horse, And Colonells Hamp-tones Regmt^t, To whom Maior Geniall Giffard sent a Trompett with offer of Quarter yf they would lay downe their armes. They answered they scorned the mocōn, Then he fyred a peece of their owne Ordinance vpon them & the Horse fell in vpon them, Beat them out of the Towne, and tooke all theise officers expst in this inclosed Lyst, Twenty seaven Collōs of ffoote, three Cornetts of Horse, and aboute 1500 Comon Souldiers. The Enemy had in the Towne 3000 ffoote & seaven Troopes of Horse besydes Colonell Lamptons Regiment which came into the Towne after wee had entered the Towne. The Enemy left behynd them flour Peeces of Ordinance, with Amunicon which we brought away.

" Tho fairfax

Jo Gyfford

John Holman

" Henry ffoulis

Will ffairfax

Rob foulis

Titus Leighton

ffrancis Talbott."³⁹

To follow the fortunes of the war, if we confined our attention to Yorkshire only, from the taking of Wakefield to the last gallant defence of Pontefract, would occupy not a paper, but a large volume. The present writer trusts, if life and health be spared to him, that he may be able, at a future time, to present a detailed narrative of these transactions, in which the facts shall come in chronological order, and where some attention shall have been paid to lucidity of arrangement and description. At present, he who would know about these things more than is to be found in popular books of reference, must grope his way through the foggy atmosphere of the pamphlets and newspapers of the time.

We have not even a reasonably good life of Sir Thomas Fairfax, the noble Christian gentleman to whom we owe it more than to any other one person, that our revolution was almost unstained by wanton butchery :

" He might have been a king,
But that he understood
How much it is a meaner thing
To be unjustly Great, than honourably Good."

³⁹ Tanner MSS., vol. lxii. part I. fol. 103.

He has however another claim on all of us who love to tread the bye-paths of history. Had he not been a soldier he would probably have been one of the foremost of English antiquaries ; as it was, amid all the turmoil of the war, his love for antiquarian lore never forsook him. But for his care the great church of York would have been desecrated even as Durham, Lincoln, and Peterborough were by the fanatical soldiery. When Oxford was in his possession it suffered far less from his troops than it had done from the Royalists who were driven out. It is even stated that he did not storm the place, but tarried for capitulation, because he feared for the colleges and the Bodleian library. He laid the foundation of Thoresby's celebrated museum. Perhaps his greatest claim on our gratitude is his having sent abroad Roger Dodsworth to collect his great treasure of genealogical lore. Had it not been for the Dodsworth manuscripts, we should have had no *Monasticon*, or one very inferior to what it is. How much every subsequent enquirer into the local history of the North has been aided by those priceless gatherings it is needless to point out. He died at Appleton on the 2nd of November, 1671, after but a short sickness. On the last morning of his life he said his eyes grew dim, but called for a Bible and read the 42nd Psalm. "As the hart panteth after the water brooks so panteth my soul after thee, O God. My soul thirsteth for God, for the living God ; when shall I come and appear before God ? "

His body

"Sleeps the dreamless sleep
That wakes but in eternity,"

where no doubt he would most have wished it, by the side of the wife he loved so well, Anne Vere, daughter of Lord Vere, of Tilbury, a woman as God-fearing, brave, and honest as himself. A monument still points out their place of sepulture in Bilborough Church, near York. The inscription is simple, notwithstanding the hankering after the florid and grotesque, in language which was then so prevalent. "The memory of the just is blessed," is its appropriate and then unhackneyed epigraph. May we not add what is certainly as true of him as of the bishop of whom it was first written ?

¹ Nobilis antiquo veniens de germine patrum,
Sed magis in Christo nobilior merito."

ON THE PAINTED GLASS AT THORNHILL.

By JAMES FOWLER, F.S.A., with Illustrations by Fairless Barber, Hon. Soc.

(*Continued from p. 78.*)

THE accompanying illustrations of the Nativity and the Assumption serve still further to elucidate the idea of the window selected by us for special notice : the Nativity, with the Ox and Ass, the Star and S. Joseph, being clearly represented as an historical event ; whilst the Assumption, with jewelled aureole and choral angels, can only be understood as mystical, or typical and devotional.

The Ox and the Ass are introduced in the lower compartment in accordance with the ancient tradition that they were present at the Birth of our Lord. In the “*De Nativitate Domini*” of the *Golden Legend*, for instance, where it is shown how wonderfully the Birth of Christ was declared by every grade of created things, in mentioning animals, it is stated that “When Joseph went forth into Bethlehem with Mary great with child, he led with him an Ox—perchance that he might sell it to pay the tax for himself and for the Virgin and that he might live on what remained, and an Ass—perchance that the Virgin might ride thereon. And the Ox and the Ass miraculously knowing the Lord, worshipped him on bended knees.”¹ In the History of Mary and of the Infancy of the Saviour, again, we read that—“The third day after the Nativity of the Lord the Holy Mary went forth out of the cave in which she was, and entered into a stable, and laid her son in a manger, and the Ox and the Ass worshipped him. Then was fulfilled that which was written by the prophet Isaiah, saying, The Ox knoweth his owner, and the Ass his master’s crib. And the same animals, namely the Ass and the Ox, worshipped him without ceasing, having him in the midst between them,

¹ *Legenda Aurea*, cap. vi.

that it might be fulfilled which was written by Habakkuk the prophet, saying, In the midst between two animals shalt thou be revealed.”² From the sixth century—which is the date of the earliest pictorial representation extant—to the sixteenth century, when the ancient Catholic modes of thought began to fade, these animals were invariably introduced;³ generally in accordance with the legend as we have given it, and with the often quoted carol:—

“Agnovit bos et asinus,
Quod Puer erat Dominus.”⁴

But in an ancient hymn, “*De Nativitate Domini*,” they are described on that wintry night as warming the Divine Infant with their breath:—

“Natus in diversorio
Ponitur in praesepio
Cultu tectus pauperrimo
Bove calet et asino.”

And in some of the old German pictures, while the Ox, always received as the emblem of the Jews, is quietly chewing the cud, apparently ignorant of what is passing, the Ass, the emblem of the Gentiles, lifts up its voice and brays triumphantly.⁵ The hurdles in the background of our picture are intended to show that the stable was not a properly furnished one, but merely extemporised on account of the fulness of the rest, as recorded in the *Golden Legend*,—“In a covered way between two buildings, where citizens turned aside to speak or to converse on holidays, or by reason of the foulness of the weather. There Joseph, or as some say, certain countrymen, made a manger for the Ox and Ass. And there in the middle of the Lord’s day night, the Blessed Virgin brought forth her Son, and laid him in the manger upon the hay which was therein.”⁶ The Golden Star is of course the Star which “came and stood over where the young child was,” which when the wise men saw, “they rejoiced with exceeding great joy;”⁷ and it is made so large on account of its importance, in the

² Hab. iii. 2. The quotation is here made from the Alexandrian version: ἐν μέσῳ δύο ζώων γνωσθήσῃ. The Vulgate more nearly resembles the English version: “In medio annorum vivis illud.” Thilo, *Codex Apoc. Nov. Test.*, tom. i. p. 384. The old italic version has, curiously enough, “In medio duorum anima-

lium innotesceris.” Trench, *Sacred Latin Poetry*, p. 93.

³ Jameson, *Legends of Madonna*, p. 222.

⁴ See Trench, op. cit., p. 93.

⁵ Jameson, op. cit. p. 224.

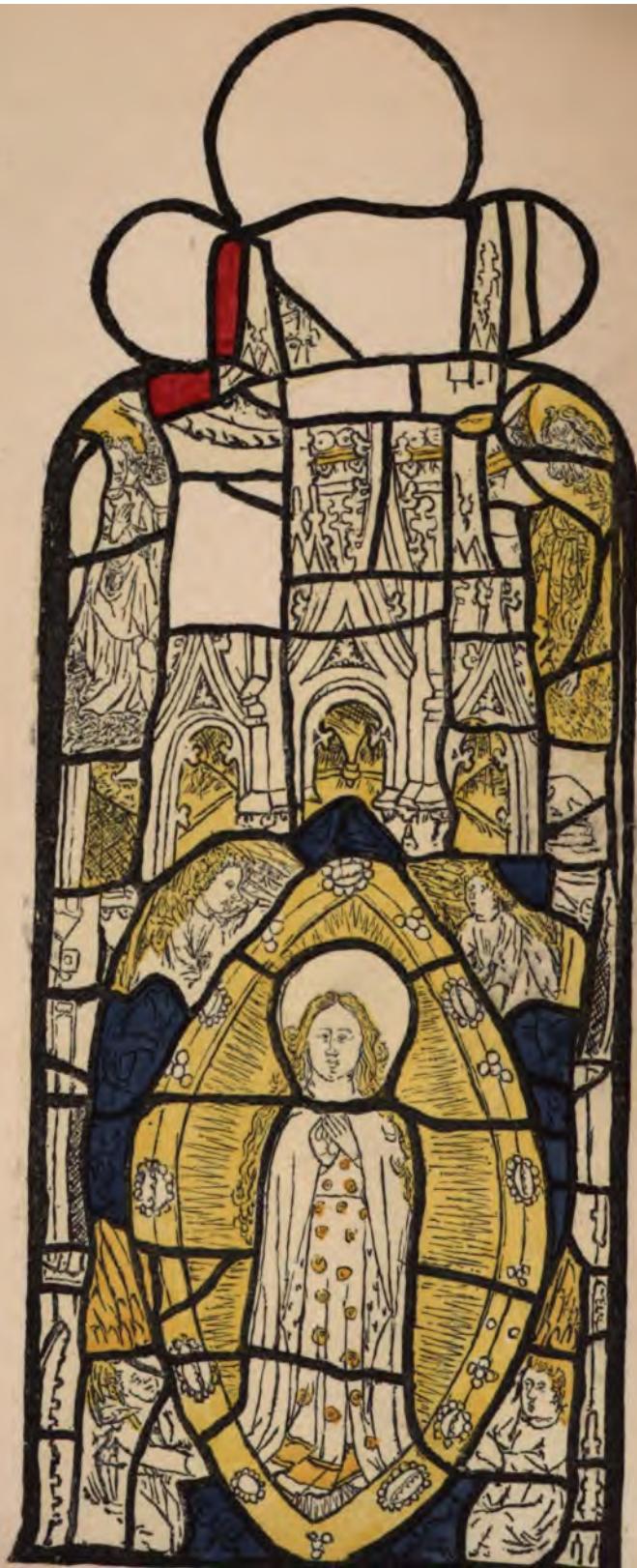
⁶ *De Nativitate Domini*, cap. vi.

⁷ Matt. ii. 9, 10.



Scale 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 Inches





genuine spirit of all true ancient design, in which the size of figures and objects was regulated rather by their ideal than by their actual prominence. Joseph, by the side of the couch, wrapped closely about with a blue mantle, appears to be absorbed in meditation.

The Virgin, in the upper compartment, as in the corresponding one of the Coronation already given, was intended to typify the Church triumphant and glorified, having overcome the world, to whom is granted to sit with Christ on His throne, even as He Himself overcame, and is set down with the Father on His throne.⁸ The rich lining of ermine with golden orphreys was suggested by the passage :—“ The King’s daughter is all glorious within, her clothing is of wrought gold ; ”⁹ and she rises from the grave in a flood of golden light—*quasi aurora consurgens, pulchra ut luna, electa ut sol, terribilis ut castrorum acies ordinata.*¹⁰ The general arrangement of Giunta Pisano’s picture already referred to is similar, but the Virgin instead of being alone is supported by her Son—as she “ ariseth from the wilderness, leaning upon her beloved.”¹¹

It only remains for us now, before leaving these interesting remains, to say a word or two respecting Dr. Whitaker’s remarks upon them. That accomplished antiquary, with the refined taste which characterised him, instinctively perceived their beauty and excellence ; his remarks are also valuable as recording the subjects of several entire windows as well as smaller features which since his time have disappeared ; and he gives us the inscriptions which commemorate the foundation of a chapel by Robert Frost in 1491, the building of the Savile chapel and making of the great window therein¹² in 1492, and the clerestorying and arching of the choir by the above named Robert Frost, Rector of Thornhill and Chancellor to Prince Arthur in 1499.¹³ But here our praise must cease. His descriptions are in several places grossly inaccurate if not ludicrous, and may fitly be ranked with those of Gough upon the Sculptures of the five mysteries of the Rosary on the front of the Chapel on Wakefield Bridge, which he mistook for scenes out of the Battle of Wakefield.

⁸ Rev. iii. 21.

⁹ Ps. xlv. 13.

¹⁰ Cant. vi. 10.

¹¹ Cant. viii. 5.

¹² *Yorkshire Arch. and Top. Journ.*, p.

70.

¹³ *Loidis et Elmote*, pp. 319, 321.

ANCIENT BLOOMERIES IN YORKSHIRE.

By LOUIS C. MIAIL, Curator of the Bradford Literary and Philosophical Society.

THE historian of metallurgy might conveniently arrange the successive improvements of iron-smelting in three periods, taking the air-bloomery, the cold-blast furnace, and the hot-blast furnace as the most conspicuous features of three epochs. A low cupola of clay or stone, filled with alternate layers of charcoal and ore, and fanned by the wind through apertures left for that purpose, such was the provision necessary for the first and simplest process. The blast-furnace employs artificial currents of air (water-wheels and steam power having been successively introduced), and is a permanent structure, usually in the form of two truncated cones united at their bases, and adapted for the continuous extraction of metal. Coal or wood is used for fuel according to local advantages. The hot-blast furnace is a modern invention, particularly useful in smelting the more refractory ores, such as the Cleveland ironstone.

Archæological research is solely concerned with the first of these operations, which is now extinct in all countries where the industrial arts have risen to a high degree of perfection, and is known only from incidental mention in historical records, from the accounts furnished by travellers of similar operations among uncivilized nations, and from the examination of the remains of rude furnaces which are found in various parts of this country, especially on hilly ground, in those districts where ironstone and wood-fuel are both accessible.

The following brief notice is a convenient compendium of what is at present known or surmised respecting these ancient bloomeries :—

"There is abundance of evidence that iron was well

known in the early ages, and was applied to various useful purposes. The earliest method of working the furnace where ores were smelted seems to have been by exposing them to the wind ; the furnaces, perforated with holes, were built on eminences, and could only be worked when there was a strong breeze ; the fire was regulated by opening and shutting the apertures.

* * * * *

" That the iron ores of Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire were extensively worked by the Romans during the period of their reign in Britain is certain, from the immense beds of iron cinders that have been discovered in the Forest of Dean. It is probable that Bath was the principal seat of their foundries. Relics of their operations, in the form of cinders and coins, have likewise been discovered in Yorkshire, and in other counties."¹

This extract embodies the generally received notion that all remains of open-air furnaces are referable to Roman times. I shall try to show that this is incorrect ; but it is beyond doubt that there are in various parts of England furnace heaps which go back to the second and third centuries. The bloomeries of the Forest of Dean can be dated at A.D. 120, and Mr. Turner's discoveries at Maresfield, in Sussex,² of Roman coins and pottery in cinder-heaps, are conclusive evidence of smelting operations in Sussex during or soon after the reigns of Nero, Vespasian, and Diocletian.

In the following pages I shall describe briefly some of the numerous furnace-heaps found in the West Riding, and add some considerations respecting their chronological limits.

I have seen bloomeries reputed to be of Roman age in many places near Low Moor, in various parts of Hunsworth Wood, at Horsforth, in the neighbourhood of Barnsley, (Worsbro' Dale), between Pately Bridge and Middlemoor, and on the hill-side near Holden Gill, about two miles from Steeton. I am further informed that they are known in the neighbourhood of Sheffield, Huddersfield, and Wakefield.

A bloomery when examined usually exhibits many indications of smelting operations. The first object that catches

¹ Ure's *Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*, 5th ed. vol. ii. 531-2.

² Vide M. A. Lower's *Contributions to Literature*, pp. 88, 89.

the eye is a mound of scoriæ in a field or wood, generally on a hill-side. Often it is found to have been opened so recently that the turf is not replaced. The slag makes tolerable road-metal, and when a heap of such material ready broken into convenient pieces is found on cultivated ground, the farmer is glad to clear his land and mend his roads at the same time. In other places the furnace-heap has been disturbed or removed for re-smelting. If the mound is intact, the excavator finds beneath the sod heaps of broken slag, unconsumed charcoal, often in layers, and large stones which bear traces of exposure to fire. These are occasionally in position, and show an imperfect circle, with an opening towards the quarter whence the strongest wind may be expected to blow. I do not know that the dome has ever been seen in a long abandoned furnace. The charcoal would naturally be derived from the commonest wood of the district. I have identified fragments of birch, oak, and beech. Pieces of unsmelted ore rarely occur.

In nearly all the bloomeries of the West Riding, the clay ironstone of the coal-measures, either in bands or nodules, has been employed. At Holden Gill I believe the ore was furnished by nodules from a bed of shale adjoining, which is placed by geologists in the third division of the Millstone Grit. Some neighbouring pits, commonly taken for worked-out coal-shafts or trial-holes, may possibly have been used to extract the ore. These nodules are of inferior quality to the ironstones of the coal-measures.

Proximity to the source of the ore does not appear to have been so serious a consideration in fixing the site of a bloomery as we might at first suppose. Thoresby states that bloomeries existed at Kirkby Overblow, and the papers of the Wentworth family include a contract for supplying wood and ore for iron "blomes" at Kirskill, near Otley, in the 14th century.² At Pately Bridge the ore must have been still more distant.

The slag which is the most frequent indication of old furnaces, gives us much information respecting the processes formerly in use.² It is commonly vitrified but not combined with lime, showing that the modern methods of roasting and fluxing were not in use. A small portion only of the metal

² Smiles' *Industrial Biography*, p. 30, a book which contains much curious information respecting the early iron manufacture.

was extracted. For example, a fair sample of Low Moor ironstone contains 29 per cent. I find that lumps of slag from Hunsworth Wood (taking an average from 20 lbs. weight) retain 22 per cent. Those from Holden Gill, where an inferior ore was used, still contain on an average about 16 per cent; one specimen was found to retain 24 per cent.

Even historians of the iron trade frequently refer to these ancient bloomeries as invariably of Roman age; it is not therefore surprising that local archaeologists should commonly hold the same belief. I am not of opinion that any one of the bloomeries which I have examined in the West Riding can claim so high an antiquity. Facts have already been quoted which place the Roman iron manufacture beyond dispute; it is only necessary to add that a process exactly similar survived in England till a recent date. I believe that the majority of the air-furnaces in Yorkshire are not much more than two centuries old.

The extremely superficial position of most of the furnace-heaps is against any theory of great antiquity. It is true that they have been liable to disturbance in modern times, but we should still have expected that in sixteen or seventeen centuries, had they existed so long, some, at least, would have been covered by mould and turf to a depth of a foot or two. Those who have studied the accumulation of earth and vegetable matter by wind and rain and living plants, know that so long a period would suffice for the formation of a soil of considerable depth. The heaps which I have seen, though in some cases intact, were always close to the surface, covered at most by sods and a sprinkling of mould.

We can show that the existing roads were sometimes constructed to provide convenient access to the furnace. For example, at Holden Gill a disused road between two walls leads to the bloomery, and ends there. It is cut off at both ends, and now answers no purpose of agriculture or traffic. The road is strewn with slag, as may be seen by raising the turf. The loose walls which bound it are plainly of no great age, yet they appear to have been erected for the foundry, though one portion, now crossing the heaps of cinders, is of more recent date.

The documentary evidence which proves that air-bloomeries for smelting iron by wood were in use long after the

Roman occupation of Britain, is so extensive that I shall not attempt to quote it. The references made above to Thoresby and the Wentworth papers, the accounts given in Lower's *Contributions to Literature*, the *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, Dudley's *Metallum Martis*, and a hundred other writings would soon settle any possible dispute on this point. Dud Dudley's great innovation, the use of coal in smelting, dates only from 1621; the Sussex charcoal furnaces were not blown out till 1790-1800, and those in South Staffordshire survived nearly as long. In the West Riding I believe that the coke blast furnace succeeded directly to the simple bloomery.

During the long period over which this simple process of smelting iron by charcoal in the open air extended, no material improvements were introduced. The foot-blast, indeed, partly drove out simple exposure to the wind, and the water-blast succeeded to the foot-blast, but these changes were slowly introduced, and appear to have never entirely superseded the old and rude processes. The iron-masters were unusually conservative of time-honoured practices, and resented all improved methods. The persecution of Dudley is significant of the bitter and resolute opposition which they offered to all change.

If we concede that many of the Yorkshire bloomeries are of later age than the Roman occupation of Britain, it will be seen to be highly probable that they do not date back much beyond the civil wars. Up to the time of Elizabeth the English iron-trade was quite insignificant. During her reign the foundries of Sussex and Gloucestershire rose into importance, but we find no mention of Yorkshire iron. The West Riding, especially the iron district, was then thinly populated, and possessed few facilities for manufacture or commerce. It is unlikely that many of the very numerous air-furnaces of this district were then plied, though some doubtless existed. They probably belong to a later date, the time of the Stuart kings and of the Georges. To that period existing records and traditions entitle us to refer many of them. In the neighbourhood of Low Moor open-air furnaces of simple construction, consuming wood only, were in existence when the foundries now so famous began to use the coke blast-furnace.

Many details are still obscure, and further evidence is

wanted. Those whose favourite studies lead them to search old writings, and to collect ancient traditions, may be able to add much to the few facts I have collected. The general history of the iron-trade and the appearances noted during the examination of some of the old cinder-heaps of the West Riding have led me to assign them a date much more modern than some archæologists may be disposed to admit. The interest which attaches to the early history of an industry, at present so important, will justify a more searching and complete examination of all the facts than has yet been made.

ON THE FLINT IMPLEMENTS AND TUMULI OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF WATH.

By the Rev. W. C. LUKIS, M.A., F.S.A., Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries,
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IN the spring of the year 1864, I found in the newly ploughed fields in the township of Wath, and on Melmerby Common, both in the parish of Wath, near Ripon, certain small flint implements which I felt sure were not cast-away gun flints of modern, although of almost forgotten, use ; and I was desirous of discovering, if possible, to what people to ascribe their manufacture. In the same district are several tumuli, which I obtained leave from the occupiers of the farms on which they are situated to examine. In these sepulchral mounds I found, together with interments of human remains and pottery, identical chipped flints. This has left no doubt on my own mind that the shaped flints I had found in the ploughed lands had been manufactured by the same people whose bones lay in the barrows, or by a people having the same low degree of civilisation. I cannot say for certain to what uses these implements were applied. Their forms are very various. Some are pointed, and may have been used for arrow heads and for drills ; others have sharp edges, and may have been employed as knives for flaying animals killed in the chase, and for cutting up their flesh for food, others are scrapers ; others again are serrated, and may have been used as rude saws ; and others are so formed as to render it difficult to divine their probable use. All, however, bespeak a very primitive and simple condition of social life. Besides these chipped flints, I have picked up in the same district stones which have been clearly used for other purposes, for which many suggestions have been offered. It has been supposed that some were intended for hammers, and employed in the manu-

facture of flint implements ; and others have been supposed to have served as mullers, or rubbers, for pounding grain and wild fruits for food, and rubbing them into a paste, which was stored for winter consumption. The figures given in Plates III., and IV., represent some of these implements, and they are of the forms commonly found in Yorkshire. Persons who are acquainted with ancient chipped flints will at once recognise them. The implements of an oval form are called scrapers and are of various sizes. I am inclined to think that figs. 3, 5, and 9 in Plate IV., and fig. 10, in Plate III., were used for drills or piercers, although not of the usual type. Fig. 3 is very carefully and delicately chipped on both edges, and was probably inserted into a wooden handle. Fig. 10 has a very sharp point, and is elaborately chipped on one side.

The stone represented in Plate III., fig. 1., was probably employed in the manufacture of flint implements. It resembles those found in Scandinavia, and given in plate I. of "Les habitants primitifs de la Scandinavie," by S. Nilsson, and is simply a rolled pebble from our river gravel, on both sides of which a circular depression has been made to make it easy to hold with the fingers. It was picked up by me in a ploughed field at Melmerby, where I have found several flint scrapers. The implement, Plate IV., fig. 2, was no doubt used for a similar purpose, and bears marks of use at one end. Plate III., fig. 3, is a rubber or pounder, and in the centre of both its flat surfaces there is a slight artificial depression. On Hutton Moor I found a large hammer-stone, with circular depressions, weighing three pounds. That the people whose implements I have found must have lived at a very remote period is deducible from the fact that no metal has been found in their tombs. It is a circumstance worthy of note, that although they were occupying a district in close proximity to an iron-bearing one, this metal has not been found in their sepulchres ; but then, it must be borne in mind that iron is a very perishable metal, so that no argument can be based upon its absence. And if we suppose, as some antiquaries have stated, that this people lived as late as the period of the Roman occupation, we can hardly imagine it possible that they should have preserved their own uncultivated, uncivilized, and primitive habits, while the highly civilized and accomplished invaders were

in possession of metal weapons, and of metal, especially durable bronze, articles of common domestic use. Daily contact with them, although regarded as powerful hostile invaders, must in the course of years have wrought some kind of social development, and they would have had many opportunities of obtaining, either by plunder or by commercial intercommunication, some of the metal implements and utensils, for it must be remembered that our tumuli are in the immediate vicinity of the great Roman foss-way. These implements, therefore, should be occasionally met with, but such is not the case; at least, I have met with no instance. It has also been stated that these common flint implements could not have been formed without metal tools, and that iron was most probably the metal employed; but I see no reason for such a statement. I think it quite possible for any one of these flints to have been chipped with a stone merely. There is no high finish about them certainly, and even if there had been, I think their manufacture, without the aid of metal tools, not only possible, but is more than probable.

Having spoken of the implements, I will now briefly describe the modes of burial practised by this people, as evidenced in the sepulchres of this neighbourhood. In the course of 1864 I examined tumuli on the north-west and on the south-east borders of the parish of Wath. The former are situated in the parish of West Tanfield; the latter are upon Melmerby Common, on Hutton Moor. In the immediate vicinity of both these collections of tumuli are small circular entrenched enclosures called camps by the inhabitants, and marked as camps in the ordnance maps. I am not disposed to regard them as defensive military earthworks, for several reasons—firstly, because they are small, having in each instance a diameter within the vallum of about 178 yards, and within the internal fosse of 100 yards only; secondly, because they have, in each instance, a fosse both without and within the vallum; thirdly, because, from their similarity of construction, they must have been erected by the same people, and yet are, in the case of those near Thornborough, in Tanfield parish, within a distance of only a few hundred yards from each other. Their forms suggest the idea of their having been constructed for pacific purposes, either for permanent cattle

pens (cattle constituting the wealth of a primitive people, and requiring protection from the attacks of the wild beasts inhabiting the surrounding extensive forests), or for places of religious assembly, or for the exhibition of periodical games. It must be noted that the entrances to each enclosure are opposite to one another, and have all the same orientation, suggesting the idea that a continuous roadway passed through all of them. If this were so, it is obvious that the earthworks must be anterior to the erection of "Centre Hill" Tumulus, which lies exactly in the line of this supposed roadway, and that their use must have been long discontinued; or else that they are the work of another people who had no respect for the tomb. I allude to these curious enclosures because near them are the burial mounds which I am about to describe, erected for persons whose mortal remains and rude works of art I have seen and handled.

I will first describe the tumuli in West Tanfield parish.

I. Intermediate between the two southern earthworks above mentioned is a tumulus called "Centre Hill." It is about sixty feet in diameter, and three feet six inches high, and is composed of earth unmixed with stones. At a depth of about five feet from the apex, the body of the deceased, lying apparently north-east and south-west, appears to have been placed in a wood coffin, probably the hollowed trunk of a tree, the remains of which, reduced to dust, were very discernible. The bones were in small fragments, and certainly unburnt. Near them was a rudely ornamented jar (six inches diameter at the mouth, and seven inches high) of coarse earthenware, on its side, empty, and much injured by moisture and the pressure of the superincumbent earth, and close to it a chipped flint implement (Plate III., fig. 2). The skeleton and the jar had been evidently placed within the coffin. It was also clear that a kind of basin, eighteen inches deep, had been dug out of the natural soil to receive the coffin, and that the bottom of the basin or cist had been lined with a coarse concrete, ten inches thick in the middle, diminishing to nothing at the edges, and so hard that the pickaxe pierced it with difficulty (Plate V., No. 1). In the interstices of the concrete was a quantity of blueish white adipose matter.

II. There is a field beyond the Centre Camp (so called) which is known by the name of "Three Hill Field," from the

circumstance of there being three tumuli in it (*see Map*). The southern tumulus is the largest, and is a prominent object on the right hand of the lane leading from West Tanfield to meet the Kirklington and Masham road. Its diameter is about fifty feet, and its present elevation about three feet. At a depth of eight inches from the apex were human bones, much comminuted by incineration, and a quantity of charcoal. About two feet lower was a large collection of cobble stones, and a single fragment of burnt human bone; but no trace of pottery. The barrow is composed of earth and stiff clay.

III. The next tumulus examined is the most northerly of those in "Three Hill Field." The plough has passed over it so frequently that its height has been much diminished and its diameter greatly increased. The same cause has contributed to the alteration of all the others in the district. It is composed of earth. At a depth of about six inches from the apex was a coarse jar filled with calcined bones, lying on its side, much broken and decayed. With the bones were chipped flints, some of which had been exposed to great heat. A second smaller jar was found close to the former (Plate V., No. 2). Beneath the jars were two layers of compact clay—the upper, four inches thick, of a grey colour; the lower, three inches thick, much discoloured by iron. Immediately below this clay, and as nearly as possible under the jars, was a circular pit or cist, eighteen inches in diameter, and one foot deep, lined with clay which had been burnt to a red colour, containing charcoal and a few small fragments of calcined human bones. It is not unlikely that the cremation took place in the cist, and that the bones had been collected and placed in the jar. After a careful examination of the bones, I discovered that they had belonged to an adult and to a child.

IV. The middle tumulus of the three in the same field contained a few fragments of pottery, similar layers of grey and ferruginous clay, and a circular cist two feet in diameter and eighteen inches deep, filled with burnt bones and charcoal.

V. I will now describe the tumuli on Melmerby Common. There are three within a few hundred yards of each other. The first I opened has an elevation of about two feet. At a depth of about fourteen inches from

the apex, I found portions of two large coarse jars—one rudely ornamented, with dotted lines, the other quite plain. Both are of nearly equal size and similar shape, and had contained burnt bones ; and, moreover, had been set round with cobble stones as a protection (Plate VI., No. 1). Near the jars were seven flint implements, consisting chiefly of scrapers, one of which is of semi-lunar form (Plate III., figs. 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, and Plate IV., fig. 4). Amongst the charcoal was a portion of a charred hazel nut. Mr. Ruddock mentions the discovery of a charred hazel nut in a barrow near Pickering, and, in another barrow, of stones intentionally placed to guard the interments—Bateman's "Ten Years' Diggings," pp. 205—210.

VI. South of the above is a low tumulus. In its centre was a circular cist two feet six inches in diameter and one foot deep, filled with charcoal, human bones, and ashes. A heap of cobble stones covered the cist. In another part of the tumulus I found a fragment of ornamented pottery and a chipped flint.

VII. Still further south is the last barrow of this series. It is composed of sand, and has a diameter of thirty feet, and an elevation of three feet. In its centre was a circular cist three feet in diameter and two feet deep, filled with charcoal, burnt bones, and ashes. The sides were discoloured by the action of fire. At the bottom of the cist I discovered a small curiously formed cup, ornamented with minute lines, and a flat stone, which I think must have been intended for its cover. The horizontal lines are made by the impressions of a fine string or thread, and the vertical dots by a pointed instrument, probably a bone. The inside of the lip has a zigzag ornament. The ornament on the base of the cup is also made by a cord and a pointed instrument. This cup measures two inches in height, three inches in width at the mouth, and is formed of fine clay. The under surface of the cup has an ornament of a character that has been observed in other parts of England. The impressions are arranged in four quadrants, of which two have a different ornamentation, the opposite quadrants being alike. On one side of the cup, at its base, are two small holes, about one inch apart, which appear to have passed through to the inside ; but before the vessel was baked a thin coating of clay was smeared over the inside and the holes are obli-

terated there. Within the cup was the fragment of another still smaller cup, also rudely and not so carefully ornamented. A vessel of about the same size and shape with the above-mentioned peculiar features has been found in a tumulus at Broad Down, Farway, near Honiton, Devon, and is figured in the 1868 volume of the International Congress of Prehistoric Archæology, p. 379 ; and in the article describing it, it is stated that these little vessels are rarely found, and, when they are, are occasionally ornamented with a decoration that is characterised by the cruciform type. I am inclined to think that there had been one or more secondary interments on the flanks of this barrow, for I found a fragment of rudely ornamented pottery, and several flint scrapers about its surface and at the base, which had been turned up by the plough.

These investigations have served to make known the following facts, viz. :—That with one exception the custom of cremation was adopted by the people of the district, and that with two exceptions the bodies appear to have been burnt in the circular pit or cist dug out of the natural soil. In some instances the bones were collected in jars and deposited above the cists ; in others they were left in the cists. The late Mr. Thomas Bateman, in his "Ten Years' Diggings," in Derbyshire, states that he found several instances of the mound covering the place where the corpse had been reduced to ashes. In one locality where there is a group of about fifty tumuli, some of which he opened, he found, "in every instance that the mound had been raised over calcined human bones, which lay in the same place on the natural surface as they occupied when the funeral pile was smothered out by casting up the tumulus." The difference between the custom he describes and that observable in our neighbourhood is, that the funeral pile in Derbyshire was made on the natural surface, while in this part of Yorkshire the body was burnt in a pit or cist. It has been objected that the cists are too small for the purposes of cremation, and that the funeral pile would have extended over a larger area than the above-mentioned traces of fire indicate ; but it must be stated in reply that the indications of fire extended to a distance of twelve or more inches beyond the edges of the cists ; and that it is possible that the bones only of the deceased were burnt, after they had been denuded of the flesh. We know

that in many instances bones only (unburnt), and in some cases a few of the larger ones only, with the skull, were interred in chambered barrows. May not then the custom of removing the flesh before cremation have been practised here? Had there been any evidence, historical or archæological, of early British cannibalism, of which there is none, or next to none, at present, we might have concluded that these collections of bones, burnt and unburnt, were all that remained after such feasts. The single instance of inhumation is interesting from the totally different mode of burial followed,—so different as to lead to the supposition that the deceased must have belonged to a different tribe, or have lived in a different age—whether earlier or later is a question not easy to solve. The instance of a wood coffin is not common, but a few East Yorkshire examples (described by Mr. Thomas Wright, in his "Essays on Archæology," Vol. I. p. 37) are on record. An interesting discovery of this kind, kindly communicated to me by the Rev. W. Greenwell, of Durham, was made in 1864, at Scale House, Parish of Rylston, in Craven. In a barrow he found a hollow sunk in the surface of the ground in which clay had been placed, and on the clay a few stones. Upon these stones the coffin rested in a north and south direction. It proved to be a portion of an oak tree, hollowed, containing an unburnt body which had been wrapped from head to foot in a woollen fabric. The body was at full length with its head to the south. I have myself met with one interesting example in Wiltshire, where, although the coffin was reduced to dust, its exact form, and the circumstance that the hollowed tree used for this purpose retained its bark, were distinctly perceptible from the impression left on the pounded chalk which had enveloped it. In this instance it contained the calcined bones of a young person, and a remarkable, and perhaps unique, bone hammer-head.

The other customs (by cremation), although differing slightly from each other, have sufficient resemblance to lead to the conclusion that they belonged to one and the same people, and, it may be, to one period, or nearly so. The placing of stones about the jars to serve for protection was a common practice in the south as well as the north of England. The burning of the bodies in a circular cist was also a Southern custom. The Rev. J. C. Atkinson, in the account of his Cleveland diggings which he read before the

EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

PLATE I.—Map showing situation of ancient Earthworks and Tumuli examined in 1864, in the Parish of West Tanfield. Scale, 6 inches to 1 mile.

PLATE II.—Fig. 1.—Urn found in "Centre Hill" Tumulus, April 13, 1864 (about half size).

Fig. 2.—Small Cup found in cist of Tumulus (No. VII.) on Melmerby Common, Parish of Wath, Nov. 16, 1864 (actual size).

Fig. 3.—Ornament on the base of the Small Cup (actual size).

Fig. 4.—Fragment of a second small cup found within the other (actual size).

PLATE III.—Fig. 1.—Stone Hammer found in ploughed field, Melmerby, in 1864 (half size).

Fig. 2.—Flint implement, elaborately chipped to a sharp edge, found in "Centre Hill" Tumulus, April 13, 1864 (actual size).

Fig. 3.—Stone rubber or pounder, with sides bruised by use, found at Melmerby in 1863 (half size).

Figs. 4, 5, 6, 8, 10.—Flint Scrapers and pointed instrument (drill?) found in Tumulus (No. V.) on Hutton Moor, Melmerby, Nov. 16, 1864 (actual size).

Fig. 7.—Small Flint Scraper found in a Tumulus at Melmerby in 1864 (actual size).

Fig. 9.—Flint implement, chipped to a sharp edge, found in a Tumulus in "Three hills" field, near Nosterfield, Parish of West Tanfield, April 6, 1864 (actual size).

Fig. 11.—Flint Scraper found in the same Tumulus, April 6, 1864 (actual size).

PLATE IV.—Fig. 1.—Flint Scraper found in ploughed field at Wath, Sept. 1869 (actual size).

Fig. 2.—Stone Hammer found on Hutton Moor, Melmerby (actual size).

Fig. 3.—Small Flint Drill found in ploughed field, Melmerby, Sept. 1869 (actual size).

Fig. 4.—Flint Scraper found in Tumulus (No. V.), Melmerby, Nov. 16, 1864 (actual size).

Fig. 5.—Pointed Flint Implement (drill?) found in ploughed field, Wath, Nov. 3, 1865 (actual size).

Fig. 6.—Flint Scraper found at Wath in 1865 (actual size).

Fig. 7.—Flint Scraper found on Hutton Moor, Melmerby, in 1864 (actual size).

Fig. 8.—Flint Scraper found on Hutton Moor, 1864 (actual size).

Fig. 9.—Pointed Flint Implement (drill?) found in a Tumulus in "Three hills" field, April, 6, 1864 (actual size).

Fig. 10.—Flint Scraper found in ploughed field, Wath, Oct. 1869 (actual size).

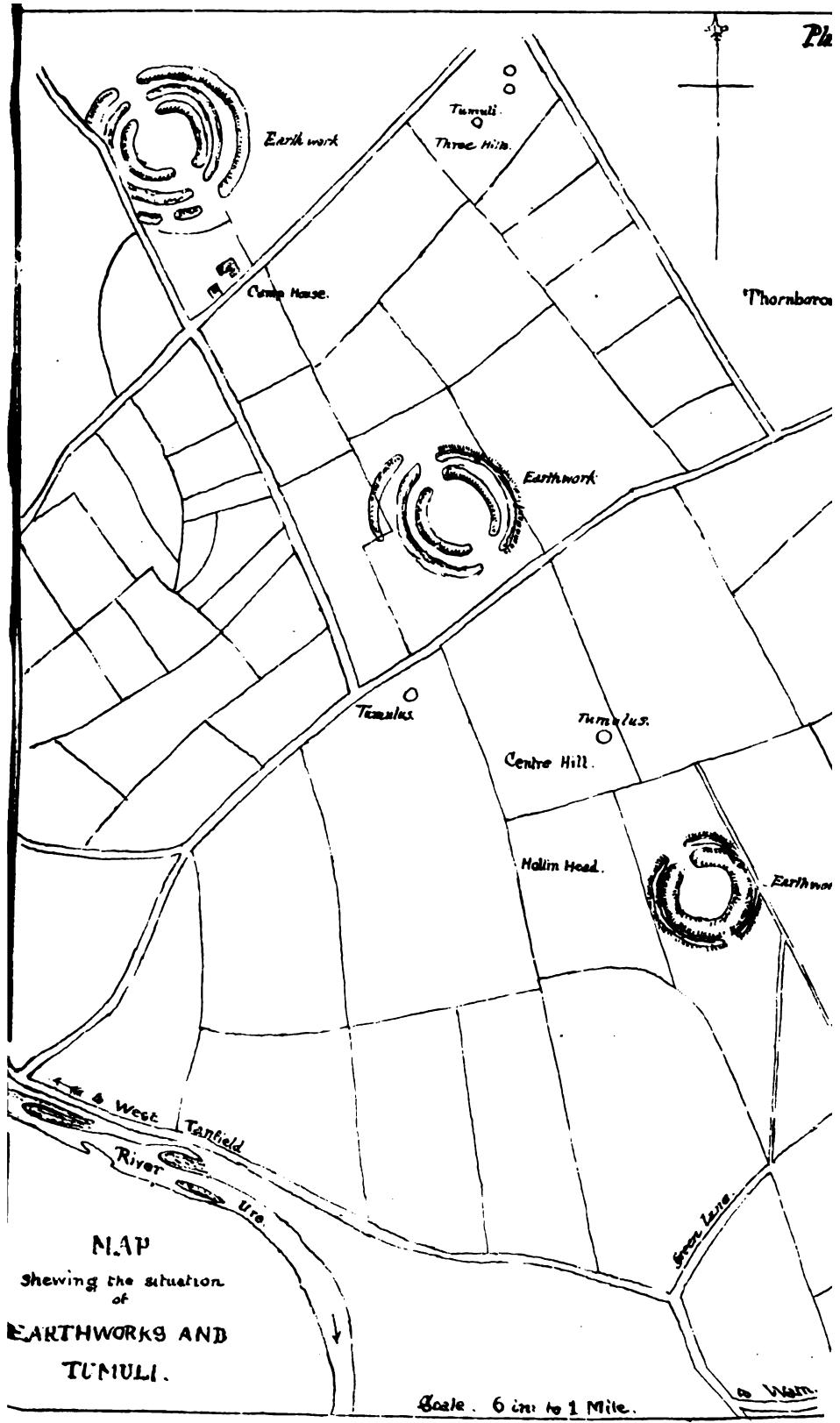
Fig. 11.—Flint Scraper found in ploughed field, Melmerby, 1865 (actual size).

PLATE V.—No. 1.—Section of "Centre Hill" Tumulus, showing concrete basin and position of wood coffin.

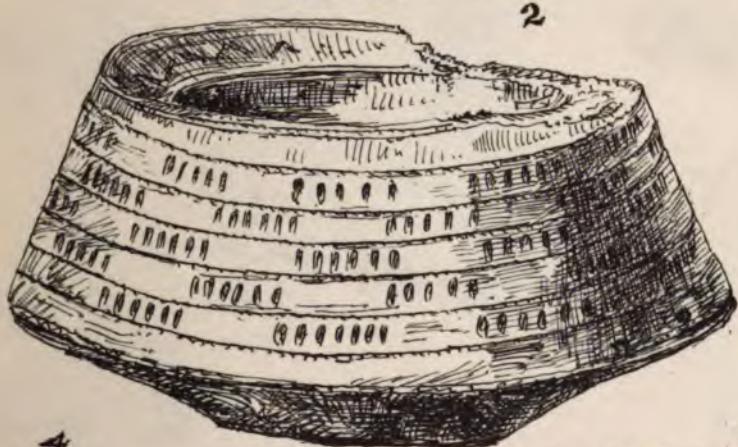
No. 2.—Section of Tumulus No. 3 in "Three hills" field.

PLATE VI.—No. 1—Section of Tumulus No. 5 on Melmerby Common, showing position of urns protected by cobble stones.

No. 2.—Section of Tumulus No. 7 on Melmerby Common, showing cist containing small cup.





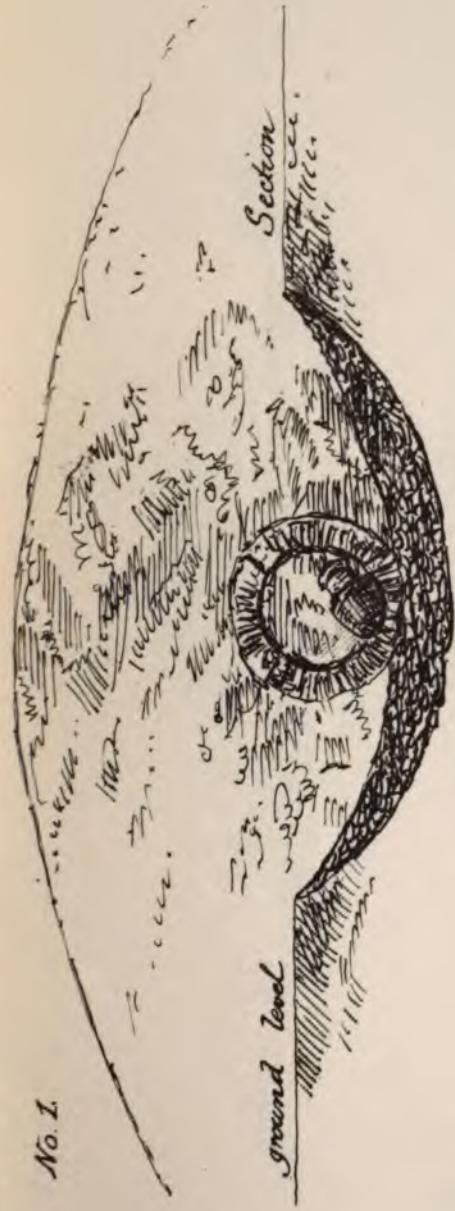






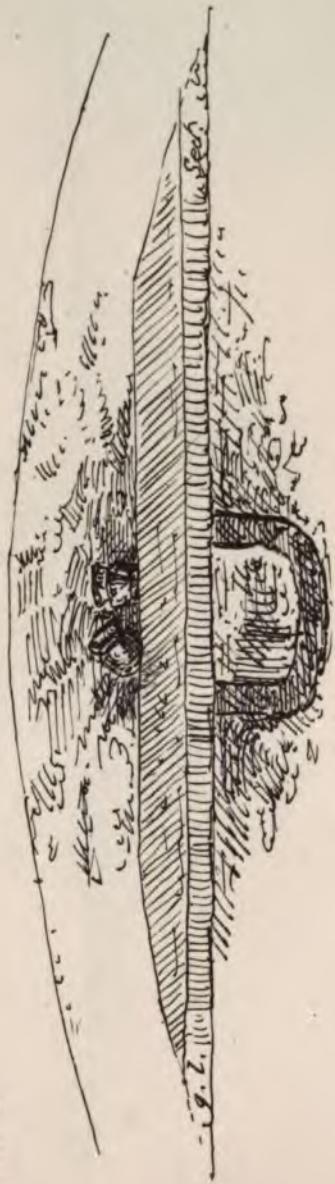


Plate



Scale $\frac{1}{2}$ Inch

No. 2.

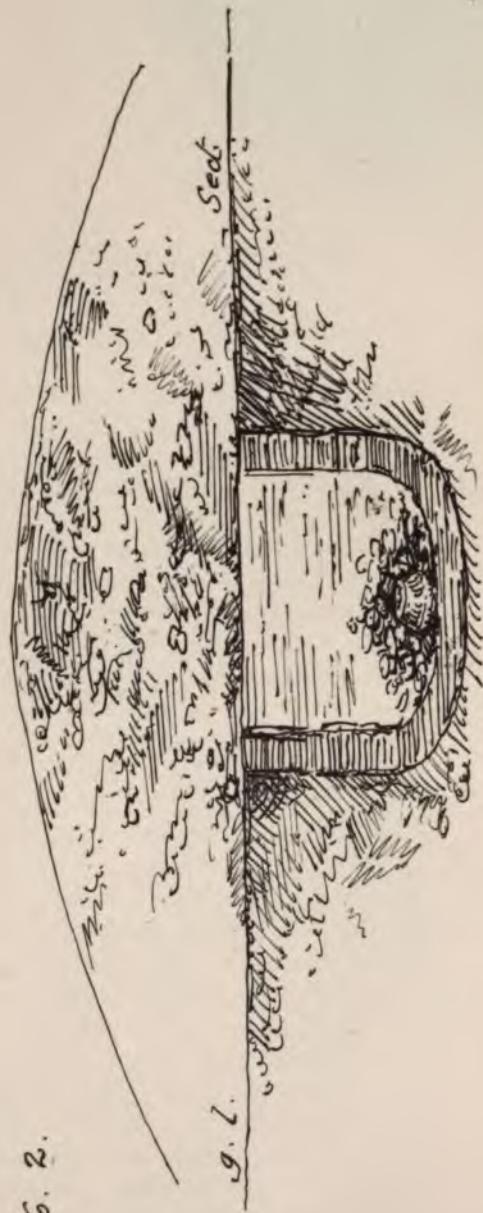




No. 1



No. 2.



160

A NOTICE OF HENRY JENKINS, THE YORKSHIRE
CENTENARIAN.

By the Rev. JAMES RAINES, M.A., Canon of York.

THE accompanying document is one of the very few pieces of evidence that can be brought forward to prove the longevity of the well-known Yorkshire centenarian, Henry Jenkins. It has never been printed in its entirety before, and it may be found among the Depositions in Chancery taken by Commission. The Commissioners were appointed on Feb. 11th, 1666-7. These were four in number, George Wright, gen., Joseph Chapman, gen., John Burnett, gen., and Richard Fawcett, gen. They were authorized to take evidence in a case between Charles Anthony, clerk, vicar of Catterick, near Richmond, and Calvert Smithson, gen., of Kiplin, who refused to pay tithe for his estate at Kiplin.

The plaintiff in the case, Charles Anthony, was vicar of Catterick from 1662 to 1685. He was the son, I believe, of a Charles Anthony, who was engraver in London to James I. He was born, according to his monumental inscription, on Nov. 6, 1600; was ordained deacon and priest by Henry, bishop of Down and Connor, on Sept. 16, 1636; and was instituted to the vicarage of Catterick, Sept. 19, 1662, on the king's gift.¹ He was very staunch in defending the rights of his living, and had more than one tithe suit to fight. In 1668 he was unfortunate enough to lose by theft the contents of the Catterick church chest,² a robbery which was the subject of an assize trial at York. It is very probable that the litigation in which he was from time to time engaged brought him into some unpopularity. He was a strict, exact man, and evidently was a careful parish priest. He kept the register-books at Catterick and Bolton himself,

¹ Visitation Enquiries at York.

² Depositions from York Castle, 160-1.

and the entries are made in a beautiful hand. In 1681 he gave a silver chalice and one or two other articles of church furniture to his benefice ; and his dedication prayer, in Latin, is duly entered in the Catterick register.³ His last will was proved at Richmond, and is now at Doctors' Commons. It is dated on the 28th of March, 1685. The testator desires to be " decently buried at the upper corner of the east end of the chancell in Catherick church, adjoyning to the south side." He then orders that the debts which he owes to the king, the Bishop of Chester, the Marquis of Winchester, or his three curates, be duly paid. To Mary his wife he leaves an annuity of 15*l.* To his grandchildren, Charles Routh 30*l.*, Anthony Routh 20*l.*, and Mary Routh 30*l.*, when twenty-four. To his cousin George Arnold, of London, esq., his brother Edward Anthony of London, draper, Sir Jeremy Sambrook, deputy-governor of the East India Company, of London, and his wife, his sister Mrs. Mary Sambrook, of London, widow, and their children, Sir Robert Peyton, late of the Chancery, of London, knight, and Philip Robinson, of East Appleton, gent., each 40*s.*, to buy tokens of his love. " Whereas I have beene intreated by diverse people to shew some token of naturall affection unto Charles, William and John Dowson, the children of Dorothy my granddaughter, wife to John Dowson of Thorp-under-Stone and have assigned them 200*l.*— I give them each 1*s.* more." " To Doctor Smith of Easby (the father of Wm. Smith of Univ. Coll. Oxford, the antiquary) 20*s.*, to buy for him and his wife each a pair of gloves for his advice and care for my health." The remainder is left to Francis Wyvill of Spennithorne, esq. (the grandson and namesake of a rector of that place), whom he appoints his executor ; and William Plews, his attorney-at-law, of Richmond, is supervisor, receiving a bequest of 10*l.* The executor proved the will on June 25th, 1685. Vicar Anthony was buried at Catterick on the same day, where there is a monument to commemorate him.⁴

Calvert Smithson, the defendant in the tithe suit, was just the person to relish such an encounter, for he was a turbulent fellow who was always in controversy or mischief. He was a gentleman by birth, a younger son of Christopher Smith-

³ Depositions from York Castle, 160-1.

⁴ Whitaker's Richmondshire, ii. 30.

son, of Moulton in the North Riding, by Dorothy daughter of Leonard Calvert of Kiplin, whose maiden name he perpetuated. Kiplin is in the chapelry of Bolton-on-Swale, one of the dependencies of the extensive parish of Catterick, on the opposite side of the Swale. The Smithsons were on the side of the Parliament in politics, and Presbyterians in religion ; and Calvert Smithson, I think, became a Roman Catholic,⁵ and was one of the hot-blooded spokesmen of the more turbulent members of his party, who regarded Charles II., as an ingrate and a traitor. In 1674 he was fined 10*l.* at the York assizes for saying “The Parliament is prorogued till October next. I have forty men ready to rise att the holding upp of my finger, and when I come on the feild I will give noe quarter. I hope to see five hundred men killed in halfe a yeare’s tyme betwixt Allerton and Kipling.”⁶ In 1678 he was in trouble again. I do not know what became of him, but in 1689 he was living at Brompton-on-Swale, between Catterick and Richmond, and was next of kin to his brother Leonard.⁷

We now come to the Commission and the Depositions. The Commissioners were all respectable inhabitants within the parish of Catterick, and one of them, George Wright, of Bolton-on-Swale, entered his pedigree at the Visitation of Yorkshire in 1666.

Depositions in Chancery taken by Commission.

Commission issued to George Wright gen., Joseph Chapman gen., John Burnett gen., and Richard Faucett gen., to take depositions in a case of Charles Anthony clerk *v.* Calvert Smithson, 11 Feby a^o 19 Car. II.

Decimo quinto die { Deposcicons of witnesses taken at the howse of John April, 1667. } Staireman in Cattericke in the County of Yorke on the parte & behalfe of Charles Anthoney clerke complaynant against Calvert Smython defendant, by vertue of a Com. directed to George Wright, Joseph Chapman, John Burnett & Richard Fawcett gentlemen, or to any three or two of them, for the examination of witnesses between the said partyes.

Eight witnesses were examined, Jenkins being the last :

1. Geo. Holt, of Catterick, labourer, aged four score years and upwards.

⁵ John Smithson, a papist priest, of Kiplin, bur. July 25, 1684.—*Par. Reg. of Bolton-on-Swale.*

⁶ Depositions from York Castle, 203.

⁷ Jan. 21, 1688-9. Calvert Smithson, of Brompton-on-Swale, renounces admi-

nistration to the effects of his brother Leonard Smithson, of the same place, and at his request administration is granted to Thomas Smithson, jun., of Moulton.—*Richmond Registry.*

2. Timothy Fawcett, of Catterick, gent., aged 58 years or thereabouts, son of Richard Fawcett, once vicar.
3. Thomas Appleby, of Ellerton-upon-Swale, labourer, æt. three score and 14 years.
4. William Wastell, of Ellerton-upon-Swale, gent., aged 29 years or thereabouts.
5. John Walker, of Ellerton-upon-Swale, yeoman, aged 55 years or thereabouts.
6. John Harrinson, of Great Langton, yeoman, aged 35 years or thereabouts.
7. John Jackson, of Kipling, yeoman, aged 50 years or thereabouts.
8. Henry Jenkins of Ellerton upon Swale in the County of Yorke, labourer, aged one hundredth fifty and seaven or theirabouts, sworne and examined.

To the first interrogatory this deponent sayeth that he knowes the partyes complaynant and defendant in this suite and hath knowne them for severall yeares last past.

3 and 4. To the third and fowerth interrogatory he sayeth that all the particulers mentioned in the third interrogatory able and due to be payed to the vicarr of Cattericke, and that the lordship or manor of Kiplinge is within the parish of Catterick and nowe in the possession of the defendant and severall other tenants, and that to this deponent knowledge all the particulers mentioned in the nid interr. were payed in kinde by one Mr. Calvert the owner of the lordshipp or manor of Kiplinge to one Mr. Thriscross above three score yeaeres vicar of Cattericke, and were soe payed in kinde duringe the time of his the sayd Mr. Thriscr. mitance their, and after the tythes of Kiplinge were payed in kinde to one Mr. Richard Fawcett many yeaeres together as vicar of Cattericke aforesaid, and that this deponent never knewe of any tythes payed by any of the owners or occupiers of the lordshipp or manor of Kiplinge or any other . . . townes or hambletts within the said parish of Cattericke, but all such particulers in the third interr. were ever paid in kinde to the vicar there for the time beinge."

The suit ended, I believe, in favour of the Vicar of Catterick.

The only notices of the family of Jenkins which the Bolton parish register contains are the two following entries :—

1667-8, Jan. 27. Margaret, wife of Henry Jenkins, of Ellerton, buried.
1670, Dec. 9. Henry Jenkins, a very aged and poore man, of Ellerton buried.

The most valuable account of Henry Jenkins is a small unpretending pamphlet, the production of a very competent

writer who conceals his name. The title page is as follows : “*Evidences of the great age of Henry Jenkins, with notices respecting Longevity and Long-lived persons. Richmond : printed by John Bell, Finkle Street. 1859. 8vo. pp. 32.*” In this tractate the local information of the modest and learned author is of great use, and the received evidences are carefully stated and weighed. And such discrimination is especially necessary, inasmuch as the name of Jenkins has been appropriated, like that of Old Parr, to authenticate the nostrums of quacks, and the simple tale of Miss Saville has been overlaid with many unwarranted additions.

The family of Wastell, which showed so much kindness to Jenkins, appears in Dugdale’s *Visitation of Yorkshire* in 1666. The pedigree is continued by B. Longmate, in a genealogical volume by him in the library of the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

The chief residence of the Wastells was in the village of Scorton. According to the traditions of the place, the old house has long been haunted by a stately dame in a rustling dress, who bears the name of Lady Tancred. She was the wife of Sir Richard Tancred, and died on the first of April, 1665. Her first husband was John Wastell of Scorton, soldier and lawyer, for he was Recorder of Richmond and a Colonel in the service of the Parliament.^s He died in 1659 æt. 66. His widow, if the popular belief were true, has been in a state of unrest for more than two centuries.

^s Dec. 2, 1659. Mr. Jo. Wastell of Scorton, Collonell, y^e eminent one, buried.—*Bolton Register.*

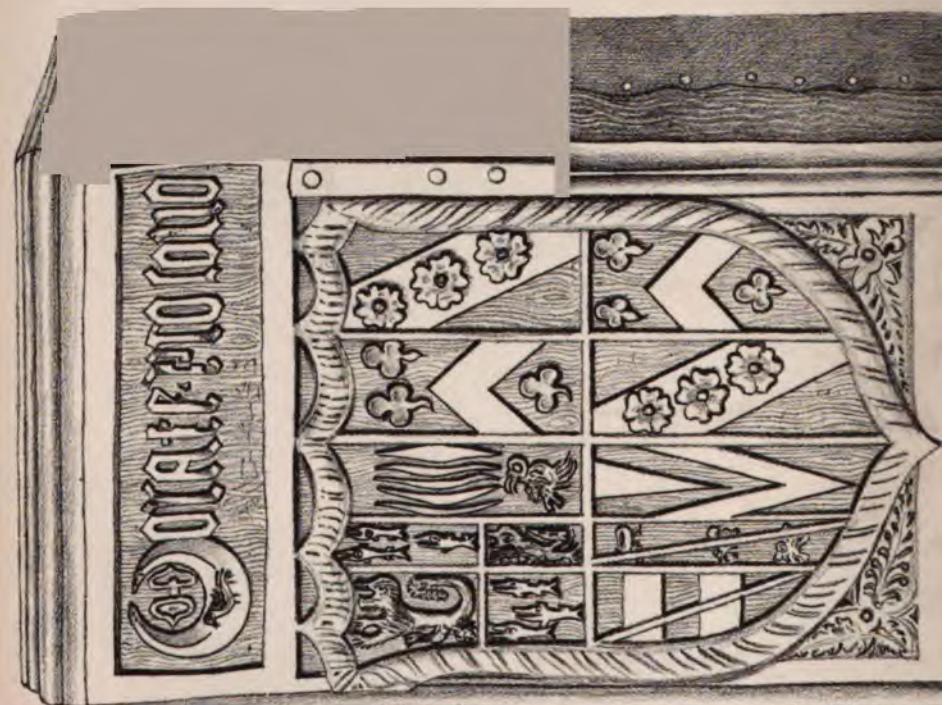
ON TWO HERALDIC BENCH-ENDS IN GREAT SANDAL CHURCH.

By JAMES FOWLER, F.S.A.

THERE are two Heraldic Bench-Ends in Great Sandal Church, which are alluded to incidentally in five places ;—1. In the MS. collections of Brooke, Somerset Herald, preserved in the College of Arms;¹ 2. In Gough's great work on the Sepulchral Monuments of Britain, Vol. II., Part II., p. 310; 3. In an account of the Frost family in Hunter's work on Lupset, the Heath, Sharlston, and Ackton; 4. In a pedigree of the younger branches of the house of Percy in the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, Vol. II., p. 61; and 5. In a tract on the Old Heraldry of the Percys, by W. H. D. Longstaffe, Esq., F.S.A., in the *Archæologia Æliana*, Part XV., p. 201, note 56. So far as I am aware, however, no one has ever yet attempted at all adequately to describe, much less to illustrate, these interesting fragments; interesting as examples of woodwork belonging to a period of which we have comparatively few specimens remaining; not less interesting as specimens of the ancient pewing of the church, with this exception turned out some years ago to make room for the present versicolor-baize-lined neat boxes of carpenter's work, and now hospitably sheltered in an outhouse at Walton Hall, like the ancient Wakefield Bridge chapel-front in the neighbouring grounds at Kettlethorpe; but most interesting as being the solitary memorial of one who was in his day the lord of many a broad and fair manor in this part of Yorkshire,—the lineal descendant of that Manfred who settled in Normandy before Rollo, and flourished there for generations before William and Serlo, his descendants, accompanied Duke William to

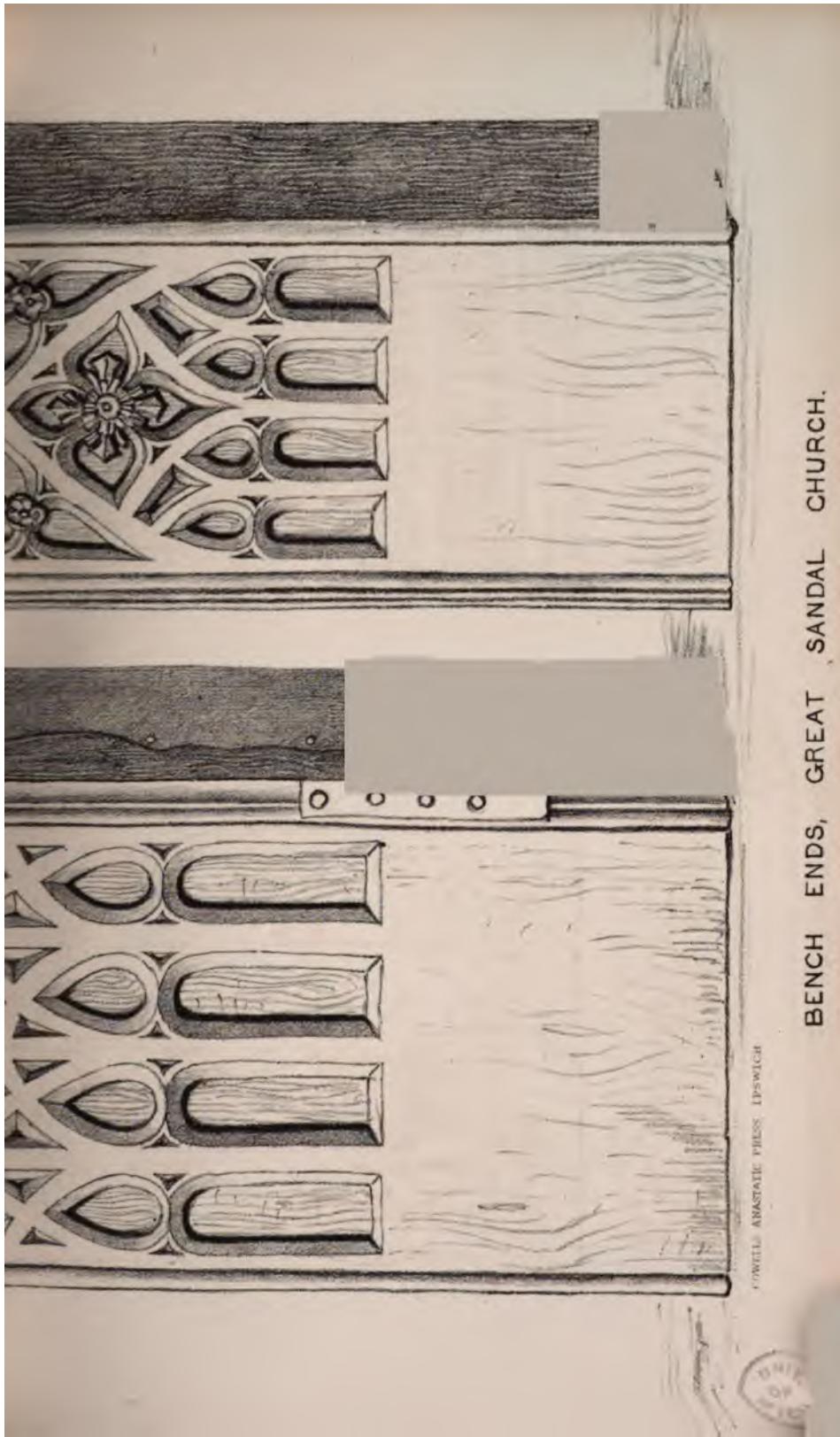
¹ For a reference to this, I must here express my obligation to Thomas William King, Esq., F.S.A., York Herald.





BENCH ENDS, GREAT SANDAL CHURCH.

CROWELL ANASTATIC PRESS, IPSWICH





our shores ;—of a family nobler and more noble as each renowned generation in turn succeeded and surpassed generation, and refined and more refined as each illustrious alliance succeeded and surpassed alliance. The banner of no English nobleman was so gorgeous in its quarterings as the banner of his father's house, which included, amidst many others, the ensigns of the Ducal Houses of Normandy and Brittany, the Sovereign Houses of France, Castile, Leon and Scotland, King Henry VII., of England, and several younger branches of the Royal Family.²

The two Bench-Ends which are the subject of our illustration, now form part of an ordinary square pew, at the East end of the nave. It will be observed that they are of unequal size and thickness, the one measuring 3 ft. 5½ in. by 1 ft. and 2½ in. in thickness, the other 2 ft. 11¼ in. by 9¼ in. and 2½ in. in thickness. The general design of the panelling is superior to the execution, as though the latter were the work of some village hand ; and we shall have hereafter to refer to some mistakes in the inscription and in the Heraldry, which could scarcely have been made by a technically instructed person. The lower portion of each is occupied by an architectural pattern ; above is a shield of arms, the second similar to—though differing in several important respects from—the first ; while along the top runs an inscription commencing on the first and continued upon the second, and serving, with the shield of arms, to connect the two, and show their mutual relationship.

The Arms on the first shield are as follows :—
Quarterly.

- I. Quarterly.
 - 1. 4. *A lion rampant.*
 - 2. 3. *Three lucies hauriant, two and one.*
- II. *Five fusils in fesse, a martlet in base for difference.*
- III. *Two bars, over all a bendlet.*
- IV. *Three lions passant per pale, over all a bendlet.*
- V. *A pile issuing from the chief; below, an inverted chevron.*

² The number of quarterings in the Northumberland shield at present amounts to nearly nine hundred. See Sir Bernard Burke, *Gen. and Herald. Dict.* Edit. 1865,

p. 833 ; and Longstaffe, *Old Heraldry of the Percys, Archaeologia Eliana, Part XV.*, p. 219.

IMPALEMENT. Quarterly.

1. 4. *A chevron between three trefoils, slipped.*
2. 3. *On a bend three roses.*

The Arms on the second shield are :—

Quarterly.

- I. IV. *A lion rampant.*

- II. III. *Three lucies hauriant, two and one; a martlet for difference in base of II.*

IMPALEMENT.

- I. *A chevron between three trefoils, slipped.*

- II. *On a bend three roses.*

It is generally supposed that true Heraldry, such as we now understand by the term, was not known in England until the second half of the twelfth century, nor established until the commencement of the century following.³ At the same time it is allowed that from a very early period devices of various kinds were employed, as for instance in the Bayeux tapestry, which was wrought by the Conqueror's consort. And it is not unlikely that the *fusils*, *spindles*, *shuttles*, or *mill-picks*, in the second Grand Quarter of the first shield may have had such an origin. At all events we find "*Field azure, five mill-pykes or*" attributed to the William de Percy who invaded England with the Conqueror, A.D. 1066.⁴ Agnes de Percy, great grand-daughter of William, also bore *Azure, five fusils in fess or*, which was engraved on the seal of Salley Abbey in honour of her father, who founded it in the year 1147;⁵ and we find it at length as the definitely heraldic ensign — "*d'azur, a la fesse engrele d'or*," of Henry de Percy, 1245-1272.⁶

The Agnes de Percy mentioned above, second daughter of William, the third de Percy, was left sole heiress by the death of her sister Maud, and married Josceline of Lovain, brother of Queen Adelicia, the second wife of King Henry I. He was the son of Godfrey Barbatus, Duke of Nether Lovain and Count of Brabant and Lovain,—descended lineally from the ancient Dukes or Counts of Hainault and from the second race of Kings of France, and was thus descended

³ Boutell, *Eng. Heraldry*, p. 4.

⁴ Harl. MS. 692; *Longstaffe*, p. 160.

⁵ Bp. Percy, *Collins's Peerage*, p. 288. The edition used by the writer is that of 1779. The reader should beware of the

edition, "greatly augmented and continued to the present time," by Sir Egerton Brydges, K.J., 1812.

⁶ Glover's Roll, *Tong's Visitation, Surtees Soc. Ed.*, p. 89, note.

from the Emperor Charlemagne.⁷ Notwithstanding, all the early writers⁸ agree that the Lady Agnes would only accept him on one of two conditions; either that he would give up his own and take the Arms of Percy, or keep his Arms and take the name of Percy. And we are told that "he chose rather to be called Jocelyn Percy than to forsake his Arms, which be '*Field or, a lion rampant azure*,' for so would he have no right to his father's inheritance."⁹ Mr. Longstaffe believes, however, that this pretty story, apparently so well supported, is untrue. "Neither before, during, nor after his marriage was Josceline called Percy, and neither in the main line of Percy, its offshoots, nor its subfeudatories, is there any trace of the blue lion until the reign of Edward I. On the contrary, Josceline's own grand-son bore the mill-picks," and there is strong evidence that he himself did so likewise.¹⁰ The first authentic instance of the lion being borne is that of Henry, first lord Percy, who died in 1315. He is proved, by the roll of Karlanerok, to have borne the lion rampant; and the tinctures, gold and blue, are likewise specified.¹¹ Mr. Longstaffe thinks it probable that the lion was assumed in consequence, possibly as a condition, of the marriage of Percy with the Lady Eleanor Fitz-Alan, daughter of John, Earl of Arundel, through whom she was lineally descended from Queen Adelicia, sister of Josceline de Lovain before mentioned;¹² but whether this was so or not, we find it borne ever after by the family. The old Arms of Percy, the fine golden fusils, on the contrary, were for the future not necessarily displayed, being borne on particular occasions only, or in subservience to other changes.

The three lucies were introduced into the Percy shield by the marriage, about 8 Richard II. (1384-5),¹³ of Henry, first Earl of Northumberland, with Maud, sister and heir to Anthony Lord Lucy, and widow of¹⁴ Gilbert de Umfraville, Earl of Angus, whose princely fortune was settled on the said Henry and his heirs male, upon condition "that he the said Henry, and the Heirs male, of his Body, should bear the

⁷ Bp. Percy, p. 287.

⁸ Dugdale, *Baronage*, Edit. 1671, vol. i. p. 270. Camden, *Brit. ad fin. Comit. Northumbr.*, Gough's Ed., III. 523. Leland, *Itin.*, VII. part ii. fo. 50 b, &c. &c.

⁹ Harl. MS., 692. Longstaffe, p. 162.

¹⁰ Longstaffe, p. 162.

¹¹ Karlaneroc Roll, A.D. 1300, Edited by Nick. Harris Nicolas, 1828, p. 14. "Jaune o un bleu Lyon rampant."

¹² Longstaffe, p. 167.

¹³ Bp. Percy, p. 332.

¹⁴ Monast. Angl., vol. ii. p. 97.

Armes of Percy, viz., *Or a Lion rampant, Azure*, quarterly with the Armes of Lucie, viz., *Gules three Lucies, Argent*, in all Shields, Banners, &c.¹⁵ And

“By this Lady Lucy in their Arms alway
The Luces Silver beareth the Percys to this day.”¹⁶

The earliest authority cited by Mr. Longstaffe for the quartered arms is Willement's Roll of the reign of Richard II., where *or, a lion rampant, azure, quarterly with gules, three lucies hauriant, two and one argent*, is attributed to Henry, first Earl of Northumberland,¹⁷ and the same arms were afterwards borne by the second Earl without alteration.¹⁸

The third, fourth, and fifth quarters of the first Sandal shield were obtained, before the year 1447, by the marriage of Henry third Earl of Northumberland with Eleanor, granddaughter and sole heiress of Robert Lord Poynings, the son of Richard Lord Poynings and Isabel his wife. The latter was the daughter and heiress at once both of Robert Lord Fitzpayne, and of Elizabeth daughter and heiress of Sir Guy de Bryan, the younger, son and heir of Guy Lord Bryan.¹⁹ And thus “*Fizpaine and Brian's Landes cam to Poynings, and by Poyning Heyre general al iii. to Percy.*”²⁰ The Arms of Poynings were—“*Six pieces barways or and vert, a bendlet gules;*”²¹ and of Fitzpayne—“*Gules, a bendlet azure upon three lions argent, passant, guardant.*”^{22, 23} Robert Poynings, knight, A.D. 1416, bore the arms of his family as above, quarterly with those of Fitzpayne;²⁴ and Lady Eleanor, his daughter and heir, after her marriage, the same impaled by the arms of her husband, Percy and Lucy quarterly.²² The Bryan arms were—*or, three piles from the chief,*

¹⁵ Dugd. *Bar.*, i. 277. See also Leland, *Itin.*, VIII. Pt. II. fo. 50b, and Ep. Percy, p. 332, who quotes *Rot. 8 Rich. II.*; also Longstaffe, who translated from *Inq. P. M.*, 21 Sept. 22 Rich. II.

¹⁶ Peris' *Genealogia Perciorum, Hopk. MSS.* transcribed and added to by Thos. Wilson of Leeds, formerly master of the Grammar School, vol. iii. p. 311.

¹⁷ Willement's *Roll. Rich. II.* 1834, No. 39.

¹⁸ Surtees, *Seals*, VIII. 2.

¹⁹ Ep. Percy, p. 370, where will be found references to the documents on which his conclusions are founded. Mr. Longstaffe differs with Ep. Percy at one point of this exceedingly difficult descent, his evidence appearing to prove that

Elizabeth Bryan was the daughter of Guy Lord Bryan, and half-sister of Sir Guy Bryan the younger.—*Old Her.*, pp. 189, 190.

²⁰ Leland, *Itin.*, vol. vii. fo. 66.

²¹ “*Barry of six, or and vert, a bendlet, gules,*” Willement, *Roll of Arms of Rich. II.* 1834; and *Gent. Mag.*, Oct. 1825, where is an engraving of the seal of Sir Robert Fitz-payne, plate i. fig. 2.

²² Longstaffe, p. 188, and references.

²³ “*Rouge a passans lyons de blanc Trois de un baston blue surgetez,*” Karla-veroc Roll, A.D. 1300, *Ed. Nich. Harris Nicolas*, 1828, p. 14.

²⁴ Gage, *Gent. Mag.*, Oct. 1825, p. 297, where also is an engraving of the seal of Sir Robert de Poynings, plate i. fig. 3.

*azure.*²⁵ The lengthened contest for the Bryan estates, which ensued upon the death of Sir Guy Bryan in 1386, until the year 1488, when it was decided in the Earl of Northumberland's favour,²⁶ will probably explain why the arms were not yet borne quartered upon the Percy shield. Even the succeeding Earl bore them only upon an escutcheon of pretence.²⁷ The shield of Henry, the fifth Earl, was, however, as follows:—

Quarterly of five.

- I. *Quarterly, Percy and Lucy.*
- II. *Percy, ancient.*
- III. *Poynings.*
- IV. *Fitzpaine.*
- V. *Bryan.*²⁸

Which will be found to correspond exactly, with a difference, to the Baron half of the first of the Sandal shields, allowing for the following inaccuracies:—1. Only one of the spindles is perfect, the rest being merely rudimentary. 2. The "six pieces barways" of Poynings are represented by two bars in relief, and three inter-barrular spaces of the field. 3. Two of the Bryan piles are separate from the third, slipped down from the chief, and joined so as to form a kind of inverted chevron. The difference in the Sandal shield is a martlet towards the honour point, by which we are able, with what we have still to bring forward, to appropriate it to the Hon-

²⁵ Willement, *Roll. temp. Rich. II.* No. 90; and *Gent. Mag.*, Oct. 1825, where is an engraving of the seal of Sir Guy Bryan, Plate 1, Fig. 1.

²⁶ Longstaffe, p. 190. Authorities cited in note.

²⁷ East Window of Percy Chapel in Beverley Minster, Longst. p. 194.

²⁸ Garter Plate at Windsor. The subsequent loss of the Poynings estates is sufficiently curious. As Leland says (*Itin.* vol. vi., fo. 54), "Akeford Fitzpayne is a goodly Lordship a 2 miles from Stourminatre, and a mile from Stoure Ryver." As is well known (Dugdale, *Bar.* i. 283; Bp. Percy, p. 389; Burke, *Gen. and Hist. Dict.*, p. 835; and *Vicissitudes of Families*, i. 49; also Froude, *Hist. Eng.*, i. ch. ii. and ii., ch. xi.), Henry Algernon, the sixth Earl, who succeeded in 1527, early loved the beautiful Anne Boleyn, then fresh to England from the French court, but was compelled by Henry VIII. to marry instead Lady Mary Talbot, daughter of George, Earl of Shrewsbury,

the one who now sleeps under his sumptuous monument in the parish church of Sheffield. The result was, as might be expected, unhappy. The Earl of Northumberland soon became involved in recklessness and extravagance. The Poynings estates, being those furthest from home, were among the first to be sold to pay his debts (Bp. Percy, p. 395), and "Kitsun the merchaunte bought them" (Leland, *Itin.* vol. vi. fo. 54), the same Sir Thomas Kitsun (incorrectly called "Sir Thomas Rytson," *Gent. Mag.* for 1825, p. 297), "mercer of London," who built the magnificent hall at Hengrave (Sir F. Gage, *Antiquities of Hengrave*). He was "one of many of the rising merchants who were now able to root themselves on the land by the side of the Norman nobility, first to rival, and then slowly to displace them" (Froude, *Hist. Eng.*, i. ch. i.). The hall was finished in 1538 (Parker's *Domest. Arch. of Mid. Ages*, iii. pt. ii. 294).

Nor was there wanting anything that the wealth of that day could supply to render the comfort of this noble mansion equal to its magnificence. No fewer than 223 persons were regularly employed in service there, either as gentlemen in attendance, officers, yeomen, grooms, or clerks.⁴⁰ But what was of far more consequence, while at Newland there were only "my chef houswif and other my women servauntes," at Wressel there were his own relations, and the servants, possibly, whom he had known from infancy:—"Amos Banester, servant unto my derely welbeloved brother Sir William Percy, takyng panes with me,"—"Kateryne Ratcleyf, my sister in lawe jentilwoman, taking panes about me," and "John Watson, my said brother servant," not to mention "Sir William Browne, my confessor, and many other."

A short abstract of the Will of Josceline Percy, in which the above, with many others, are touchingly remembered, has been printed in the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*;⁴¹ but by the kindness of Canon Raine, I am able to give it in full, as follows:—

"In the Name of God, Amen. The vij day of Septembre in the yere of our Lord God a thousande five hundrethe xxxiith. I Josselyn Percy Esquire, beyng of an holl mynd and sane memorie, knowyng noo thyng more certen then to dye and the oure uncertaine, make this my present testament conteanyng in itt my last Will, in man and foorme folowynge. First I gife and bequeathe my saull to God Allmyghtie, my Plasmator, by the humble and blissed intercession of our blessed Lady Sancte Mare and all the holy company of Heven. My bodye to be buryed within the churche where it shall pleas God I shall departe frome this transatory lyffe and wourld. To the blissid Sacrament for tythes forgotten xs. To the iiiij mother churches, viz. Sanct Peter of Yorke, Sanct John Beverlay, Sanct Wilfride of Rypon and our Blissid Lady of Southwell, emonges them, xxvjs. viijd. To Wm. West, my servaunt, nowe awattyng opone me, one horsse and one cowe. To the wif of Thomas Talyour of Holden, also takyng panes abowte me, to pray for me, one cowe. To Jennett, my chef housewif at Newland, and other my women servauntes thir, to pray for me, xs. To my derely welbeloved sone and here Edward Percy, to pray for me, my best standyng

are still seen from the railway between Selby and Hull, near to Howden.

⁴⁰ *Northumb. Household Book*, Edit. 1827, pp. 37-166.

"The hoole Noumbre of all the Persons apoynted to be of my Lordys Ridyng Householde yerely ys lvii," p. 39.

"The hoole noumbre of all my Lords Servauntes daily abidyng in his House-

hold is clxvi," pp. 43-5.

In "The Nurcy iij viz. two Rokkers and a Childe to Attend in Nurcy," p. 43.

"My Lordes Chapleyns in Household vj," p. 44.

"Mynstralls iij viz. A Taberett a Luyte and a Rebecca," p. 45.

"Milnar j," p. 45.

⁴¹ Vol. ii. Art. vi. p. 66.

pece with cover. To Amos Banester, servaunt unto my dearly welbelovid brother Sir William Percy, takyng panes with me, one horsse. To Kateryne Ratclif, my sister in lawe jentilwoman, takyng panes abowt me, to pray for me, one cowe. To John Watson, my said brother servaunt, to pray for me, one whie.⁴² To the Freres Carmelites of Kyngeston opon Hull, to pray for me, vjs viijd. To the Brethren of the Charterhouse nyghe Hull, to pray for me, vjs viijd. To the Freres Augestynes thir, to pra for me, vjs viijd. and to every the ij housses of Freres at Beverley, to pray for me, xld. To Anne Cottom, my wiffe's gentilwoman, to pray for me, vjs viijd. To Sir William Browne, my brother chaplane, to pray for me, vjs viijd. To Thomas Doune, my brother clerke, to pray for me, vjs viijd. To my derely welbelovyd suster Dame Margret Percy, the wif of my brother Sir William Percy Knyght, to pray for me, vjs viijd. and half dosane sylver spones. To Jane Mallett, my said ladi and suster gentilwoman to pray for me, vjs viijd. The residue—to my derely welbeloved brother, Sir William Percy Knyght, and most entirely and derely belovid wiffe contracted Cecile the late wiffe of Thomas Boynton esquier decessid, whome I ordane executors. Thyes beyng present—Sir William Browne, my confessor, Robert Drye, William Pereson of Benton, Stephen Constable esquier, William Benson of Beforthe in Holderness, and Robert Pemeston servaunt of Sir William Ascughe Knyght, and many other.”⁴³

He is said,⁴⁴ but I know not on what evidence, to have been buried at Great Sandal. Beyond the Bench-ends which are now engaging our attention, there is at present no memorial of him remaining there.

The inquisition *post mortem* is so full of valuable and interesting information, that no apology need be offered for giving it in full. The original Latin is, however, so full of contractions and technicalities, that in order to save alike the temper of the printer and the patience of the reader, our Secretary has kindly translated it for us into English.

“Inquisition Indented taken at Wakefeld in the County of York the 22nd of October in the year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth the 24th before William Maunsell Esquire Escheator of the said lord the King in the aforesaid County by virtue of a writ of the said lord the King *de diem clausit Extremum* to the same Escheator after the death of Josselin Percy Esquire deceased to the same Escheator directed and to this inquisition annexed by the oath of John Peke Esquire Ralph Blaker gentleman John Waller yeoman John More yeoman Oliver Champney yeoman, William Robinson yeoman Brian Jepson yeoman, John Norton

⁴² A young heifer. Halliwell, *Dict. Arch. and Prov. Words*. Mr. Banks, who has published an able Glossary of the Wakefield dialect, considers that the word is used in Yorkshire for a heifer which has not borne a calf.

⁴³ *Reg. Test. at York*, xj. 39a. The signature of the Testator, and the date of the Probate are wanting.

⁴⁴ *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, vol. ii. p. 61.

yeoman Roger Broke yeoman John Beke yeoman John Bone yeoman Richard Addye yeoman George Height yeoman Robert Copley yeoman John Paslaw yeoman Edward Stenne yeoman and Richard Bretten yeoman Who say upon their oath that by another inquisition indented taken at Howden the 8th day of July in the year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth the 23rd before Thomas Wentworth Esquire then Escheator of the said lord the King in the aforesaid County by virtue of a writ of the said Lord the King *de diem clausit extremum* after the death of Margaret Percy late wife of the said Josselin Percy in the said writ named by the Oath of Robert Holme John Stable William Watkinson Thomas Paley Nicholas Ussellett and John Lobley Robert Hoomer Robert Tomlinson Robert Carter Thomas Wilkinson John Nicholl William Haddilsey Robert Battell and George Sissell it was found that long before the death of the same Margaret one Walter Frost Esquire father of the said Margaret was seised in his demesne as of fee of the Manors of Newland⁴⁵ Walton⁴⁶ Fetherston⁴⁷ Heke⁴⁸ and Hensall⁴⁹ with their appurtenances in the county aforesaid of one messuage cc acres of arable land ccc acres of pasture xx acres of meadow and x acres of wood with their appurtenances in Federston aforesaid and of iv messuages ccc acres of wood and xl acres of meadow with their appurtenances in Arkton⁵⁰ (Ackton) and of three messuages 8 bovates of arable land and of three pound rents with the appurtenances in Heke and Hensall and of one messuage 43 acres of arable land with their appurtenances in Arkesey⁵¹ and of one messuage two bovates of land with their appurtenances in Pollington⁵² and of two messuages and seven bovates of land with their appurtenances in Yerthorpp⁵³ and of ten messuages and four gardens with their appurtenances in Beverley and of one cottage and four acres of meadow with their appurtenances in Eske⁵⁴ in the County aforesaid And so thus seised the same Walter Frost Esquire took and married a certain Anna Ranson and had issue the aforesaid Margaret in the said first writ *de diem clausit extremum* named And afterwards it was covenanted and agreed between the Most Noble Henry Percy Knight late Earl of Northumberland of the one part and the aforesaid Walter Esquire of the other part that the aforesaid Josselin Percy Esquire brother of the same late Earl should take and marry the aforesaid Margaret the only daughter and then heiress apparent of the same Walter by virtue of which Covenant and Agreement the same Josselin Percy Esquire took and married the aforesaid Margaret and they had issue Edward Percy Esquire and afterwards the same Walter Frost Esquire died seised of the aforesaid manors

⁴⁵ Newland is about five and a half miles from Beverley, and two from Hull. See p. 139, and note 36.

⁴⁶ Walton, in the parish of Sandal Magna, about three miles south south-east from Wakefield.

⁴⁷ Fetherston, a township and parish two miles west from Pontefract, and seven east from Wakefield.

⁴⁸ Heck, in the parish of Snaith, from which it is distant about four miles.

⁴⁹ Hensall, in the parish of Snaith, three miles distant.

⁵⁰ Ackton, in the parish of Fetherston, three miles west from Pontefract.

⁵¹ Arkesey, an extensive parish three miles north-east from Doncaster.

⁵² Pollington, in the parish of Snaith, two miles distant.

⁵³ Everthorpe, in the parish of North Cave, a mile and a half north-west from South Cave.

⁵⁴ Eske, in the parish of St. John's, Beverley, three miles north-east from Beverley.

lands tenements and other premises in his demise as of fee After whose (death) the aforesaid manors lands tenements and other premises with their appurtenances descended to the aforesaid Josselin and Margaret as in right of same Margaret as of right they ought to descend by reason whereof the same Josselin and Margaret entered and were seised of and in the aforesaid manors and tenements and other premises with their appurtenances and the issues revenues and profits thereof received and had And afterwards the said Margaret died and the said Josselin Percy her outlived and was then surviving and by the law of the land remained in the aforesaid manors and other premises and thus then held possessed occupied and enjoyed as he well ought all the aforesaid manors lands and tenements and other premises with their appurtenances as tenant by the law of England And further the aforesaid Jurors on their oath say that the aforesaid manor of Newland with its appurtenances is held of the Countess of Salisbury as of her manor of Cotingham in Socage and is worth per annum in all issues beyond reprisals ten pounds and that the said Maner of Walton with its appurtenances is held of Robert Waterton Knight Lord of Walton by the rent of four shillings to the said Robert Watterton annually paid for all services suits and demands and is worth per annum in all issues beyond reprisals ten Marks and that the said Maner of Fetherston with its appurtenances is held of the lord the King as of his Castle of Pontefract parcel of his Duchy of Lancaster by Knight's service and is worth per annum in all issues beyond reprisals six pounds And that the said messuage with all lands tenements and other premises with all their appurtenances in Ackton is held of the lord the King as of his Castle of Pontefract parcel of his Duchy of Lancaster by Knight service and is worth per annum in all issues beyond reprisals four pounds And further the aforesaid Jurors say that the said lands messuages eight oxgangs of arable land and three pound rents with the appurtenances in Hensall are held of the Lord the King in Socage as of his Maner of Snathe parcel of his duchy of Lancaster and are worth per annum in all issues beyond reprisals seven pounds And that the said messuages and other premises with the appurtenances in Hele are held of — Dawney Esquire and are worth per annum in all issues beyond reprisals — And that the said messuage forty and three acres of arable land with the appurtenances in Arksey are held of Richard Windam in Socage as of his Maner of Lentley⁵⁵ and are worth per annum in all issues beyond reprisals forty-nine shillings And that the said messuage and other premises with their appurtenances in Polington are held of Thomas Metham Esquire but by what services the aforesaid Jurors are altogether ignorant and is worth per annum in all issues beyond reprisals nineteen shillings and four-pence And that the said messuage and other premises with the appurtenances in Yerthorpp are held of Robert Aske Knight by Knight service and Yerthorpp is worth per annum in all issues beyond reprisals three pounds And that all the above mentioned messuages and other premises with the appurtenances in Beverley are held of the Archbishop of York in Burgage and are worth per annum in all issues beyond reprisals ten pounds And that the said Cottage and four acres of

⁵⁵ Bentley, about a mile from Arksey.
"The village of Arksey surrounds the church of the parish ; the village has

grown up around an antient manor house, now known only by its ruins." Hunter, *South Yorks.*, vol. i., p. 323.

meadow with their appurtenances in Eske are held of Robert Topclyff in Socage and are worth per annum in all issues beyond reprisals four shillings And further the aforesaid Jurors say that the said Margaret in the said writ named held nothing else either more manors messuages lands and tenements on the day of her death either in demesne reversion or by service of the King in Chief or otherwise or of any other or in any manner of any others than as is above mentioned as to them then could be made to appear And the aforesaid Jurors further say that the said Margaret Percy died the 15th day of November the year last past before the date of the aforesaid Inquisition And that the said Edward Percy was son and heir of the same Margaret and was at the time of the death of the aforesaid Margaret his mother of the age of seven years and over The aforesaid Jurors in the present Inquisition named say upon their Oath that the aforesaid Manors lands tenements and hereditaments with their appurtenances in the first inquisition specified are held and also of annual value as by the same first inquisition is found And further the aforesaid Jurors in the present Inquisition named say upon their Oath that the said Edward Percy in the said first Writ of Inquisition named is the son and heir of the same Josselin and Margaret and was of the age at the time of the death of the said Josselin his father eight years and over And that the aforesaid Josselin his father died the eighth day of September in the year of the reign of the said Lord the King that now is the twenty fourth In witness whereof as well the aforesaid Escheator as the aforesaid Jurors.⁵⁶

By his wife Margaret, then, Josceline Percy had issue one son, Edward, his heir, born about the year 1524;⁵⁷ who, after the death of his father, was made a ward of Thomas Waterton, Esq.; to whom was granted, for that intent, an annuity of 10*l.* from the manor of Fetherston and four messuages in Aketon.⁵⁸ We find him subsequently marrying "Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir Thomas Waterton, of Walton,

⁵⁶ Book endorsed "*Esact 24 Hen. VIII.* 46, 137," page 88. Mr. Fowler has presented to the Society's library a MS. copy of the original document. It will be observed that it ends abruptly, unfinished.

⁵⁷ Bp. Percy, p. 380.

⁵⁸ *Patent Roll*, 30 April, 26 Hen. VIII. (1534). For the following valuable note I am indebted to Mr. Barber:—

"The wardship of infant tenants and their marriage was one of the incidents of feudal tenure. Where the tenant was *in capite* of the King, the wardship and marriage were in his hands, and his practice was to depute and assign the duties and profits to others. Lords of the manors had like rights in most cases of wardship and marriage of their infant-tenants. One special limitation of the right of providing a marriage for a ward

was that it should be *sine disparagatione*, and there were remedies against the lord or deputed guardian for making an unsuitable marriage. The theory on which the wardship and marriage rests is purely military. The lord had the right to the *servitium militare* of his tenant, and it was considered necessary that he should have the control of his person and estate that he might see he was properly brought up so as to perform efficiently, when he came of age, the knight-service which the tenure involved; and, in the case of an heiress, that she should marry a husband competent to fulfil the necessary services. The modern practice of making an infant a ward of the Court of Chancery, though a wholly different proceeding in its character and results to the infant, has had its origin in the feudal custom of which it is the only nominal representative."

in the county of York, knight,"⁵⁹ no doubt the above mentioned "Thomas Waterton, Esq., " settled at Beverley. He died 22nd Sept. 32 Eliz. (1590), leaving issue, besides a daughter (who married John Berney, Esq., of Dale Bank, in the county of York),⁶⁰ two sons, namely :—

1. Alan Percy, of Beverley, Esq., his heir; born in or before 1560, and married about the year 1578, to Mary, daughter of Robert More, of Berwick, in Holderness, Esq.⁶¹ He was representative of Beverley in Parliament, 1 James I. (1603),⁶² and probably died soon after. He had issue :—

a. Joceline, his heir, resident in the year 1605, in the family of his kinsman, Henry, ninth Earl of Northumberland, probably as ward or page.⁶³ He is said, in Wilson's transcript of Hopkinson's MSS., to have been "a facetious and merry companion," where also the particular turn his humour took, and how he induced the court whilst sitting to grant redress to a country gentlewoman there, having a suit against the parson of Mortlake, will be found by those who are sufficiently interested to look for it.⁶⁴ He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Fitz-William, of Clixby, in the county of Lincoln,⁶⁵ Esq., and had issue :—

a. Alan, who but for the attainder of 1572, would have become Earl of Northumberland, on the death of Earl Josceline in 1670. He died in the year 1692, s. p.⁶⁶

b. Charles, died soon after the Restoration.⁶⁷

c. Eleanor, who married William Ferrand, of West-Hall, near Addingham, in the West-Riding of York, Esq.⁶⁸

b. Edward, by profession a soldier, died 27th Aug., 1630, aged 32; buried at Petworth, in Sussex, where the following inscription remains to his memory, on a quadrangular brass :—

⁵⁹ *Segar's Baronage*, quoted by Bp. Percy, p. 303; and *Hopkinson's MSS.*, by Wilson, vol. ii. fo. 265.

⁶⁰ "Robert Moore of Berwick in Holderness, Knight." *Hopk. MSS.*, by Wilson, vol. ii. fo. 265.

⁶¹ Browne Willis, *Notitia Parliamentaria*, 1750, p. 159.

⁶² Bp. Percy, p. 381.

⁶³ *Hopkinson's MSS.*, by Wilson, vol. ii. fo. 265.

⁶⁴ *Brooke's MSS.* in Coll. of Arms. "Cleseby in Lincolnshire," *Hopk. MSS.*, ii. fo. 265. "Cleseby in com. Ebor," Bp. Percy, p. 381.

⁶⁵ *Coll. Top. et Gen.*, ii. 59.

⁶⁶ See note 59.

M. S.

HIC IACET EDWARDVS PERCIE FILIVS ALANI DE BEVERLIE
IN AGRO EBORACensi ARMIGERI EX ANTIQVISSIMâ ET
NOBILISSIMâ PERCEIORVM FAMILIA ORIVNDVS IUVENES
MILES

NOBILIS QVI POST EXACTAM VITÆ SÆCVLIQVE MILITIAM 32
ÆTATIS SVÆ ANNO VICTORIE PALMAM ANIMO PACEM COR
PORI REQVIEM ADEPTVS PLACIDE IN DOMINO OBDORMIIT
BEATAM DE HINC EXPECTANS RESVRRECTIONEM

OBIIT 27^o DIE AVGVSTI AN^o DÑI 1630.⁶⁷

c. Frances, wife of James, second son of Ralph Ellerker, of Risby Park, in the county of York, Esq.⁶⁸

2. Thomas, auditor to the ninth Earl of Northumberland, constable of Alnwick Castle, and one of the band of Gentlemen Pensioners. This is believed to have been⁶⁹ the Thomas Percy who was summoned to London, in the first instance of the conception of the Gunpowder Plot, by Robert Catesby, son of Sir William Catesby, of Ashby S. Legers, in the county of Northampton, to whom the original contrivance of the Plot is usually attributed.⁷⁰ The two appear, from the first, to have been most closely united, and when, at length, after the discovery of the Plot, the conspirators were attacked at Holbeach by Sir Richard Walsh, Percy and Catesby were found together, and were shot at once by bullets from the same musket. Catesby was killed, and Percy lingered only until the day following.⁷¹

Nor did the connection cease here. Thomas Percy's daughter, by Martha Wright, of Ploughland Hall, near Welwick, in Holderness, sister of the two conspirators, John Wright and Christopher Wright,⁷² married Robert Catesby of Ashby Ledgers, Esq., son of Robert Catesby, Percy's fellow-conspirator.⁷³ It was from this branch of the Percy family that the Percys of Cambridge derived their descent.⁶⁸

The accounts of the Frosts, of Fetherston, begin with a

⁶⁷ Dallaway, *Rape of Arundel*, 1832, p. 337. For the means of collating this with the original, I have to express my obligation to the Reverend Charles Holland, Rector of Petworth.

⁶⁸ Bp. Percy, p. 381.

⁶⁹ Coll. Top. et Gen., ii. 60.

⁷⁰ Jardine, *Narrative of the Gunpowder*

Plot, 1847, p. 29.

⁷¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 116, 117.

⁷² *Pamphlet on the Fawkeses of York*, pub. by Nichols and Nichols, of Westminster, 1850, p. 34.

⁷³ Baker, *Hist. and Antiq. of the County of Northampton*, 1822-1830, i. 245.

William Frost, who married a daughter of William Frank, by whom he obtained lands at Beverley and Hull, and had issue, Walter, who, early in the fifteenth century, married Isabel Fetherston, the sister of Simon de Fetherston and heiress of the Fetherston estates, and had issue, Thomas (buried in S. Mary's church, Beverley), who married a daughter of John Woodruffe, of Woolley and other extensive estates, and had issue, Thomas, who married —, and had issue :—

1. Thomas, of Beverley, who died, s. p.⁷⁴

2. Robert, Chancellor to Arthur Prince of Wales, Canon of Bole at York, Archdeacon of Winchester and Stow, and Rector of Thornhill,⁷⁵ in which church his arms were formerly to be seen in the painted glass of the windows.⁷⁶ Said to have been buried at Sandal.⁷⁴

3. John, Archdeacon of Essex,⁷⁷ and clerk of the Archdeacon of Lancaster.⁷⁸

4. Walter, the situation and extent of whose property has already been accurately set forth.⁷⁹ The grant to him of an oratory at Newland dates as far back as 2nd Nov., 1468 ; renewed, 20th Oct., 1471.⁸⁰ At the date of his will, however, namely, after the marriage of his daughter, he resided at "West Ham, in the diocese of London," in the Church of which place he desired his body to be buried. "To my son Percy and my daughter Margaret his wife," he left "plate to the value of 20*l.* To Edward Percy, my son's son, my jacket of tynsyn satin. To Richard Frieston, Esquire, a cup. To Mr. Archdeacon of Essex, my brother, 20*l.* in plate. To Mrs. Anne Wheatley, my sister, 5 marks To the Altar of Our Lady at Fetherston, in Yorkshire, 20 shillings. To the church of Kirkthorp, in Yorkshire, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for an obit for my mother." It bears date March, 1528, and was proved on 5th April, 1529.⁸¹ By his marriage with one Anne Ranson,⁷⁹ he had issue Margaret, the wife of Josceline Percy, as set forth above.

The arms of Frost were *Argent, a chevron gules, between three trefoils slipped azure.*⁸² Those quartered with them

⁷⁴ Hunter, *Lupset, &c.*, p. 91.

⁷⁵ *Test. Eborac.*, vol. iii. p. 238, note by Raine.

⁷⁶ Whitaker, *Leeds et Elmete*, pp. 318, 319.

⁷⁷ Hunter, *Lupset, &c.*, p. 91

⁷⁸ *Brooke's MS.* in Coll. of Arms.

⁷⁹ See *Inq. p. m. Jos. Percy*, p. 141.

⁸⁰ *Reg. Neville*, at York, i. 1066, quoted by Raine, *Test. Eborac.* iii. 237.

⁸¹ Hunter, *Lupset, &c.*, p. 92.

⁸² *Constable's Roll*, Lansdowne MS. 205, fo. 235. Surtees Soc., vol. xli.

on the first of the Sandal shields are, I believe, intended for Amyas of Netherton, branches of which family also resided at Sandal and Thornhill—the arms being found impaled in one of the clerestory windows there;⁸³ and I am inclined to believe further that they were acquired by the marriage of Thomas, the father of Walter Frost, with an heiress of the family of Amyas, though, as will be observed above, I am unable to prove it absolutely, and neither Hunter, our indefatigable South Yorkshire antiquary, nor Brooke before him, (whose pedigree of the Frost family is preserved in the College of Arms), were able to discover whom he married. If the inquest taken upon his death was as full of information as that of his grand-daughter Margaret, it might possibly contain what we desire, but unfortunately it is not to be found in the Record Office; nor is his marriage mentioned, as it might easily have been, in the inquest of Walter Frost his son. But about the beginning of the sixteenth century Agnes, daughter of John Amyas of Netherton, married John Freiston of Altofts,⁸⁴ a relative of the "Richard Freiston Esquier" who, again, appears to have been related to Walter Frost, if we may consider the bequest of the cup an evidence of his being so; and Canon Raine informs me that William Amyas of Horbury in his will, dated in 1510, calls William Frost his cousin (apparently the brother of Thomas Frost, the father of Walter),⁸⁵ whose only daughter, cousin-german of the wife of Josceline Percy, brought Ackton (a portion of the Fetherston estates) to the family of Beckwith.⁸⁶ The Amyas family was one of considerable standing in the West Riding of Yorkshire in the fifteenth century, and a pedigree, showing to some extent its connection with the families contemporary, from the time of Edward I. downwards, is preserved in Wilson's transcript of the Hopkinson MSS.,⁸⁴ but unfortunately for us it does not give the collateral branches. The Arms were—*Argent, on a Bend between 2 Bendlets sable, 3 Roses of the first.*⁸⁴ The omission of the bendlets in the Sandal shields is not a greater inaccuracy than the blending of the wedges of Brian already noticed.

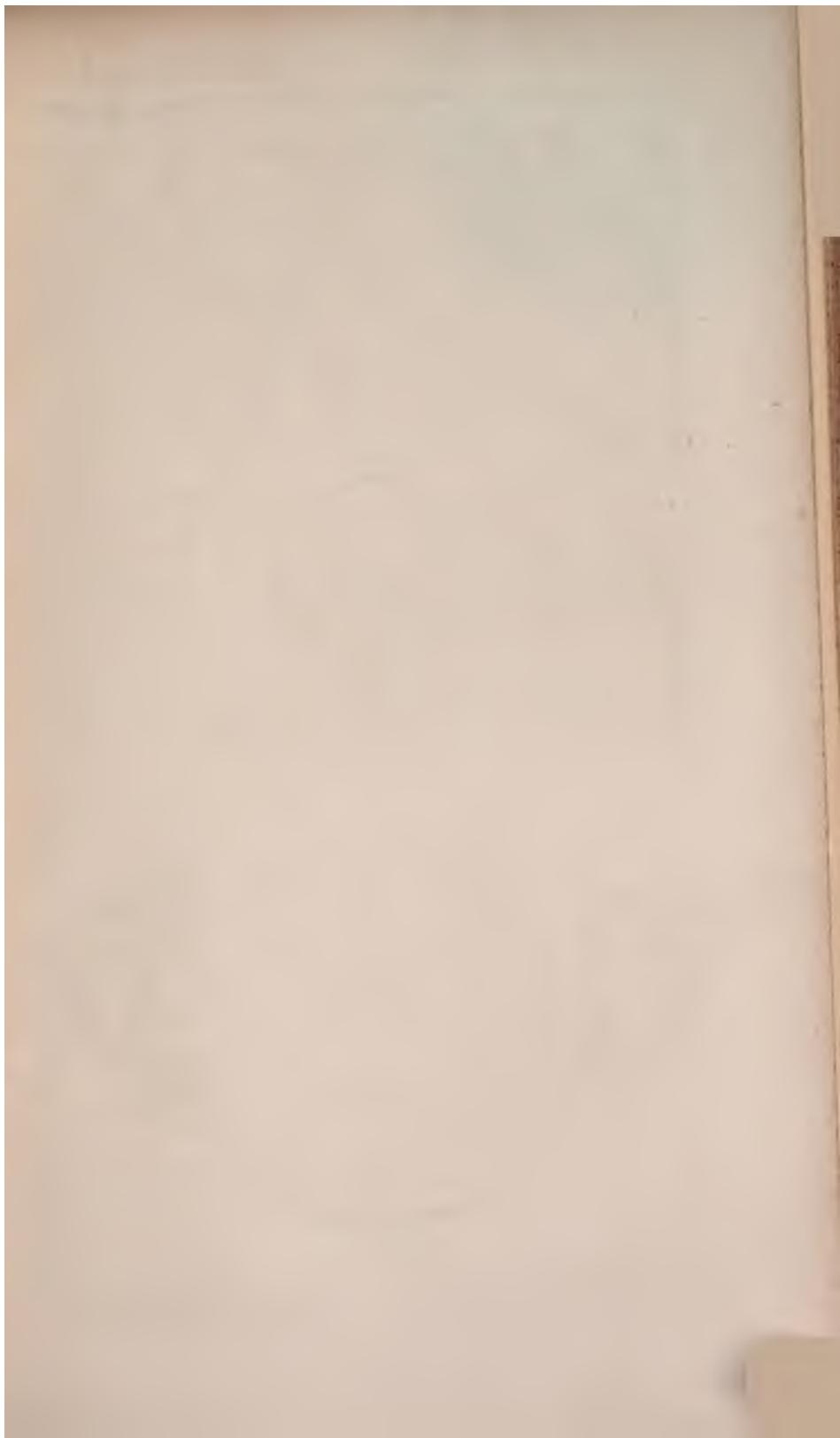
The omission of Poynings, Fitzpayne and Bryan from the

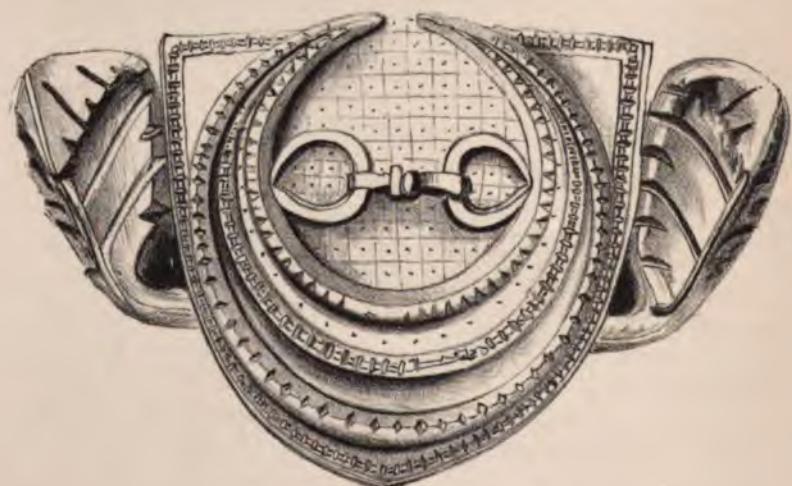
⁸³ *Yorkshire Archaeol. and Topog. Journ.* part i. p. 71.

⁸⁴ *Hopk. MSS.*, by Wilson, i. 13.

⁸⁵ *Inq. p. m.* 21 Hen. VIII. No. 83, taken on the death of Walter Frost.

⁸⁶ Hunter's *Lupset, &c.*, p. 90.





PANNELLING AND MISERICORD, ALL SAINTS WAKEFIELD.

Baron half of the second shield at Sandal presents nothing remarkable. It was of course impossible for a Percy to wear at once the hundreds of quarterings to which he was entitled, and he could well afford in any particular instance to cut down his display to two or three only of the most important bearings of the paternal coat. But the impalement instead of the quarterings of Amyas by Frost, is more curious. Thomas William King, Esq., F.S.A., York Herald, to whom I am indebted for a valuable note on the subject, explains the arrangement as the probable expedient of the carver to commemorate the marriage of Frost and Amyas, as though the fact were not sufficiently testified to by the quartered coat of the larger shield, or he were desirous of presenting the idea of marriage more forcibly.

The Badge at the commencement of the inscription is the well-known Crescent and Fetterlock of the House of Percy, with a martlet, as in the shields, for difference. The first actual example of the fetterlock, shackles, shackle-bolt, or manacle given by Mr. Longstaffe, is that upon the seal of Hotspur.⁸⁷ As usually represented, it is quite unlike the fetterlock of the House of York, and resembles most a swivel or clasp; indeed it actually occurs on the breast-clasp of an angel in the heraldic window which accompanies the fourth Earl's tomb at Beverley.⁸⁸ The first example of the crescent alone, given by Mr. Longstaffe, is the pennon of Henry first Earl of Northumberland on his seal of 1400.⁸⁹ The origin of both these badges is unknown; their use has been *ab antiquo de tempore in tempus*. In Peris's Genealogy⁹⁰ it is traced to a period anterior to the Conquest, when, in order to enable an early Percy to overcome his enemies—

“In hys scheld did schyne a MONE veryfying her lyght,
Which to all the ooste gave a perfyte syght,
To vaynquys his enemys, and to deth them persue;
And therefore the *Perse* the *cressant* doth renew.”

But a much more probable tradition is that it was acquired by the capture of some famous Saracen banner. The earliest

⁸⁷ Longstaffe, p. 78, and note to p. 180.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 178; described on p. 193.

⁸⁹ Surtees, Seals, viii. 1.

⁹⁰ Wilson's transcript of *Hopk. MSS.*,

contains a copy from the *Dods. MSS.*, Bodl. Lib., vol. 50. But the lines below are from an earlier version, quoted by Longstaffe, p. 179.

example given by Mr. Longstaffe of the two badges united, as at Sandal, is for Henry fourth Earl of Northumberland, the father of our Josceline ; and he gives a woodcut of it as it occurs upon a shield in the north window of the chapel at Beverley,⁹¹ apparently executed on the interment of the fourth Earl of Northumberland there, in 1489. But an earlier, and to us, as Yorkshiremen, more interesting example, occurs on one of the misereres of All Saints' Church, Wakefield ; and assuming it coeval, as it appears to be, with the rebuilding of the choir about the year 1470, it has the further interest of having been executed during the life-time of the Earl. I am not aware that a chantry was founded at Wakefield for the soul of Henry third Earl of Northumberland, who was the chief commander of the Lancastrian army in the battle of Wakefield, and fell three months after at the battle of Towton ;⁹² but should it be found hereafter that such was the case, then this was probably the seat of his chaplain ; or, possibly, his son may have contributed to the rebuilding and refurnishing of the church as an act of restitution to the town for the ravages of his father's troops, or as an act of propitiation to the York faction, to whom, then victorious, he was indebted alike for his Earldom and his liberty (having been thrown into the Tower upon the death of his father), especially as King Edward IV. himself—as Duke of York and lord of the neighbouring Castle of Sandal, appears to have likewise contributed,—the falcon and fetterlock, the falcon alone, the fetterlock and rose, &c., being several times repeated on the bosses of the roof of the north aisle of the choir. The Earl and the King were at this time, at all events, on terms of great intimacy and friendship.⁹³ On four of the ancient panels of the choir desks, again, an elegant little crescent is introduced into the design, but with such exquisite grace and harmony that its meaning has hitherto been overlooked, and it has been considered merely ornamental. Two of the crescents are in front of the miserere above mentioned, and two in front of a seat from which the miserere has been removed. At Beverley the large double badge is placed on a blank shield, as at Wakefield, but the Wakefield design is the more compact and elegant of the

⁹¹ Longstaffe, p. 178 ; described on p.

⁹² Bp. Percy, pp. 371-3.

⁹³ Bp. Percy, p. 375.

two ; and the beading of the crescent, so conspicuous at Wakefield, will be found in an example of about the same date from Heaforlaw Peel, near Alnwick, engraved by Mr. Longstaffe in his admirable and exhaustive paper.⁹⁴

After the Crescent and Fetterlock comes the inscription :—

orate pro bono statu iōselympy pycry armegery.

The mistakes in spelling remind us of the mistakes in heraldry already noticed, and suggest a thought which must often have occurred to those who have studied Gothic carefully, namely, that a copy (how much less a *stencil* !) was rarely given to the workman, but rather a direction, or perhaps better, an idea, which he was left to embody and manifest as he might. The result, instead of a dead, cold, formal representation, was one instinct (blunders and all) with the life and character of the man who wrought it ; and just as in the inscription *Wox Augustini*, &c., on some of the bells in the south,⁹⁵ we have what we should now call a cockneyism preserved as long as the bells endure ; so at Sandal, in the mistakes of spelling and heraldry, we have the sternness and rudeness, the changefulness and variety, the naturalism, and the determination, of genuine, as opposed to imitation Gothic.

The familiar expression, *pro bono statu*, as opposed to *pro anima*, indicates, as is well known, that the work was executed during the life-time of the person named. A valuable contemporary illustration of the distinction between the two phrases, occurs upon the tomb of Sir John Ratclif, *Of ye Ile upon Darwent-water*,⁹⁶ placed during the lifetime of his wife in Crosthwaite Church, in the Lake district, about midway between Derwentwater and Bassenthwaite-water. The inscription is as follows :—

¶ yōt charite p̄y for the soule of S̄t Joh̄n Ratclif knyght
& for the state of dame Alice his wife whiche S̄t Joh̄n dyed ȳ
II day of february an̄ dñi m̄b̄xxvii o whois soule J̄hu habe mcyp⁹⁷

⁹⁴ P. 178.

⁹⁵ I am indebted for the following careful copies of bell inscriptions to my brother, the Rev. J. T. Fowler, M.A., F.S.A., Hurstpierpoint, Sussex.

+ *Wox Agestine Sonet In Ave Dei*.—
Wivelsfield, Sussex.

+ *Wox Agestini sonat in Avro Dei*.—
Alfriston, Sussex.

+ *Wox Augustini Sonet in Aure Dei*.—
Bartlow, Cambridgeshire.

+ *Vox Agustini Sonat in Aure Dei*.—
S. Margaret's, Durham.

⁹⁶ Will of Henry, fourth Earl of Northumberland, *Test. Eborac.*, iii. 308.

⁹⁷ For the means of collating his own copy of this interesting inscription with

Now Josceline Percy having died as we have seen in 1532, and obtained the impalements on the Sandal shield about the year 1523, we thus ascertain pretty nearly the date of the work which has thus far occupied our attention.

At the risk of being wearisome, I have taken some pains to refer, as far as possible, in the notes, to the sources of information of which I have availed myself; and this, not only for the assistance of those who are sufficiently interested to pursue the subject further, but for the satisfaction, it is hoped, of others also; in order that the evidence on which each statement rests may be found at once, and estimated according to its value. Nothing can be more unsatisfactory, and, it may be added, irritating, than the practice of not affording such information. Hunter, our great Yorkshire historian, rarely gives references, and expects us to be satisfied with statements, usually delivered, apparently, from memory; and he is generally accurate and trustworthy. But few of us can expect to be thus trusted; nor have we any right to place so great a stumbling-block in our brother's way as that too frequently placed by, for instance, our other historian Dr. Whitaker; at many of whose sentences commencing—"It is well known," &c., one has so often to demand impatiently,—“by whom?” and “when?” and “where?”

a rubbing, the writer must express his obligation to Heaton Cadman, Esq., of Sandal, and to the Reverend the Vicar of Crosthwaite.

ON THE BOOK OF RATES FOR THE WEST RIDING OF THE
COUNTY OF YORK.

By FAIRLESS BARBER, Hon. Sec. of the Association.

THE County Rate, of which the following is a complete copy, is to be found in the office of the Clerk of the Peace for the West Riding of Yorkshire, at Wakefield, bound up with several Acts of the reigns of Charles II., James II., William III. and Mary II., and William III. The book thus formed is a small foolscap folio, is labelled "The Brown Book," and from the extent to which its pages are thumbed, it would appear, especially the part of it containing the rate, to have been much used, and to have been a sort of office book for constant reference.

The rate as given below is all in one handwriting, and is followed by "A Particular of all the Bridges within the West Riding of Yorkshire," in the same handwriting. Notes and figures occur occasionally in the body of the MS. in a different and evidently later hand, and as the leaves on which the "Rate" and "Particular" are written have been paged afresh, and bear a different watermark to the other paper used in making up the volume, it may be inferred that they previously formed part of some other book.

The Acts of Parliament bound up with the Rate bear the name of T. Shelton, who was Clerk of the Peace in the reign of William III., and the fact that no Acts later than of this reign are introduced into the Volume, coupled with the occurrence of a handwriting in documents in the Sessions Rolls of that reign, closely resembling the handwriting of this MS., leads to the belief that it was actually written about the close of the seventeenth century.

The date, however, of the MS. becomes less important when the internal and other evidence as to the period during which the same, or a similar assessment, was in use is con-

the first time in the history of the world, the
whole of the human race has been gathered
together in one place, and that is the
present meeting of the World's Fair. The
whole of the human race has been gathered
together in one place, and that is the
present meeting of the World's Fair. The
whole of the human race has been gathered
together in one place, and that is the
present meeting of the World's Fair. The
whole of the human race has been gathered
together in one place, and that is the
present meeting of the World's Fair.

The order is "for the releife of such as have been and still are unjustly greeved," and it did not operate to repeal an important alteration arising in the Wapentake of Barkston Ash, on the taking of 4*d.* from Tadcaster in 1652. This 4*d.* was in 1655 distributed over other towns in the same Wapentake by the following order, which is given in full to afford a good illustration of our subject.

PONTEFRUIT County
April, 1655

Orders made and conceived at the General Sessions
of the publique peace held for the West Riding of
the County of York at Pontefract in the Evening
whereas the xvijth day of April in the year
our Lord one thousand six hundred and fifty five
before Charles Master Esq; S: John Syme &
W: Tongue Esq; K: Hen: Arthington Esq;
Temper: John Chaytor Dunc: Wentworth Esq;

Johnson, John Hewley, John Stanhope, John Ward,
Geo: Byard, William Adams, Esq^{res}, & others Justices
of the peace within the said Rydding.

Selby Cawood Wistowe
Shereburne & others for
alteringe their rates.

WHEREAS att the generall Sessions of the publique peace held at Pontefracte the seaven and twentieth day of April one thousand six hundred and fifty two, it was amongst other things ordered (upon the petition of the inhabitants of Tadcaster (wherein they did sett forth that they beeing a ten-penny towne in the Book of Rates were over rated four pence) for the reasons therein mentioned) that the sayd Towne of Tadcaster should be eased of the said four pence, & it charged & layd upon such Townes within the Wappentake of Barkston Ash as they then conceived to be most eased, and upon lands not formerly assessed and lately improved That is to say, an addicion of one half penny upon the parish of Drax, Shereburne an addicion of one penny, Ryther parish an addition of one penny, Wistowe and Cawood an addition of one halfe penny, the parish of Selby one halfe penny and upon Haslewood Parke one halfe penny unless the inhabitants of the said severall parishes should shew cause to the contrary, att the then next Generall Sessions to be holden after Easter; & whereas att the generall Sessions of the Publique peace held att Pontefracte the nyneteenth day of Aprill 1653 upon consideration had of severall Peticions (& other reasons) it was ordered that the four pence which was taken of Tadcaster and layd as formerly should bee altered and imposed as followeth that is to say one penny upon Cawood parish, one penny upon Wistowe, one penny upon Selby, one halfe penny upon Ryther & Osendyke & one halfe penny upon Shereburne parish. And whereas likewise att the Generall Sessions of the peace held att Pontefracte the flourth day of Aprill one thousand six hundred fifty & flour the Court being then again petitioned about the inequallity of rateinge the sayd flour pence, & upon reading a petition from the inhabitants of Cawood Selby and Wistowe to that purpose the Court thought fit and it was the oppinion of the Cort for the safest & equallest way of setleing the sayd flour pence, that some Justices of the peace within the said West Rydding should be desired to repaire into the said Wappentak of Barkston Ash & there receive informacions such as should bee tendered them to thend they might make report of their proceedings att these sessions how they in their Judgments thought fitt to settle the sayd flour pence, Accordingly it was then ordered that George Byard and William Adams Esquires two Justices of the peace within the said West rydding would please to acte by vertue of the sayd order, And upon readinge in open Court the Certificate and reporte of the said George Byard and William Adams Esquires the Courte fyndes they have taken greate paynes in settling of the same (for that it appears by the said Certificate that divers of the inhabitants of Selby Wistowe & Cawood appeared before the said M^r Byard & M^r Adams as likewise some of the inhabitants of Birkin Burne Carleton cum Camblesforth Drax Barley Ledston Ulkelfe Kirkfenton Bramham and Stutton & severall informations was by the sayd M^r Byard and M^r Adams received,

whereby it did appeare that the parish of Burne being but four pence halfe penny in the Book of Rates, have of late yeares improved two hundred acres of Common and that the yearly vallue of land within that Constabliery is more then halfe to Selby which was formerly eleaven pence now twelve pence in the Booke of Rates and it was further certified that the parish of Barlowe is a three pence half penny Towne in the booke of Rates and that the constabliery is worth by the yeare a ch more then Burne & that Barlowe hath formerly beeene in the booke of Rates flour pence & that Carleton with Camblesforth is a seaven pence halfe penny towne in the booke of rates & the yearly vallue thereof is eleaven hundred pounds & that Birkin is seaven pence in the Booke of Rates & is worth Eight hundred pounds yearly & that Drax is eleaven pence in the Booke of Rates and is worth one Thousand five Hundred pounds by the year and that Ledstone beeinge flour pence in the booke of Rates is worth five Hundred pounds yearly. Upon these considerations the sayd George Byard & William Adams Esquires did conceive & thinkin fitt (for the just proportioning & imposinge of three pence of the sayd foure pence) that one penny bee taken of Selby where they found little improvement and layd upon Barlowe one half penny taken from Cawood & layd upon Bourne one half penny from Wistowe and laid upon Carleton with Camblesforth and the other half pennies to be continued the one att Cawood and the other att Wistowe in consideration of the late improvements And this Court now readeing a peticion from the inhabitants of Sheereburne wherein they set forth that theire parish is rather in the Booke of rates overrated & setting forth theire poverty & that theire hath not beeene in any man's memory any late improved lands within their parish & that Reas parke within their parish hath always beeene assessed & they desired that they might bee eased of one half penny charged upon them & it layd upon Drax which is under rated which parish o Drax is soe certified in the reporte of M^r Byard & M^r Adams Now upon readinge the certificate of George Byard & William Adams Esqrs & the peticion of the Inhabitants of Sheereburne in open Court this Court desiringe that the sayd flour pence might bee layd upon such parishes as are easiest rated & most improved of late & consideringe the greate caire and paines the sayd two Justices of peace have taken in justly proportioning the same doe order that the sayd certificate bee by this Court confirmed & established & it is ordered that the said flour pence taken of Tadcaster bee added proportionably as followeth (that is to say) to Cawood Rates one halfe penny formerly and ancyently beinge a nyne penny Towne to bee nyne pence halfe penny ; to Wystowe one halfe penny formerly & ancyently beeinge a nyne pence Towne to bee nyne pence halfe penny and that Selby now in the booke of Rates Twelve pence (by reason of the late addicion of one penny of the flour pence) bee altered & the penny taken off & made an Eleaven pence towne as formerly & ancyently, and that the penny soe taken off bee layd upon Barlowe now a three pence half penny towne in the Booke of Rates & made a foure pence halfe penny towne and that Burne formerly a foure pence halfe penny Towne bee now made a five pence Towne and that one half penny be added to the Towne of Carleton with Camblesforth a seaven pence halfe penny towne in the booke of Rates now bee made an Eight pence Towne and

that one half penny be continued as by the last order of this Sessions is mentioned upon Ryther, and it is further ordered that the halfe penny imposed upon Shereburne bee taken of & layd upon Drax Beeing now Eleaven pence in the Booke of Rates that it be altered and made Eleaven pence halfe penny and the Clerke of the peace is hereby required and authorized to alter the Booke of Rates accordingly with the proviso that the inhabitants of Drax have liberty to shew cause if they canne why they should not be charged with the sayd halfe penny att the next sessions to be held after Easter next.

The towns mentioned are all assessed in the Rate before us, in accordance with the terms of the above order, notwithstanding a petition of the Inhabitants of Barley, Burne, Carleton, Drax, Selby, Cawood, and Wistow, which was presented to the Justices at Wakefield Sessions, January, 1665, and sheweth,—

That in the yeare 1655, the ancient rates in Barkston Ashe were altered 4d. taken from Tadcaster to assist the Ainstie and charged upon the several Townes above mentioned som a ob. some 1d. And your petitioners groaned under this burden till the Generall Sessions at Pontefract the xxiii of April in the xiii^{teen} yeare of his Majestie's raigne that now is where the court being unwilling to continue any such alteration (untill the booke of rates for the whole West Ridding were viewed) ordered that the Clerke of the Peace should rectifie the same as formerly, Butt the last Quarter Sessions holden at this place in October last made an order that the 4d. should again be charged as in '55 on your Petitioners to their exceeding great damage Assessments being so great and heavie.

May it therefore please this honorable Court to take the premisses into consideration And make an order that the 4d. in dispute may be charged upon the whole hundred or upon the Lower division thereof or what way your grave wisdome shal think expedient for the easing of your petitioners that they may not be charged more than the rest of the hundred till such time as the 4d. be legally settled.

The agreement or resolution of the Justices, by which the Rate is prefaced, would be called for by the then recent Acts of 43 Elizabeth, chapter 2 & 3, "touching the relief of the Poor" (The foundation of our Poor Laws), and "for the necessary relief of Soldiers and Mariners."

Mr. Rowland Jackson, in his "History of the Town and Township of Barnsley" (pp. 30, 31), gives a rate for Staincross, to which he prefixes a remark that the agreement of the Justices was in the 42nd Elizabeth. This is possibly a mistake for 43rd, at any rate, the sum said to be estreated is contributed in the same proportions as in the following

Rate. Watson also, in his "History of Halifax," refers to the rates of certain towns, which he describes as occurring "in a nomina Villarum of the Wapentake of Agbrig and Morley, being an antient Estrait of £3 0s. 6d., according to Barnard's Survey, allowed of by all the justices of peace ever since the 10th Elizabeth," and also to a charge on the Wapentake of Morley, for the maintenance of forces at Pontefract, in both which the proportions indicated in the following Rate are maintained, and in the former of which, Skircoat and Shelf are coupled for the purpose of assessment as in the rate before us. In the reign of Elizabeth, these now separate townships, which are quite detached and situated some miles from each other, were both of them lordships of the Savile family, whose representatives retain rights over them to this day. Why they were thus joined, and when they were separated for county rate purposes, remains to be ascertained.

It is possible that the variations in the totals of each Wapentake are the result of accident, as the Justices in preparing their returns may have taken as a basis for sub-division the amount which they found most convenient, without having regard to a common standard. This is rendered more likely from the following note, which explains a method of making an estreat on the Riding.

If one hundred pounds is to be raised upon the whole West Ridd :
The proportion of each Weapontake is to be as followeth, viz. :—

NUMB. VILL.		£	s.	d.
85	Staincliffe and Ewcross	19	00	11½
96	Claro	19	00	11½
96	Agbrigg & Morley	19	00	11½
46	Skirack	09	10	05¼
43	Barkston Ash	09	10	05¾
51	Osgoldcross	06	06	11¾
40	Staincrosse	03	03	06
80	Strafforth & Tickhill	14	05	08½
537	Tot. . . .	100	00	00

Note that Staincliffe and Ew., Claro, and Agbrigg & Morley are all equal ; Strafforth & Tickhill is a fourth part less ; Skirack & Barkston Ash are each of them half as much as Claro ; Osgoldcross & Staincrosse together are half as much as Claro, whereof Osgoldcross is two-thirds and Staincrosse one-third.

Note also that Staincrosse & Ewcross, Claro, and Agbrigg & Morley are generally called whole Wapentakes, Strafforth and Tickhill three-

quarters of a Wapentake, Skirack and Barkston Ash half Wapentakes, and Osgoldcross and Staincross together half a Wapentake.

The above note occurs immediately following the Rate on the blank half page and page which intervene between it and the "Particular of Bridges."¹

The variation in the assessments of the different Wapentakes is an interesting subject, which may be pursued at a future time; it seems necessary here only to add that the Rate before us was printed without alteration, and published by Richard Fenton, Clerk of the Peace, the 20th May, 1776, as a matter of Sessions practice, and that it continued to regulate the levying of county rates until 1816.

The Justices in bringing in the perfect assessment required, would no doubt be guided by what had previously been done in reference to rating, for there is nothing to show that this was a new assessment, and the passage quoted from Watson leads to the inference that the same proportions prevailed in the 10th of Elizabeth, some twenty-three years previously. For mere township purposes the inhabitants had considerable powers of regulating their own assessments, subject to appeal to the justices, whose approval of pound rent and accar (acre) tale rates, is found from time to time recorded.

The basis of the county rate might be the bovate or oxgang, and as the proportions, at first fixed by some actual standard by which relative value could be estimated remained as a precedent for succeeding centuries, we cannot look at any but the earliest estreats as at all safe evidence of the comparative importance of places affected by them.

The oxgang was a possible method of assessing even township rates so recently as 1672, in which year we find the following recitals from a petition referred to the decision of Sir John Armitage, Mr. Copley, or the one of them.

Petition by Richard Raynor Isaac firth Robt Liversedge and other
the Inhabitants of the Towne of Clackheaton,
Sheweth,
That whereas att the Generall Sessions of the peace of our Sov-

¹ Mr. Hunter, in his *South Yorkshire*, vol. 1, p. xiii., gives an Estreat Roll of the reign of Edw. III., and in a note states, "The county rates were antiently assessed on the several Wapentakes of the West

Riding thus: Claro, 4; Staincliffe and Ewcross, 4; Agbrig and Morley, 4; Barkston Ash, 2; Skyrack, 2; Osgodcross and Staincross, 2; Strafford, 3."

raigne Lord the Kinge holden att Leeds the xvij day of July last upon the wrong information of one John Charlsworth of Clackheaton abovesaid an order was then awarded for the assessing of the Inhabitants of Clackheaton by the Ongange a custome very rare and seldome used in that nature. And whereas the abovenamed Richard Rayner overseer one of your petitioners having an assessment made after the rate of penny a day plowing a custome very usuall amongst us, by reason of the granting of the said order is lett and hindered from the collection of the same.

The original order on the result of the reference has not been met with, but the recitals are interesting in their bearing on the subject of rating, at the period when the petition was presented.

West ridd. } Generalis Sessio pacis tent. apud Leeds die Martis Sei^t
Com. Ebor. } decimo tertio die Aprilis Anno quadragesimo quarto
 Elizabeth Coram Joh^e Savyle uno Barron Scii Thom^a
 ffairfax Milite Joh^e Savyle Milite Ric^o Wortley Robt^o
 Swift Edmundo Estofts Ric^o Tempest Ric^o Hutton Rad.
 Beeston Robt^o Kay Thom^a Wentworth Hen. ffarrer
 Thoma Bland Stepho Prockter Joh^e Armitage Witto
 Ramsden Thom^a Brereley Mawg Vavasour Thom^a
 Heber Joh^e Talbutt and Chr^o Wright Aris Justic^c pacis
 ibm &c.—

Agreed that the Justices of Peace of every Weapontake or the greater parte of them shall meett att Wakefield upon Wednesday in Whitsonweke next to conferr touching Souldiers pencies Assessments and other matters. And alsoe there deliver to the Clerke of the Peace a particular Estreate and perfect Assessment of Every Severall Towne within the Weapontake to remain for a president.

The Rates of all the West Riding are as followeth, viz. :—

SKYRACK RATES att 20s. 3d.

	s. d.		s. d.
Allerton Chappell	0 6	Allerton bywater	0 3
Collingham	0 6	Abberford	0 3
Bardsey cum Rington	0 6	Thorner	0 4
Eastkeswicke	0 6	Potternewton	0 4
Heddingly cum Burley	0 6	Parlington	0 4
Swillington	0 6	Kippax	0 4
Temple Newsham	0 6	Garforth	0 4
Scarcroft	0 1	Awstropp	0 4
Sturton Grange	0 1	Seacroft	0 5
Thorpe Stapleton	0 1	Barwick in Elmett	0 9
Wothersome	0 1	Leeds	3 4
ay	0 2		
	0 3		0 11 3

UPPER DIVISION.

	s. d.		s. d.
Alwoodley	0 2	Burley in Wharfedale	0 5
Carleton	0 2	Arthington	0 6
Wike	0 3	Addle cum Eccupp	0 6
Wigton	0 3	Harwood	0 6
Bramhopp	0 4	Hawsworth	0 6
Weardley	0 3	Horsforth	0 6
Guyseley	0 4	Ilkley	0 6
Menston	0 4	Morton	0 6
Poole	0 4	Bingley	0 9
Rawden	0 4	Otley	0 10
Yeaden	0 4		
Baildon	0 5		
			0 9 0

There are usually in this Weapontake two high Constables one for the Lower and another for the upper Division.

The High Sheriff appoints the Bayliffe for this Weapontake. The Liberties of Leeds and North Pontfract are in the same alsoe the Liberties of Otley belong to the Bishopp of Yorke in which are these Townes Otley Baildon Guisley Hawsworth Menston and Poole Alsoe the Townes within the Corporacion of Leeds Allerton Chappell Hedingly cum Burley and Potternewton.

AGBRIGG AND MORLEY RATES att £4 4s. 10d.

	s. d.		s. d.
Ardsley East	0 5	Emley	0 7
Ardsley West	0 6	Eccleshall	0 7½ qr
Almondberry	0 11½	ffarnley Tyas	0 5
Allerton cum Wilsden .	0 10	fflockton over	0 3½
Altofts	0 7½	fflockton nether	0 3½
Aikton	0 5	ffarnley juxta Leeds	0 7½
Bradford	1 8	Gomersall	1 1½
Beeston	1 1	Heaton cum Clayton	0 11½
Barksland	0 11½	Horberry	0 10
Bramley cum Armley .	1 0½	Harsthead cum Clifton	0 9½ qr
Boulton	0 5	Holmeirth	1 9½
Bowling	0 5	Hunsworth	0 5 qr
Batley	0 7½	Haworth	1 0
Burton Ecclessia . . .	0 7½	Hothersfield	1 5 qr
Criglestone	1 2½	Hunslett cum Holbeck	1 0½ qr
Crofton	0 7	Honley	0 5
Croslanthalfe	0 7½	Horton	0 7½
Clackheaton	0 7½ qr	Hipperholme cum Brig-	
Cumberworth	0 2½	house	1 2½ qr
Calversley cum ffarsley.	0 11½	Hallifax	1 7½ qr
Drighlington	1 1	Heptonstall cum Erring-	
Dewsberry	1 0½ qr	den	1 2½ qr
Dalton	0 7½	Heckmondwyke	0 7½ qr
Ealand cum Greetland	1 0½ qr	Idle	0 11

THE BILL OF RATES.

		L. d. q' q"
	Bathurst	0 5 q'
	Bathurst	0 5 q'
	Bathurst	0 9
	Bathurst	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Bathurst and Sudbury	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Bathurst	3 1 q'
	Bathurst	1 4
	Bathurst and Langfield	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Bathurst	0 5
	Bathurst	0 10
	Bathurst	1 0
	Bathurst	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Bathurst	0 10
	Bathurst	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Bathurst	0 10
	Bathurst	0 5
	Bathurst	2 3
	Bathurst	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Bathurst and Sudbury	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Bathurst	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Wick	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Wick	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Wick	0 5
	Wick and Wicklow	0 7
	Wicklow	0 5

The above rates are to be paid on merchandise one for each hundred weight, and the same are written this day at Bathurst, Wicklow, Rosslare, and Killaloe. The rates of carriage are to be paid to the town Sheriff.

Given under my hand at Wicklow this 1st day of January 1848.

THE BILL OF RATES.

		L. d. q' q"
	Bathurst	0 5 q'
	Bathurst	0 5 q'
	Bathurst	0 9
	Bathurst	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Bathurst and Sudbury	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Bathurst	3 1 q'
	Bathurst	1 4
	Bathurst and Langfield	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Bathurst	0 5
	Bathurst	0 10
	Bathurst	1 0
	Bathurst	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Bathurst	0 10
	Bathurst	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Bathurst	0 10
	Bathurst	0 5
	Bathurst	2 3
	Bathurst	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Bathurst and Sudbury	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Bathurst	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Wick	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Wick	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Wick	0 5
	Wick and Wicklow	0 7
	Wicklow	0 5

	s. d.		s. d.
Northdighton	0 4	KIRKBYSHIRE.	
Ribston cum Walshforth	0 5	Kirkby Malzard	0 10 qr
Ribston parva	0 4½	ffountaynes Earth	0 9½ qr
Cawthropp	0 6	Grewellthorpe	1 0
Hunsingore	0 5½	Azerley	1 3
Cattal Magna	0 6	Andfield cum Studley	0 11
Kirkhamerton	0 7	Stainbeck upp.	0 10
Greenhamerton	0 7	Stainbeck downe	0 10
Nunmonckton	0 7	Laireton	0 9
Vseburne parva	0 4½	Dacre cum Bewerley	1 4½
Dunsforth	0 3½	Hartwith cum Winsley	0 10 qr
Whixley	0 9	Crosgate in Rippon ¹	0 10
Ollerton cum fflasby	0 5½	Skelgate	0 3
Gouldsbrough	0 5	Westgate	0 3
Marton	0 6	Allhallowgate	0 3
Ripley	0 6½	Whitecliffe cum Thorpe	0 6
Timble Parva	0 1	Gevendale	0 6
Knarsburgh	1 1	Westwick	0 4
Scriven	0 6	Bishopton cum Clotherham	0 9
Scotton	0 6	Asmonderby cum Bongate	0 6
Brearton	0 6	Bishopsyde	0 6
ffarnham	0 10	Grantley cum Eveston	0 5½
Staveley	0 6	Sawley	0 6
Burton Leonard	0 11	Bishopp Thornton	0 7
Copgrave	0 7	Markinton cum Walli-	
Stainley cum Clayton	0 9	thwayte	0 7
Minskipp	0 6	Skelton	0 4½
Roccliffe	0 9	Bishopp Monckton	0 7
Burrowbridge	0 4	Ingerthorpe	0 3
Aldbrough	0 11	Newby cum Wallithwayte	0 6
Humberton cum Milbye	0 7	Hewick cum Hewick	0 5
Arkendale	0 10	Nunwicke cum Howgrave	0 4
Kirkby hall	0 2½	Stainley cum Flemingforth	0 6
Cattall	0 2½	Sharoe	0 5
Vsburne magna	0 10	Nidd	0 4
FORREST.			
Clint cum Hamlets	2 2		
Killinghal cum Hamlets	2 2		
Timble cum Hamlets	2 2		
Thurnscoo cum Hamlets	2 2		

In all Assessments and Layes the Division of Beamsley one third parte
Knarsbrough Liberties one third parte And the fforrest another third
parte—ffarnley Newhall &c. and the Libertye of Rippon are belonging to
the Archbischopp's see of Yorke and are priviledged to keep Sessions and
a particular charter.

There are three high Constables in this Weapontake ; two for itt, and
one for Rippon, two Liberties vizt. Rippon and Knarsbrough : the High
Sherriffe appoints the Bayliffe of this Weapontake.

¹ Rippon Libertye begins with Crosgate and goes to the end of Towns in Claroe.

THE RIDING BOOK OF YORK		THE SIXTEEN TOWNSHIPS.	
Barnold	1 14	Benton	0 1
Barwick cum Wensley	1 -	Binton Lavers	0 1
Bilam	1 -	Bishopthorpe	0 1
Cawood	1 -	Bramley	0 1
Zemmingul Sutoria	1 -	Brimington	0 1
Lamerton cum File	1 -	Burnes	0 1
Bassett	1 -	Caval	0 1
Billingay	1 -	Bentleby	0 1
Baughurst parva	1 -	Belles	0 1
Hagburn	1 -	Bishamby	0 1
Astbury super Scarpe	1 -	Bromby	0 1
Wensley	0 2	Brocken cum Brough	0 2
Brightonby byres	0 2	Bunney	0 1
Bronkton cum Brough	0 2	Bellingham	0 1
Hockerton	0 2	Brinsford	0 1
Marr	0 2	Blyton	0 1
Meaux	0 2	Stainton Waddington cum	0 2
Thirskesse	0 2	Wisk	0 2
Bronkton byres	0 2	Tinby	0 1
Gillam cum Frystay	0 2	Thorpe Salter	0 1
Cressborough	0 2	Trebeck	0 1
Hawthorn Magna	0 2	Wanswirth	0 2
Hawthorn	0 2	Woolsthorpe cum Gilling-	
Wath	0 2	wells	0 2
Atwick de Sterne	0 3	Braithwell	0 2
Barfield	0 3	Thrburgh cum Brines-	
Kimberworth	0 3	worth	0 2
Maxbrough	0 3	Whiston	0 2
Rawmarsh	0 3	Attercliffe cum Darnell	0 3
Spondibrough	0 3	Brampton ulla cum Tod-	
Womblewell	0 3	wick	0 3
Barnbrough	0 4	Barmby super Dunn	0 3
Hawdon Pannell	0 4	Bawtry	0 3
Bulton	0 4	Harthill	0 3
Bentley cum Arkley	0 8	Hansworth	0 3
Keedonfield	0 8	Maltby cum Hootonlevitt.	0 3
Bradfield	1 4	Stainton cum Helleby	0 3
		Wadworth	0 3
		Auston cum Membris	0 4
		Cunsbrough	0 4
		Laughton	0 4
		Tickhill	0 5
		Hallam cum Ecclesall	0 5
		Rotherham	0 9
		Sheffield	0 9
		Doncaster	1 4
		Hatfield cum Membris	1 4

water payen to all but Bridges.

are two high Constables usually in this Weapontake, the high

Sherriffe appoints the Bayliffe there; Tickhill is a Libertye within the said Weapontake and an Honor belonging to the Dutchie so that Bayliffe of that Libertye houlds it by the Lord's Lease under the Dutchy Seale; Doncaster and severall Townes called the Soake are a Corporation, by Letters patten from the Crowne.

Sheffield and the Libertye called Hallomshire weare Inheritance of the Right Honble the Earle of Shresberry and hath a Bayliffe appointed for itt.

BARKSTON RATE att £1 0s. 0d.

	s. d.		s. d.
Newthropp	0 2½	Hambleton	0 5
Micklefield	0 3	Hillam	0 5
Lotherton cum Abberforth	0 3	Monckfryston	0 5
Grimston	0 3	Brotherton	0 5½
Newton Kine	0 3½	Barkston	0 5½
Byrome	0 3½	Kirkfenton	0 5½
Hadlesey Chappell	0 3½	Kirkby Wharfe	0 5½
Gateforth	0 4	Tadcaster	0 6
Burton Salmon	0 4	South Milford	0 6
Huddleston cum Lumby	0 4	Saxton cum Scardingwells.	0 6½
Ledsham	0 4	Uskelfe	0 7
Ledston	0 4	Birkin	0 7
Sutton	0 4	Hirst cum Hirst	0 7
Stutton	0 4	Ryther cum Ossendike	0 7½
Towton	0 4	Carleton cum Cambles-	
Clifford	0 4½	forth	0 8
Hadlesey West	0 4½	Bramham cum Oglethorpe	0 9
Barley	0 4½	Cawood ²	0 9½
Brayton	0 5	Wistow	0 9½
Burne	0 5	Shereburne	0 10
ffairburne	0 5	Selby	0 11
ffenton cum Biggin	0 5	Drax	0 11½

There are two high Constables appointed to serve for this Weapontake of Barkston; Selby and Shereburne are two Liberties within the said Weapontake; The High Sherriffe appoints the Weapontake Bayliffe.

These Townes vizt. Brotherton parte, Bramham parte, Cawood Uskelfe and Wistow are parte of the Bishopp of Yorke's Libertye by Special Charter.

OSGOLDCROSSE RATE att £2 0s. 2d.

	s. d.		s. d.
Ackworth	0 11	Burghwallis	0 7
Adlingfleet	0 9	Campsall	1 6
Armine	0 8	Cowick	1 2
Badsworth	0 9	Castleford	0 10
Beaghhall	0 9	Cridleing Stubbs	0 8
Balne	0 8	Darrington	0 8
Bramwith	0 10	Egbrough	0 9

² Cawood and Wistow pays no Bridge-money. Order Book 107, Pont Sess. ult. Mar. 1668.

	s. d.		s. d.
fferryfryston	0 9	Purston Jacklinge	0 11
flockerby	0 6	Rawcliffe	1 2
featherston	0 6	Rednesse	0 10
Goudall	0 8	Skelbrooke	0 5
Gowle	1 2	Skellow	0 6
Haldenby cum Eastofts	0 8	Snaith	1 0
Heck	0 8	Stubbswalden	0 7
Hensall	0 8	South Kirkby	1 0
Hooke	0 9	South Empsall	0 10
Houghton	0 10	Stapleton	0 4
Kellington	0 9	Swinfleet	0 10
Kirksmeaton	0 8	Thorp Audlin	0 8
Knottingley	0 10	Tanshelfe	1 0
Little Smeaton	0 8	Upton	0 5
North Empsall	0 4	Usfleete	1 0
Norton cum ffenwick	1 3	Whitegift	0 8
Owston	0 10	Whitley	0 6
Pontefract	2 0	Womersley	0 10
Pollington	0 8		

There are two high Contstables usually chosen and appointed for this Weapontake ; The Weapontake is most parte Dutchie and parte of the Honor of Pontefract, and hath only one Libertye which is called by the name of East Pontefract, as itt were of late by reason one Bayliffe serves for both.

The Corporation of Pontefract is exempted by A particular Charter from the rest of the Weapontake.

STAINCROSSE RATE att £1 0s. 5½d.

	s. d.		s. d.
Barnsley	1 0	Cawthorne	1 0
Worsbrough	1 0	Thurleston	1 0
Himsworth	0 9	Thurgeland	0 9
Cudworth	0 9	Wortley	0 9
Monckbretton	0 6	Bargh	0 6
Carleton	0 6	Clayton	0 6
Royston	0 6	Den'ye	0 6
Notton	0 6	Dodworth	0 6
Woolley	0 6	Kexbrough	0 6
Darton	0 6	Hoylandswayne	0 6
Tankersley	0 6	Hunshelfe	0 6
Ardsley	0 6	Langsett	0 6
Brearley	0 6	Silkston	0 6
South Heanley	0 6	Peniston	0 6
Havercroft	0 5	Stainburgh	0 5
Wintersett	0 4	Highoyland	0 4½
Ryell	0 4	Cumberworth	0 4
Shafton	0 3½	Gunthwaite	0 2½
Bretton	0 2	Ingbirchworth	0 2½
Cheete	0 2	Oxspringe	0 2½

There are usually two high Constables within the Weapontake of Stainercrosse; The Weapontake is Dutchy, parte of the Honor of Pontefract, and the Bayliff is appointed by the ffarmers of the Libertyes belonging to the said Honor, and is granted by Lease under the Dutchy Seal. Barnsley is the onely and particular Libertye within the Weapontake, being parte of the Dutchy and hath a particular Bayliffe of the Liberty thereof.

STAINCLIFFE AND EWCROSSE RATES att £6 6s. 6d.

	s. d.		s. d.
Kighley	3 8	Giglesweeke	2 0
Addingham	2 0	Settle	2 0
Silsden	1 10	Stainforth	1 8
Kildweeke	0 5	Hawksweeke	1 0
Steeton	1 2	Langcliffe	0 8
Sutton	1 2	Litton	2 0
ffarnhill cum Cononley	1 2	Arncliffe	0 10
Bradley	1 2	Buckden	2 0
Cowling	1 4	Kettlewell	2 0
Glusburne	0 10	Coniston in Kettlewell	1 4
Skipton	2 0	Thresfield	1 2
Draughton	1 2	Grislington	1 4
Marton	2 0	Linton	0 7
Thornton	2 0	Hebden	1 0
Barnoldsweeke	2 0	Appletreeweeke	1 0
Bracewell	0 5	Barden fforrest	1 0
Gisburne	2 0	Hartlington	0 8
Rimington	2 0	Burnsall cum Thorpe	1 0
Bolton juxta Bolland	2 0	Rilston	1 0
Sawley cum Tosside	0 10	Hetton	1 2
Horton juxta Gisburne	0 10	Cracoe	0 7
Paythorne	0 10	Mallham	2 0
Newsham	0 7	Airton	1 0
Halton East	1 2	Otterburne	0 6
Embsey	1 2	Scosstrupp	0 6
Sturton	1 2	Hanleth	0 5
Carleton	2 0	Kirkby	0 8
Broughton	2 0	Calton	0 8
Middopp	0 6	Slaidburne	1 10
Swinden	0 4	Easington	1 10
Nappey	0 4	Newton	1 10
Gargrave	2 0	fforest	1 10
fflasby	1 1	Mitton cum Bashall	1 10
Eshton	0 10	Waddington cum Bradford	1 10
Coniston Cold	1 0	Grindleton	1 10
Banckenewton	1 0		
Longpreston	2 0	EWCRROSSE.	
Hellifield	2 0	Sedburgh	5 4
Halton West	0 8	Dent	5 4
Wigglesworth	1 4	Horton cum Riblesdale	2 8
Rathmell	1 1	Austweeke	2 8

	s. d.		s. d.
Clapham	2 8	Thornton	1 8
Ingleton	2 8	Burton	1 0
Bentham	2 8		

The Weapontake of Ewcrosse hath a Bayliffe appointed by the Sherriffe. There are usually in these Weapontakes three high Constables two for Staincliffe and one for Ewcrosse. These libertyes are within Staincliffe, Bolland—which pretends to be antient demesne of the Crown and Cliffords ffee ; The libertyes of Staincliffe and Cliffords ffee are parte of the Honor of and belonging by patent to the right Honble the Earle of Cumberland and other Successors.

YORKSHIRE.

The Division of the County according to the usuall Rates.

West Ridding one twelfth part of what is charged whole.

North Ridding one tenth part of what is charged whole.

East Ridding one eighth part thereof.

	£ s. d.
Provide the sum, be	5 0 0
West ridd.	2 0 0
North ridd.	1 13 4
East ridd.	1 6 8
	} £ s. d.
	5 0 0

And soe proportionably in whatsoever tax is laid upon the whole County.

THE LATE MR. JOHN BURGESS, OF RASTRICK.

On the 2nd December, 1869, died John Burgess, of Rastrick, aged sixty-one. With no better early education than the village school afforded, he acquired, by successful industry, a position of eminence in the business of a dyer, which he carried on up to his death at his large works in Rastrick and in Huddersfield. The lack of a more perfect education, though a source of frequent regret to him, did not prevent Mr. Burgess pursuing with much zeal many branches of science, and he was well known in his neighbourhood as a good practical geologist and as a naturalist who had, by close and diligent observation, acquired a thorough knowledge of all the varieties of British birds. Nor was he less interested in the beauties and antiquities of his native country. It has been said of him that he had walked over the more interesting parts of nearly every county, and he would delight to visit the Roman Wall whenever he could, as he frequently did, induce friends to accompany him. When the excavations at Slack were commenced he greatly helped them, not more by subscribing than by inducing others to visit the place and take an interest in the investigation. His name is the first to drop from the list of life members, and the Association has lost in him an active and energetic member of its council.



W. H. L. INC.



Seal of Edmund de Lacy, Constable of Chester.

AN ORIGINAL GRANT FROM EDMUND DE LACY, CONSTABLE OF CHESTER, TO HIS TENANTS AT WESTCHEP, NEAR PONTE-FRACT.

By the Rev. JAMES RAINES, M.A., Canon of York.

THE accompanying charter, hitherto unknown, has been kindly placed at the service of the Association by Mr. Charles Jackson, of Doncaster. He discovered it among the muniments of the late Rev. William Warde, of Hooton-Pagnel, near Doncaster, whose ancestors were originally connected with Tanshelf, the place referred to in the deed. The document is of small dimensions, six inches in length by two in width, and is in fair condition, still resting in the little mediæval box in which it has long been placed. A fragment only of the grantor's seal is appended to it, the obverse of which is unfortunately much mutilated. The accompanying engraving is the full size of the original. The seal is very similar to that of Edmund's grandfather, Ranulph Earl of Chester, who died in 1232. His horse is charged with garbs in a similar manner, and the *secretum* is exactly identical, the name only being changed.¹

The date of the charter may be laid down with some degree of certainty. It must be between November, 1255, and June, 1258, the former year marking the accession of Osbert, one of the witnesses, to the rectory of Silkston, the latter the death of the grantor.

"Westchep," the place alluded to in the deed, seems to have been a suburb of Tanshelf. The name has been lost, and all the exertions of Mr. Tew, of Carlton, have failed to trace it. The place was probably merged in Tanshelf at an early period. The charter is as follows. I need not say that the abbreviations have been extended.

¹ See the *Topographer and Genealogist*, i., 315 where there is an engraving of Ranulph's seal. It is also in *Ormerod's Cheshire*, vol. i.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus præsentes literas visuris vel audituris
 Edmundus de .ey Constabularius Cestr' salutem in Domino. Noverit
 universitas vestra me concessisse hominibus meis ma(nen)tibus in West-
 chep juxta Taneself easdem libertates et consuetudines quas alii bur-
 genses . . ei de Pontefr' habent de antecessoribus meis. In cuius rei
 testimonium præsentibus sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus domino
 O. persona de Silkestona, domino J. de Hoderode tunc senescallo Pontisfr',
 domino J. Bek, domino Francisco Teutonico, domino Henrico persona de
 Normantona, dominis Roberto Noel et Yllar', clericis, et aliis.

(Seal.)

Which may be rendered in English in the following manner :—

To all the faithful in Christ, who shall see or hear these letters,
 Edmund de Lacy, Constable of Chester, health in the Lord. Know all of
 you that I have granted to my men dwelling in Westchep, near Tans-
 helf, the same liberties and customs which my other burgesses of Ponte-
 fract have from my ancestors. In testimony whereof I have put my
 seal to these presents. Witnesses, Sir Osbert, parson of Silkston ; Sir
 John de Hoderode, then seneschal of Pontefract ; Sir J. Bek, Sir Francis
 Tyas, Sir Henry, parson of Normanton ; Sir Robert Noel, and Hillary,
 clerks, and others.

A few notices of the grantor and the witnesses of his gift
 may be of use.

Edmund de Lacy, Baron of Halton and Constable of
 Chester, was the son of John de Lacy, Constable of Chester,
 by Margaret, one of the two daughters and coheiresses
 of Robert de Quincy. He was one of the most potent
 of the English Barons. His wife is said to have been
 Alesia, daughter of the Marquis of Saluces, an Italian noble-
 man, and was one of the ladies of that country who were
 brought to the court of Henry III. by that monarch's kins-
 man, Peter of Savoy, to find husbands among the English
 nobility. To this invasion of their rights and expectations
 the English ladies seem to have made no little demur. They
 were unsuccessful in their complaint, as one of the young
 ladies was married to Edmund de Lacy, and another to
 Richard de Burgo.² This Edmund de Lacy is stated by
 Dodsworth³ and Dugdale, to be the person whom we recog-
 nise as the grantor of the present charter. Here, I think,
 there is a mistake. Edmund de Lacy, the Constable of
 Chester, died in June, 1258. The alleged marriage with
 the Italian lady took place, according to Matthew Paris, in

² Matt. Paris Hist. Major, iii. 17.
 25.

³ MS. Dodsworth, ii. 54, where there is
 a large pedigree of the family.

May, 1257, and yet in the Inquisition after Edmund's death, Henry, his son and heir (whom Dodsworth says was the son of Alesia de Saluces), was found to be eight years and a half old.⁴ If Matthew Paris is right, Alesia de Saluces must have been the second wife of the Constable of Chester,⁵ or the wife of a younger son of his who bore his name. If Dodsworth and Dugdale are right, then the marriage of the Constable with Alesia must be transferred from 1257 to 1247 or 1248. It must be observed that there is, in other cases, some inaccuracy in the dates given by Matthew Paris, and it will also be remarked that in a grant of Edmund to Roche Abbey, he mentions his wife *Alesia*. I conceive, therefore, that Matthew Paris is in error.

On Feb. 9, 41st Henry III., Edmund the Lacy fined to the king in ten marks of gold for leave to contract a marriage between Henry his eldest son and heir and Margaret eldest daughter and heiress of William de Lungspee, an illustrious alliance for him.⁶

Edmund de Lacy died on the 5th of June, 1258, and was buried, ultimately, at Whalley.⁷ This had been settled by him in 1251. In that year he gave to the monks of Stanlawe (Whalley) the advowson of the mediety of the church of Blackburn, "cum corpore meo apud Stanlawe sepeliendo, si contingat me in Anglia in fata decidere."⁸ His epitaph is given in Dugdale's Baronage, where there is a farther account of him.

We now come to the persons who were the witnesses of Edmund de Lacy's grant to the men of Westchep. They were no doubt members of the little court by which he was surrounded.

OSBERT, PARSON OR RECTOR OF SILKSTON, was instituted to that living on 12th Nov., 1255, on the presentation of the Prior and Convent of St. John, in Pontefract.⁹ In 1251,

⁴ *Cal. Genealogicum*, i. 81.

⁵ Matthew Paris says that she married Edmund, Earl of Lincoln. Our Edmund de Lacy was never Earl of Lincoln, as he died in the lifetime of his mother, in whom that title was vested. Here is one blunder. May there not be another?

⁶ *MS. Dodsworth*, lvi.

⁷ In the *Calendarium Genealogicum*, published by the Record Commission, (i. 81), he is said to have died in 1257, an error. Dodsworth (lxix. 133) found in the chronology of the Abbey of Stanlaw,

in Lord Arundel's library, the following notice. "Anno Domini M^occlviii^o obiit Edmundus de Lacy, filius Johannis, fundator, non. Junii, cui successit Heuricus filius ejus. Horum trium fundatorum ossa sunt modo apud Whalley." Edmund de Lacy's grant to Roche Abbey shows that he was living in 1258.

⁸ *Couchet Book of Whalley Abbey*, ed. Chetham Society, i. 77.

⁹ *Rot. Minor Archiep. Gray*, 235. He is called Osbert de Silkeston in the deed of institution.

Osbert, parson of Donnington, witnesses the grant of Edmund de Lacy to Stanlawe.¹⁰ He is probably the same person as the rector of Silkston. Donnington was one of the Lacy estates in Leicestershire.

SIR JOHN DE HODERODE,¹¹ or Howroyde, in the parish of Halifax, was seneschal of Pontefract Castle. In Felkirk Church was an effigy which Dr. Johnstone was told belonged to "Sir John de Hodroyd."¹² This John died before the first year of Edward I. (1272-3), leaving by Dionisia de Brectwisell a son, Robert de Hoderode, who died without issue. His heirs were Adam Acharde, of Grimsthorpe, John de Arcubus, of Richill, and Christiana de la Rodes. In the 32d of Edward I., Sir Wm. Beauchamp held lands in Brectwisell, of the inheritance of Robert de Hoderode.¹³

Sir J(OHN) BEK was a knight, the head of the great Lincolnshire family of Bek of Eresby. He died in 1303-4, leaving two daughters and co-heiresses.¹⁴ He was the brother of Thomas Bek, bishop of St. Davids, and Anthony Bek, the magnificent bishop of Durham. In 1258, Sir John Bek witnesses Edmund de Lacy's grant to Roche Abbey.

SIR FRANCIS, or FRANCO, TEUTONICUS or TYAS, knt., who bears a foreign name, was the owner of large estates in the West Riding. He was found to be the son and heir of Sir Baldwin Teutonicus, on the 4th of June, 51st Henry III. His mother was Margery daughter of Hugh de Eland. In the Barons' war, Tyas was on the side of the king. At the Great Assize held at Northampton, 50th Hen. III. (1266), William de Thornhill charged Tyas and others with seizing his goods at Thornhill, Denby, Carlcotes, Blacker, Wath, Adwick, and Newhall. Tyas's defence was that Thornhill, during the Civil War, had allied himself to John de Eyville, and had burnt the king's castle at Sheffield, had plundered Nigel of Redewater, who was with Robert de Neville, and had afterwards taken the defendant himself prisoner, and detained him till he was ransomed.¹⁵ It is from Tyas that Farneley Tyas and other places in Yorkshire take their name. He was buried in the little chapel of Lede, near Aberford, where

¹⁰ *Coucher Book of Whalley Abbey*, i. 77.

¹¹ Mr. Fox, in his *History of Pontefract*, p. 66, makes him the son of John de Hoderode.

¹² *Hunter's South Yorkshire*, ii. 422.

¹³ This is taken from *MS. Dodsworth*, cxviii. 69.

¹⁴ See the account of the family in the *Collectanea Topographica*, iv. 331—345.

¹⁵ *MS. Dodsworth*, lxiii.—vii. 122.

there is a monument with an inscription to commemorate him, of which there is an engraving in the Loidis and Elmete. Richard Tyas, lord of Woodsome, was the son and heir of Francis.¹⁶

HENRY, PARSON OF NORMANTON. This person, I believe, was Henry de Kirkby, who was instituted to the rectory of Normanton, in Yorkshire, on Jan. 17, 1252-3, the presentation having been made by Matilda, Emma, and Isabella, daughters of Walter Morkel, the patronesses, the vicarial rights of Thomas, the Vicar, being preserved.¹⁷

ROBERT NOEL AND HILLARY, CLERKS, occurs in grants by Edmund de Lacy to Stanlawe Abbey.¹⁸

The accompanying charter of Edmund de Lacy to Roche Abbey, has not been printed before.¹⁹ It is given now inasmuch as it is highly illustrative of several of the points brought forward in this paper. It will also be observed that a description of the grantor's seal is given, of which no perfect impression is known to be in existence.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Edmundus de Lascy constabularius Cestriæ concessi et hac præsenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et Beatae Mariæ, et Abbatii et Conventui de Rupe, ordinis Cisterciensis, omnes donationes et venditiones eis factas in baronia mea de Pontefracto et in constabularia mea, et in baronia mea de Tikehill, et in socagio meo de Snaid, quas scilicet donationes et venditiones tenuerunt in Pascha anno gratiæ millesimo ducentessimo quinquagesimo octavo, secundum tenorem cartarum donatorum vel venditorum. Hanc concessionem feci eis et confirmationem pro salute animæ meæ, et patris mei Johannis de Lascy, et Margaretæ matris meæ, et Alesiæ uxoris meæ, et omnium antecessorum et hæredum meorum. Hiis testibus domno Ada tunc abate de Kirkestall, domino Johanne de Hoderoode tunc seneschallo de Pontefracto, Roberto de Sancto Andrea, Johanne Beke militibus, domno Osberto tunc rectore ecclesiæ de Silkeston, domno Roberto de Notingham tunc rectore ecclesiæ de Almanbery, magistro Willelmo de Lichesfeld rectore ecclesiæ de Braiton et multis aliis.

Large round seal, very faire, on horseback, with sword and shield. On the shield a garbe, and garbes on the horse trappings. Grene wax.
SIGILLE EDMUNDI DE LASCY CONSTABULARII CESTRIÆ.
On the reverse a seal about the size of a shilling. On a shield 3 garbs circumscribed SECRETUM EDMUNDI DE LASCI.

TRANSLATION.

Know all persons present and to come, that I Edmund de Lascy Constable of Chester have granted and by this present charter of mine have

¹⁶ MS. Dodswoorth, lxiii., 53, where there is a pedigree of the family.

¹⁷ Rot. Minor Walteri de Gray, Arch. Ebor, 211. The next rector on record was William de Moleton, who was ap-

pointed in 1275.

¹⁸ Coucher Book of Whalley Abbey, i. 33, 77.

¹⁹ MS. Dodswoorth, viii. 305 b.

174 GRANT FROM EDMUND DE LACY TO HIS TENANTS.

confirmed to GOD and the Blessed Virgin Mary and to the Abbat and convent of Roche of the Cistercian order all the gifts and sales made to them in my barony of Pontefract and in my constabulary and in my barony of Tikehill and in my soke of Snaith, the gifts to wit and sales which they held at Easter in the year of Grace 1258 according to the tenor of the Charters of the donors and sellers. This Grant and confirmation I have made to them for the safety of my soul and those of my father John de Lacy and Margaret my mother and Alesia my wife and all my ancestors and heirs. These witnesses the lord Adam then Abbat of Kirkestall, Sir John de Hoderoode then seneschal of Pontefract, Robert of St. Andrew, John Beke, knights, Sir Osbert, then rector of the church of Silkston, Sir Robert of Nottingham, then rector of the church of Almanbery, Mr. William de Lichesfeld, rector of the church of Braiton, and many others.

WESTCHEP.—This local name mentioned in the deed which forms the subject of the foregoing article, seems to indicate a place west of Fanshelf, where fairs or markets were held in early times. It consists of the two primitive terms *west* and *chep*; the latter derived from the Anglo-Saxon *ceap*, sale. *Chep* is identical with *chep* in Chepstow, *chip* in Chippingham, and *cheap* in Cheapside and Eastcheap.—T. J.

ON SOME ANGLO-SAXON GRAVES ON HOWE HILL, NEAR CARTHORPE, IN THE PARISH OF BURNESTON, NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

By Rev. W. C. LUKIS, M.A., F.S.A., &c., Wath Rectory, Ripon.

As you approach the village of Carthorpe from Kirklington, on your right hand near the road-side, stands a natural mound, called Howe Hill, which is 150 yards long, 50 yards wide, 8 yards high, and is somewhat in the form of a huge, long barrow, its long axis pointing nearly north and south. It is composed of rolled pebbles and sand, in some parts mingled together, in other parts in alternate layers.

There are several of these drift-gravel banks, or mounds, to be seen in the same neighbourhood, all of which appear to have been taken advantage of by the early inhabitants for dwelling sites, as well as for burial grounds.

One of these natural embankments extends from Kirklington in a direction northwards as far as Howe Hill, upon the summit of which are small entrenched enclosures at intervals, which appear to have served for dwelling defences, being a few yards only in diameter. On each side of this ridge, at its base, and following the same course, are small artificial embankments, which were probably causeways connecting these dwellings and burial places. Near the northern extremity, where the ridge assumes grander proportions and takes the form of a hill, stands the mansion of George Serjeantson, Esq., on what is now called Camp Hill, the more ancient appellation of the mansion having been Badger Hall.

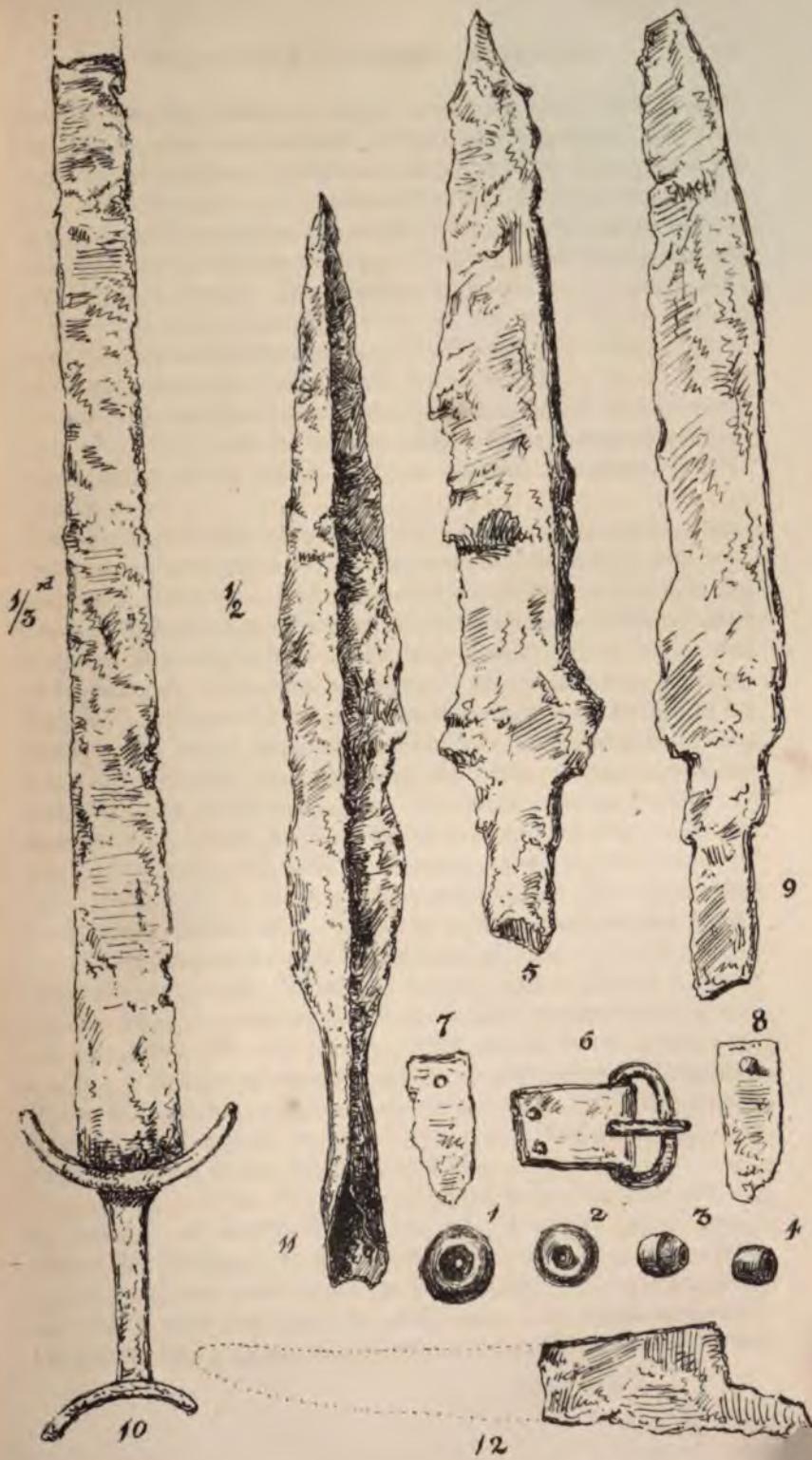
Many of the present pastures on both sides of these ridges were formerly marshes, which will account for the uses to which these natural elevations were applied. These ridges have long been supposed, and are supposed even now by many persons, to be artificial; but it does not require any very profound acquaintance with the geology of the neighbourhood to arrive at an opposite conclusion.

Howe Hill has been used for many years as a gravel pit, and a considerable portion of its southern or larger end has been removed. My attention was first directed to the spot by the discovery of some bones at the edge of the pit. Having been informed of this circumstance by W. E. Cary, Esq., the then occupier of the land on which the hill stands, I proceeded with him to examine the place on Saturday, May 27, 1865.

Our discoveries may not appear very important in the eyes of those who are unaccustomed to such researches, but to the student of the ancient history of our country, they are of sufficient interest to deserve special notice.

1. The remainder of the skeleton to which the bones, previously alluded to, belonged, was found. It was on the eastern slope near the top of the mound, about six inches below the turf, and belonged to a young person, five feet high and about twelve or fourteen years of age. Several weeks before my visit the bones of the legs, and of the right hand and arm, had been disturbed, but we found the pelvis, vertebræ, ribs, and skull (which was crushed) in their proper positions. While carefully removing the bones of the neck I discovered four small glass beads, coloured dark green, blue, yellow, and light green respectively (figs. 1, 2, 3, 4). Two are of a globular form with flattened ends, and two are cylindrical, and they had no doubt been worn round the neck of the young person, who was probably of the female sex. Length of femur fifteen inches.

2. In the following week the Rev. W. Greenwell, of Durham, paid me a visit, and as I knew that no manual employment would afford him greater pleasure than grave-digging, I proposed that we should make a further examination of Howe Hill. We commenced opening a trench on the summit, about fourteen feet west from the head of the skeleton above mentioned, and, to our surprise, on removing the turf, the upper part or crown of a human skull was exposed to view. This proved to be in several respects an interesting discovery,—the most interesting of all made here. Having carefully uncovered the entire skeleton without displacing the bones, the following was the result. The body had been laid upon its back with the head to the west and feet to the six inches only below the turf. There was no trace of , or of any protection to the body. The left hand



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was in the lap, and the right arm extended by the side. The left leg was considerably shorter than the right; the consequence of extensive disease of the hip joint, of long standing. On the left side, just below the waist, was an iron knife, pointing towards the head, with its edge downwards; and near the neck was a bronze buckle and two bronze tag ends (figs. 6, 7, 8). The skull, which was quite perfect, is of the following dimensions: $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches broad, and its sutures are nearly obliterated. The teeth of both jaws are all sound and very regular. It was Mr. Greenwell's opinion that these bones belonged to a woman who was advanced in years. The right femur measured 16 inches, which would give a height of about 5 feet 4 inches.

3. On the Wednesday following (June 7) I continued the trench from the spot where skeleton No. 2 was found, in a northerly direction, and met with nothing of importance until I arrived at a distance of thirteen feet, when a third skeleton was discovered. In this instance the body was laid upon its right side, the legs were much bent, head to the west, at the same depth from the surface as in the other cases. The right arm was under the body, and near the left hand, which was somewhat in front of the abdomen, were an iron knife (fig. 9) of the same size and shape as the one first found, with its point directed to the middle of the right femur, and a bronze buckle, similar to that found with skeleton No. 2, but much corroded. The skull was moderately thick, and the sutures were not united. The lower jaw was much contracted, and the first incisor on the left side was thrust behind its companions. The first molar on the same side was decayed, and the corresponding molar on the right side must have disappeared some years previously. Length of femur, and therefore probable height of individual, the same as in the former case. From the smallness of the buckles in these two cases, it is probable that they belonged to the female costume.

4. June 9. Two days later I found a fourth skeleton at a distance of eleven feet from No. 3, about eight inches below the surface. It lay on its right side, with the knees much bent, and both hands in the lap, the left arm crossing the right, and the head to the west. The skull measured $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $5\frac{7}{10}$ inches, and was quite perfect; sutures were

partially obliterated, and teeth much worn. All the vertebræ had entirely perished, as well as the ribs. Length of femur (19 inches); and development of the joints, both of the arm and leg bones, indicated a man of large size, probably nearly six feet in height. No object was found with this skeleton, although I extended the trench to a considerable distance, and opened trenches in other parts of the mound, no more skeletons were discovered, and the only object of interest was part of an iron knife (fig. 12). It is not to be supposed, however, that the above constituted the only interments, for I found many human bones scattered about, which had been displaced from their original positions when the mound was trenched for planting trees; which, I was informed, had been done twice. It is, therefore, surprising that the four skeletons above described should have escaped the spade. In addition to these remains, it is very probable that other interments were made in that part of the mound which has been removed for gravel, to the extent of forty yards in length.

What are we to learn from these discoveries?

Firstly. That the few relics, and the absence of personal ornaments of a high style of art, such as have been not unfrequently met with in similar burial places, point to a humble condition of life.

Secondly. That it is *not improbable* that the orientation of the skeletons *may* point to Christian times. I say *may* do so, because the practice was not unusual among heathen peoples, and that it is *not improbable*, because, at Long Wittenham, Berks, it was observed that in one part of an Anglo-Saxon burial ground, the heads were to the south-west, and that as the excavations were carried forward, the direction of the bodies became more and more easterly, until they became strictly east and west. From this circumstance it was conjectured that the first discovered skeletons belonged to a semi-pagan people, and that the later discoveries belonged to the population after it had been converted to Christianity.

Thirdly. That although it will not be easy, with the few facts before us, to determine with any degree of accuracy the period when this hill was appropriated to the purposes of a burial ground, yet there can be little doubt that these bones were those of Anglo-Saxon men and women, because

the knives and buckles correspond exactly to those which are well known to have belonged to this people ; and the modes of burial are likewise similar to those practised by them. Then the entire absence of burnt bones would indicate a late period of Anglo-Saxon occupation, for in other Saxon burial grounds it has been observed that burials after cremation were followed by inhumation, *i.e.*, by interments of the body entire. It is supposed that cremation fell into disuse not long after the baptism of Cynegils, at Dorchester, A.D. 635.

It is not unlikely that these remains belonged to the settlers who immediately preceded the arrival of the invading Northmen, for if we take into consideration the local names, we shall find that they are chiefly Norse or Danish. Possibly Howe Hill itself received its present name from "haugr," a Norse word signifying a *sepulchral mound*, and not from "How," which, in the same language, simply meant a hill. The sepulchres may have been known to the Northmen, from whom the appellation has descended, the Saxon name of the place having been superseded by it. Carthorpe, a village about a quarter of a mile distant, has an undeniable Danish termination. As to the signification of "Car," I cannot say whether it has any reference to Castra, and is a modification of Caer, or whether it is an independent root. The large field on the east side of the ridge before spoken of as stretching northwards from Kirklington, bears the name of "Yammergarths," the termination of which is Norse. The first part of the word has been defined by some persons to be a form of "ham," *i.e.*, the home garths ; but if so, it is a strange commixture of the Anglo-Saxon and Norse tongues. At all events, there may be here a plain indication of the overwhelming desolation of the Danish hordes who overran this part of the island, and nearly swept away the Anglo-Saxon settlers and their villages, giving the latter new designations.

There are one or two facts connected with these discoveries which deserve mention.

a. The shallowness of the graves, which, I imagine is unusual ; and the absence of coffins.

b. The entire absence of earthenware vessels.

c. It was noticed by Mr. Akerman, with respect to the interments at Harnham Hill, near Salisbury, that "one office

had been neglected by those who consigned them to the earth, viz., the closing of the jaws, which were often found widely distended." In the case of skeleton No. 2, I noticed that the head had fallen forward, and that the chin rested on the breast. This must have been the position of the head before burial, as if the deceased had expired in some awkward attitude, which was probably due to the stiff hip-joint before mentioned, the head alone resting against something ; in which position the body became rigid.

The summits of the other gravel ridges in this neighbourhood were probably used for burial places, and invite careful examination ; for a few years ago an iron sword and spear-head (figs. 10, 11) (evidently of the Danish period) accompanying a skeleton, were dug up near Camp Hill mansion.

Accidental discoveries of the above-mentioned kinds are useful in enabling us to trace the settlements of the different peoples who have occupied this portion of our island during the early part of the historic period. There are necessarily difficulties in determining to which of these peoples to ascribe the objects of antiquity which are found, but these difficulties diminish with the multiplication of discoveries. Every discovery, therefore, is of value, if a note be made of it at the time.

I consider the articles found with these skeletons, few as they may be, are sufficiently characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon period not to leave any doubt on our minds as to the people who were here buried. The present find is also interesting inasmuch as these interments appear to have been made before the custom was introduced of burying in cemeteries adjacent to the churches. This custom commenced, I believe, about the middle of the eighth century. I am always supposing, and perhaps on insufficient grounds, that these bones belonged to Christians ; and a speculation of this kind may be allowable in the absence of anything that points to a different conclusion. The Saxons are said to have been converted to Christianity towards the close of the sixth century ; but I imagine that the progress of their conversion was slow, and that the Northumbrian Angles did not accept the Gospel message until a century later.

Very few remains of these Northern Angles have been met with. Cemeteries (of the pagan period, according to Mr. T. Wright,) have been discovered at Driffield, South

Cave, and Rudstone. These are, so far as I know, the only Yorkshire examples, and this renders the present discovery the more interesting and valuable. I have not seen any account of these Yorkshire graves, and am unable therefore to say whether the mode of burial and the paucity of articles at Howe Hill correspond with what was observed there. Such comparisons, when they can be instituted, are always of great value, because, as Mr. Wright observes, "it becomes interesting to know if there are peculiarities in the remains found in the Anglo-Saxon graves which correspond with the Ethnological division given us by the historian Bede, who informs us that the Teuton settlers in England consisted of three branches or tribes of that race,—the Jutes, the Saxons, and the Angles ; for it is in this manner that the Science of Archæology becomes serviceable to Ethnology and to history." And thus it is that "as new discoveries are made we arrive, step by step, at truth."

**A MEMOIR OF SIR THOMAS HERBERT, OF TINTERNE, IN THE
COUNTY OF MONMOUTH, AND OF THE CITY OF YORK,
BARONET.**

By ROBERT DAVIES, F.S.A., York.

I. — HIS ANCESTRY.

On the pages of our national annals, whether historical, political, or literary, few names have appeared more frequently, or shone more conspicuously, than that of Herbert. Yorkshiremen may be justly proud that in former days a race of Herbarts were among the principal merchants and inhabitants of the venerable metropolis of their county, and that one of them, at least, added to the lustre of the name and blood which he inherited.

In the early part of the fifteenth century, Sir William Herbert, a Welsh knight of large estates and ancient lineage (after the manner of the Cymry called William-ap-Thomas-ap-Gwillim-ap-Jenkin), had two sons named William Herbert and Richard Herbert, who, having espoused the cause of the House of York, acquired military fame in the wars of the Roses.

William, the elder son, was created Earl of Pembroke by King Edward the Fourth; and the same monarch conferred upon Richard, the younger son, the honour of knighthood. Both the brothers fought on the side of their royal master at the battle of Edgecote in 1469, and both were taken prisoners by the Lancastrians and beheaded. The Earl of Pembroke left a numerous family, and from him descended those successive earls of Pembroke who, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, were eminent as warriors, statesmen, and courtiers. Sir Richard Herbert, whose residence was at Colebrook, in the county of Monmouth, left three sons, William, Richard, and Thomas. Richard, the second son, is the ancestor of the earls of Powis, and from him also

sprang two brothers, who were both highly distinguished in literature ; Edward Lord Herbert of Cherbury, and George Herbert, the poet and divine.

Thomas, the youngest of the three sons of Sir Richard Herbert, was seated at a place called St. Pierre, near Chepstow, in Monmouthshire ; and of him and his descendants I have now more particularly to speak, inasmuch as it was one of his sons who first brought the name of Herbert into Yorkshire, and was the common ancestor of the families of that name who settled in the city of York.

In the latter half of the fifteenth century, Maude Herbert, one of the numerous daughters of the first earl of Pembroke, became the wife of Henry Percy, fourth earl of Northumberland, the unfortunate nobleman who lost his life in a tumultuous rising of the populace of the North Riding of Yorkshire in the year 1489. It was probably after this event, and whilst the widowed countess of the great potentate of the north was residing at the favourite Yorkshire mansion of the Percys, near Topcliffe, that she prevailed upon her kinsman, Richard Herbert, a younger son of Thomas Herbert of St. Pierre, to leave his paternal home and attach himself to her as one of the members of her household. The young Cambrian, introduced among the families of the north under such high patronage, found no difficulty in forming an advantageous matrimonial alliance. He married the daughter, and probably the heiress, of Christopher Pudsey of Barforth in Richmondshire, the head of a younger branch of the knightly house of Pudsey of Bolton-by-Bolland in Craven. Towards the close of the reign of King Edward the Sixth, two sons, who were the issue of this marriage, became citizens of York. Their names were Christopher Herbert and Evan Herbert.

Christopher Herbert was admitted to the freedom of the city of York in the year 1551, and in the same year was made a member of the Company of Merchant Adventurers. About this time he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Hemsworth, a country gentleman residing at Preston in the parish of Kippax, by whom he had a numerous offspring. From his first settling at York he appears to have lived in the parish of St. Crux, most probably in the same house of which he afterwards became the owner. Here his eldest son was born, and baptized by the name of Thomas,

on the 9th of April, 1554. In June, 1557, he purchased, of the Governor and Company of Merchant Adventurers, the house situate in The Pavement, of which he was then the occupier.¹ He was now recognised as a well established and thriving merchant, and his appointment to municipal office quickly followed. In January, 1557-8, he was made one of the city chamberlains. A few years later he served the office of sheriff; and in February, 1567-8, during the year of his shrievalty, a death having occurred among the aldermen, he was elected to supply the vacancy. His elevation to the civic chair took place on the 3rd of February, 1572-3. In the year preceding his mayoralty, Alderman Herbert had a narrow escape from being permanently degraded, and shorn of all his municipal honours and privileges.

The incident I refer to, whilst it affords a curious illustration of the practices and customs of our Elizabethan ancestors, reveals to us an interesting trait of the personal character of the founder of the family of York Herborts.

Long after the accession of Queen Elizabeth there lingered among all classes of the citizens of York an ardent love of the dramatic exhibitions of sacred mysteries and miracle-plays, which had been their delight previously to the Reformation, and had not since been wholly discontinued. In the year 1572, a merchant named William Alleyn was lord mayor, and he and his aldermanic brethren determined that a favourite religious drama, entitled *The Pater-noster Play*, should be publicly performed on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday, being the festival of Corpus Christi. To heighten the brilliance of the spectacle, it was arranged that a procession of the sheriffs on horseback should pass through the principal streets, attended by a numerous cavalcade of men in armour. All the aldermen and other members of the corporate body were summoned by the lord mayor to be present on the appointed day and take part in the ceremonies. Among the aldermen, however, were two who entertained strong objections to the revival of practices which seemed to them to savour of popish superstition, and

¹ The price he paid for the property was £54 10s. 8d. The house in which Christopher Herbert lived is yet standing, and it is highly creditable to the good taste of Messrs. Rowntree, the present owners, that, in the necessary renovation

of the street front, they have preserved its Elizabethan character, and that it is now one of the few remaining examples we possess of the gabled timber structures of the sixteenth century.

they refused to associate with their brethren in assisting the lord mayor on this occasion. One of the contumacious aldermen was Christopher Herbert. The name of the other was William Beckwith, a merchant who lived upon The Pavement, and was a near neighbour of Alderman Herbert. Like him he was of gentle blood, being one of the ancient family of the Beckwiths of Stillingfleet, and a kinsman of Sir Leonard Beckwith, who was knighted on the field of Flodden and was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1551. Alderman Beckwith was considerably older than his friend Herbert, having been twice lord mayor, and two years governor of the Merchants' Company.

To disobey the mandate of the chief magistrate was regarded as a serious offence, and the next day after the Corpus Christi celebration the lord mayor, with the assent of the city council, unscrupulously committed the two refractory aldermen to prison, there to remain during his lordship's pleasure. Within forty-eight hours afterwards the lord mayor's anger was so far appeased that he released the two aldermen from durance vile. But they having, as it is recorded in the city archives, "obstinately and disobediently refused to abide the order of the council," were thenceforth disfranchised. The effect of this harsh measure was not only to displace them from municipal office, but to deprive them of all the privileges and benefits of citizenship. In this proceeding we have a striking example of the despotic power exercised by municipal authorities in the glorious days of the Virgin Queen.

At the end of a fortnight, Mr. Herbert thought it expedient to submit himself to the lenient consideration of the council, and he was restored to his franchise and aldermanic office. Within six months afterwards all was forgotten, and on the 15th of January, 1573, he was elected lord mayor. But it was not until that day that the more obstinate offender, Mr. Beckwith, was induced to make submission, and accept the restoration of his office and franchise. The part taken by the two aldermen on this occasion had, very probably, considerable influence in causing the discontinuance of the performance of miracle-plays at York. About this time Archbishop Grindal, who had been armed with the authority of a royal commission "for the more effectual suppression of corrupt religion," induced the corporation to

place in his hands the text-books of the plays which it had been customary to perform in the city, under the pretext that he would reform and amend them. The citizens frequently afterwards expressed their wish to obtain a renewal of the exhibition of their “pageants of delight ;” but this could not be accomplished unless they regained possession of the books of the plays. The paw of the Protestant lion had clutched them, and he could not be prevailed upon to relax his hold. The precious manuscripts were never restored to their rightful owners, and neither Corpus Christi pageants, nor Pater-noster play, nor Credo play, were ever again exhibited to the longing eyes of the people of York.

Alderman Christopher Herbert died in the year 1590, and was buried in the church of St. Crux. He had lived in the parish nearly five-and-thirty years, occupying during the whole of that period the house upon The Pavement, which he had purchased of the Merchants’ Company. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas Herbert, who, in 1577, had been admitted to the city franchise. In 1579 he was made a member of the Merchants’ Company, and in the same year he married Mary, the daughter of Alderman Thomas Harrison,² an innholder in Micklegate. The year after his father’s death he served the office of sheriff; and on the 3rd of February, 1603-4, he was raised to the dignity of chief magistrate. The mayoralty of Thomas Herbert was a memorable and disastrous year to the people of York. The city was visited by that dreadful scourge the Plague, which, between the months of March and December, swept away nearly one-third of the inhabitants. During the whole of his year of office the Lord Mayor proved himself to be a true Herbert. He never deserted his post, or flinched from the discharge of his duty. Even when a heavy domestic calamity had befallen him, he scorned to follow the example of many of his brethren who fled from the city. In the fatal month of August his wife was stricken with the infection and died. On the 7th of that month the mortal remains of the lady mayoress of York were placed in the vault of the Herberts in the church of St. Crux. In September, when a general meeting of the corporation was summoned for the annual election of sheriffs, only four aldermen were present

² The grandfather of Sir Thomas Harrison, Knight, of Copgrove, near Knaresbrough.

to support the lord mayor, not a single sheriff or ex-sheriff appeared ; and of the seventy-two common councilmen no more than three had the courage to attend. A month later one of these four aldermen was in his grave. The useful life of our exemplary chief magistrate was happily spared for several years after the termination of his mayoralty. Having married to his second wife, Alice, the daughter of Peter Newark, Esq., of Acomb, near York, who survived him, he died on the 14th of April, 1614, and was buried on the same day in his own parish church of Saint Crux.³ A short time before his death he had a grant of armorial bearings, in which the Heralds confirmed to him the coat-armour of the distinguished family from which he sprang, differenced only to mark his descent from a younger branch.⁴

Alderman Thomas Herbert was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Christopher, who, in his father's lifetime, married Jane Akroyd, the daughter of John Akroyd, of Foggathorpe, in the East Riding. They had several children, all of whom first saw the light in the old house upon The Pavement. Their first-born son, afterwards Sir Thomas Herbert, baronet, was baptized at the parish church of St. Crux on the 4th of November, 1606.

Mr. Christopher Herbert, the descendant of aldermen and city merchants, seems not to have inherited their taste for commercial pursuits or civic honours. He abstained from enrolling himself on the list of citizens, and thus evaded all appointments to municipal office. For a few years after his father's death he continued at York. He then retired into the country, and took up his abode at Otterington in the North Riding, where he possessed a small patrimonial estate ; but he had settled again at York previously to his death, which took place in the early part of the year 1625, at the premature age of forty-two.⁵ He died in narrow cir-

³ Drake has printed in the *Eboracum* (p. 299.) a long rhyming epitaph upon Alderman Thomas Herbert, in which the city invokes her departed worthy thus :—
He that sustained me in my greatest need,
When wasteful plague my people did devour,
And at the best like fearful sheep did feed
Where're they might their scattered troops secure,

He that kept watch when shepherds were asleep,
He that kept me, his mother earth doth keep.

⁴ Per pale gules and azure three lions rampant ermineo. Crest, a demi lion rampant ermineo grasping a broken javelin or. The grant by Richard St. George, Norroy, is not dated till 29 April, 1614. *Harl. MS. 1487, fo. 461b.*

⁵ He was buried at St. Crux, 3rd March, 1624-5.

cumstances,⁶ and his widow, within a twelvemonth after she lost her first husband, married a second time.⁷

II.—HIS YOUTH AND EARLY MANHOOD.

Thomas Herbert, the eldest son of Christopher Herbert and Jane Akroyd, had been amply provided for by the Alderman, his grandfather, under whose will he became entitled to real estates of considerable value both in York and Yorkshire. When the death of his father placed him at the head of that branch of the family of York Herberts, which by his subsequent career he raised to historical fame, he had not attained the twentieth year of his age. There can be no doubt that he received his early education in his native city, and that he was one of the *condiscipuli* of Bishop Morton, Sir Thomas Cheke, and other remarkable persons, including the ill-fated Guido Fawkes, and the second Marmaduke Rawdon, who were pupils at the grammar school of St. Peter, established by the Dean and Chapter of York, and endowed in the reign of Philip and Mary, which is still in existence and in the enjoyment of all its ancient celebrity.⁸ In the year 1621 he went to Oxford, and was admitted a commoner of Jesus College. Without having graduated, he removed to the sister university upon the invitation of Doctor Ambrose Akroyd, his mother's brother, who was a fellow of Trinity College. From Cambridge, where he continued but a short time, he went to London, two of his father's brothers, William Herbert and James Herbert, being then settled in business in the great city. It was probably by their means he was introduced to the notice of the Earl of Pembroke,⁹ who was then one of the most eminent persons in the court of King Charles the First. This distinguished nobleman not only welcomed the young scion of the York Herberts as his kinsman, but generously undertook to promote his advancement in the world. Through his influence young Herbert was offered an appointment in the suite of Sir Dodmore

⁶ On the 22nd June, 1625, administration of the effects of Christopher Herbert, late of York, gentleman, who died intestate, was granted by the court of York to Thomas Cooke, of Danby Parva, in the county of York, yeoman, one of the creditors of the deceased. Value sworn under £40.

⁷ The name of her second husband was William Knight, of Northallerton, gentle-

man.

⁸ See *The Life of Marmaduke Rawdon of York*, Camden Soc., Introduction, p. xv. Life, p. 4.

⁹ William Herbert, third Earl of Pembroke. In his youth he was the friend and patron of Shakespeare, and is supposed to have been the W. H. of his sonnets.

Cotton,¹⁰ whom the English government, at the beginning of the year 1627, were sending out as ambassador to the court of Persia ; and of the opportunity thus afforded him, of travelling into foreign countries under such highly favourable auspices, he gladly availed himself.

The East India Company were then fitting out a fleet of seven ships for a commercial expedition to the East Indies, and one of the ships was ordered to be appropriated for the transport of the ambassador and his suite to the far distant place of their destination. Besides the ordinary members of the embassy Sir Dodmore Cotton was to be accompanied by the celebrated traveller Sir Robert Sherley, who had been residing several years¹¹ in England as ambassador from the King of Persia, and was now desirous of returning to that country with his lady, a Circassian of rank, whom he had married during his former sojourn in the East.

In the early part of March, 1626-7, Sir Dodmore Cotton and his suite, with Sir Robert and Lady Sherley, had embarked on board the " Rose," one of the East India Company's ships, then lying in the Downs ;¹² but Mr. Herbert tells us that it was not until Good Friday the 23rd of March, that he took ship at Dover. Having touched at the Cape, they made a short stay in the Island of Madagascar, which they had reached towards the end of July. On the 23rd of September they crossed the equator, and then made for the coast of India, and stopping at Goa and Surat, they passed through the straits of Ormuz, and on the 10th of January, 1627-8, disembarked at Gombroon.¹³ Here the ambassador and his suite took leave of the English fleet. After fourteen days' repose at Gombroon, the embassy began their land travels in Persia. Their progress was very slow. At the end of three months from their first landing on the Persian Coast they arrived at Ispahan, only to find that the king, or Padishagh, was absent. At that time he was sojourning at Asharoff,¹⁴ one of his palaces on the shores of the Caspian Sea, 330 English miles north of Ispahan. The ambassador had no

¹⁰ In April, 1626, the king had resolved to send, as his ambassador to the king of Persia, Dodmore Cotton, esquire, one of the gentlemen of his majesty's Privy Chamber. Devon's *Issues of the Exchequer*, p. 346. See *Cal. State Papers*, April, 1626, p. 315.

¹¹ Since the year 1612. *Devon's Exch. Rec.*, p. 150.

¹² *Cal. State Papers*, 1627, p. 98.

¹³ The modern Bunder Abbas or Gombroon.

¹⁴ Ashraff.

choice but to proceed to the place to which the court had removed, and his journey there, over the Desert and across some part of the Caucasian range, occupied more than a month.

A few days after the arrival of the embassy at Asharoff, the king granted an audience to the English ambassador, who does not appear to have been altogether satisfied with the mode of his reception. The following is the account given of it by Mr. Herbert, who was, doubtless, an eye-witness:—

"On the first day of their great fast and feast called Ramazan, Ram-dam, or Ramadan, our ambassadour, with Sir Robert Sherley, and seven or eight English gentlemen his followers, set forwards to the court: and this I remember, our ambassadour tooke it ill, none came to usher him or shew the way. For that morning having sent to Mahomet Ally-beg the great favorite to that end, the infidell returned a footman, whom our ambassadour scorning, sent backe, and so proceeded with his owne company. At our alighting at the court gate, an officer led us into a little place, having a prettie marble pond or tancke in centre. The rest spread with silke carpets, where our ambassadour and the rest stayed two houres, and then were feasted with a dish of pelo, which is rice boyled with hens, mutton, butter, almonds, and turmerack: but how meane soever the diet was, the furniture was excellent, pure beaten gold, both dishes, covers, flaggons, cups and the rest. Thence we were led by many sultans, through a large, delicate, and odoriferous garden, to a house of pleasure, whose chambers both viewed the tops of Taurus and the Caspian Sea.

"Into this lodge we entred, the low roome was round and spacious, the ground spread with silke carpets, in the midst a marble tancke full of chrystaline water (an element of no small account in those torrid habitations), and round about the tancke, vessels of pure gold, some fild with wine, others with sweet smelling flowres.

"Thence into a chamber, furnishit in manner as the former, but three times more vessels of gold, set there for pompe and observation.

"At the end sate the Potshaugh or great King, crosse-legged, and mounted a little higher then the rest, his seat having two or three white silke shags upon the carpets. His attire was very ordinary, his Tulipant could not out-value fortie shillings, his coat red callico quilted with cotton, worth very little, his sword hung in a leather belt, its handle or hilt was gold, and in regard the King was so plaine attired, most of the court had like apparell on for that day. Yet the plate and jewels in that house argued against povertie, a merchant then there imagined it worth twenty millions of pounds.

"So soon as our Lord Ambassadour came to him, hee by his interpreter delivered briefly the cause of his journey, which was to congratulate his victorious successse against the Turke, to renue the traffique of silke, and other things to benefit the merchants, and to see Sir Robert Sherley purge himselfe from those imputations laid on him by Nogdibeg the King of Persia his late ambassadour.

"The King gave him a very gracious reply, and whereas he thinkes it honour enough to let the great Turke's ambassadour kisse the hem of his coat, and sometimes his foot, he very nobly gave our ambassadour his hand, and with it pulld him downe and seated him next to him crosse-legged, and calling for a cup off wine drunke to his master our famous King, at which he put of his hat, and the King seeing it, put off his turbant, and drunke the cup off, which our ambassadour pledged thankfully. And the people thought it a strange thing to see their King so complementall, for tis a shame with them to be bare-headed."

"The chamber wherein he was entertained, had the sides painted and gilded very beautifully, though indeed the verse may be inverted, *Materia superabat opus*, and not *materiam*. Round about with their backs to the wall, were seated fiftie or sixtie Beglerbegs, Sultans, and Chawns, who sit like so many statues, rather than living men. The Ganymed boyes goe up and downe with flaggons of wine, and fill to those that covet it."¹⁵

Early in June the king departed from Asharaff, and went by the Straits of Mazandera to Cazbeen,¹⁶ a large inland town more than 200 miles north of Ispahan, where the embassy was desired to meet him; but he sent the English party round by way of Mount Taurus, that they might see the country better. Ten or twelve days' travelling brought them to Cazbeen, where the Persian court had arrived two days before them. At Cazbeen the functions of the embassy were suddenly brought to a close. Before his arrival at that place the ambassador had to lament the loss of one of his suite. "At Sangurribat¹⁷ (Mr. Herbert says),¹⁸ we buried a civill gentleman Master Welfit, our comrade, under a broad-spreading chenor-tree, and fixt a brazen scroule over him which spoke his name and nation."

On the 13th of June Sir Robert Sherley was attacked with fever and apoplexy which quickly proved fatal, and he was buried "at the doore of his owne house at Cazbeen where he died." Six weeks later the English ambassador himself breathed his last at Cazbeen after suffering "fourteen days' sickness of a flux got either by eating too much fruits, or cold on Taurus." "We obtained (Mr. Herbert says,) a dormitory for his body among the Armenian Christians residing there, who with their priests assisted us. His horse was led before, with a mourning velvet saddle on his backe, his coffin had a crimson sattin quilt lined with purple silke, over him was laid his bible, sword, and hat: such of his followers as were

¹⁵ Herbert's *Oriental Travels*, small folio, London, 1634, p. 96.

¹⁶ Kazbin.

¹⁷ Turkrobat.

¹⁸ Herbert's *Oriental Travels*, small folio, London, 1634, p. 118.

able, waited on it, and Doctor Goch¹⁹ (a reverent gentleman) put him into the ground, where though his memory and vertue cannot die, yet I would he had a monument, a more eminent memoriall.”²⁰

The gentlemen comprising the English embassy, who had survived their chief, staid a month longer at Cazbeen. With some difficulty they obtained licence to depart with letters from the Potshaugh for their safer travel, and they were intrusted with a letter to their own sovereign from the King of Persia, sewed up in a piece of cloth of gold, fastened with a silk string and sealed with a stamp of letters after their fashion. The king sent each of them two long coats or vests of cloth of gold in sign of favour.²¹

They commenced their journey from Cazbeen towards the close of the month of August, and having traversed the whole length of the kingdom, from the Caspian to the shores of the Persian Gulf, they embarked in the Swalley Roads and set sail for other parts on the 13th of April, 1629.²²

During his stay in Persia, Mr. Herbert himself had a narrow escape from death. The story will be best told in his own words:—²³

“ After the death of some noble gentlemen, my course came next, though not to die, yet to goe neere the grave, whether the cause was the cold got upon Mount Taurus, where we exposed our heated bodies to undigested vapours which easily penetrated us, or rather our immoderate gormundizing their delicious fruits, which abounding, we affected in too great measure, these and God’s will first so ordered it, that I begun a tedious sickness, and in twelve days I had that violent flux which excesse kild our Lord Ambassadour Sir Dodmore Cotton, and for forty days more it continued with such cruelty, that never any man was brought lower and into greater feeblenesse than I was. I wanted not the help and opinion of the King’s best doctours, who tho’ they hoped of my recovery, gave me small appearance of it, yet I tooke what they prescribed mee, and gave them gold what they desired, so that it became a hard question whether my spirits or gold decayed faster. In this weakness I was forced

¹⁹ The Rev. Henry Gooch, D.D., went out as chaplain to the embassy. The doctor’s degree was conferred upon him by the University of Cambridge in compliance with a letter from the king previous to his departure. *Cal. State Papers*, 1627, p. 64.

²⁰ The following is the English epitædium with which Herbert “decked the hearse” of his departed master:—

“ Lo ! Noble Cotton far from home hath found

A resting place in the Assyrian ground,

His countrey’s love, and duty to his
king,
So far, a willing heart from home did
bring,
Harden thy tenderness; no danger
fear;
The way to Heaven, alike is every-
where.”

—*Travels*, 3rd ed., p. 224.

²¹ *Travels*, 1st ed., p. 126.

²² *Ibid.*, p. 182.

²³ *Ibid.*, p. 168.

to travell 300 miles hanging upon a camell, and when I most hoped for recovery, Morod their famous Aesculapius, seeing no more money, limited my life to five dayes more existence. It was the more terrible, cause he had seene Mecha and never after lied, as was told me. But he that sits on high, and accounts all humane reason but meere folly, in four and twenty hours after, proved this great oraculizer a compleat lier. For at that time, an old Tartarian Hecate my servant to whom I allowed eight pence daily, invocated her Succubi to succour me, which not a little hurt me, by forcing me to raile and curse her orisons. Shee whether to hasten the doctour's sentence concerning me, or rather to possess my linen (of which I had no small store) aimed to poysone me, and shee knew strong drinke was utterly forbid me, for feare of inflammation, yet forced by inordinate thirst to call for water, she returns me old intoxicating Shiraz wine, which insensibly I powred downe, and so immeasurably, it immeadiately overcharged my vital sences, and put mee for foure and twentie houres into a deadly trance, so that it was a thousand to one, but it had kild me. Yet by God's mercy after a virulent vomit and sleepe (which for a moneth before I tasted not to any purpose) I recovered (in that time once destinatied to be buried by the natives, for few friends I had to helpe me), but when they saw me live, they both admired and rejoiced at it, so that by the binding qualitie of that wine and sleepe, I became bound, and in small time got strength and action ; the old wretch in this season opened my trunckes (while my other servant sorrowed for me), took away my linnen and some moneys, and run whither I never pursued her : this sicknesse hapned to mee in my age of one and twentie which is one of the clymactericks."²⁴

In the voyage home the expedition with which Mr. Herbert and his companions had embarked, after it left the Swalley Roads, coasted the Indian Peninsula, and touched at several of the principal towns. Sailing close by the island of Ceylon, they continued their course across the Indian Ocean, and in the month of June reached the Mauritius. Six weeks later they arrived at Saint Helena, where they stayed a week. On the 27th of October they crossed the Equator, on the 30th of November got sight of the Azores, and before the close of the year, 1629, came safe to anchor in Plymouth haven.²⁵

Upon Mr. Herbert's arrival in London, after his long and perilous voyage, one of his first duties was to pay his personal respects to his kind friend and patron the Earl of

²⁴ *Travels*, 1st ed., p. 168.

²⁵ The young Oriental traveller, on his return to his native country, showed that during his absence he had not forgotten the relatives at York, from whom he had been so long separated. The widow of his grandfather, Alderman Thomas Her-

bert, was still living there, and by her will made in 1633, she bequeathed to her niece, the wife of John Redman, of Fulford, "a cabinet of mother of pearl which my grandchild Thomas Herbert brought me out of Persia." The testatrix was one of the Newarks of Acomb.

Pembroke. From him he met with a cordial reception, and through his influence at court he again indulged hopes of obtaining some preferment. Unhappily his expectations were frustrated by the premature death of his accomplished kinsman. In the night of the 10th of April, 1630, the earl died suddenly at his house on the banks of the Thames, called Baynard's Castle, Mr. Herbert having been invited to dine with him there on the following day. This was a heavy blow to the young aspirant for court favour, and induced him soon afterwards to set out again on his travels. He spent more than a year abroad, visiting France and various other parts of Europe. In the latter part of the year 1631, we find him again in London, not yet cured of his ambition to be a courtier.

Mr. Herbert's first patron having died without issue, the title of Earl of Pembroke had passed to his next brother, Philip Herbert, who was already Earl of Montgomery, having been raised to that dignity by King James the First, with whom he was a great favourite. He now held the office of Lord Chamberlain in the household of King Charles the First, and by his assistance Mr. Herbert again looked forward to obtaining some office or employment at court. At this time his expectations were not realised. At a later period, when Lord Pembroke had become distinguished as a political leader on the popular side, he exercised an important influence on his young kinsman's fortunes.

In the meantime Mr. Herbert did not neglect to cultivate the friendship of those with whom he had been associated in his earlier days. He had been upon terms of intimacy with several members of the Fairfax family, at the head of which was Thomas Lord Fairfax of Cameron, the first who enjoyed that title, and the grandfather of the great Thomas Lord Fairfax of civil war renown. With this venerable nobleman, who was living at his country house called Denton, in Wharfedale, Mr. Herbert occasionally corresponded; and one or two of his letters have been preserved. We may imagine the delight with which the old lord would welcome, in his rural retirement in the secluded valley of the Wharfe, the long letters of his young travelled friend, giving him the news of the court, and the foreign and domestic news of the

The following letter, addressed to "his very good lord

Thomas Lord Fairfax, at Denton," is dated "Strand, November 3, 1631 :"—

" My good Lord,

" But that I know (by the manifold favours conferred upon me) your honor's noble disposition, I should scarce dare to trouble you with my letters any more, presumption and neglect equally swaying me towards silence. Yet, if your lordship please to know, the averseness of my affairs towards the court this last spent summer proceeded in a Saturn motion, so slowly and with such fear, that I not only forgot my office of dedicating service to my friends, but (which most grieves me) of tendering that sincerity to your honour, which your lordship's goodness and my vows both bound me to. This three months I spent in France, at Paris the most part, though Orleans awhile detained me; at both which places living not secure from the pest, I devoted a month's time in seeing some of the King's houses. At Fontainebleau I saw the Court, where was with the King, his Queen, the Cardinal de Richelieu, the Archbishop of Lyons, his brother, and others, but very few of the nobility. He went twenty days ago towards Sedan; the Monsieur d'Orleans, his brother, some say, is in Lorraine, others in Brabant; the Queen-mother is there; which is all the news France enables me to present your lordship. Mr. Fairfax,²⁶ your lordship's grandchild, is in health, and with some gentleman at Meuse. I inquired of him at his old lodging, near Port Busse, in Paris, where I received the report of his delivery from the small-pox, and welfare. I aimed to have waited on him, but in good faith, I was so afraid of myself, having been too bold in infected cities, that I thought it unfitting to travel to him. My Lord of Pembroke will, I hope, be my friend in an occasion that I go about; I refer the sequence to God's mercy. Till I may with better confidence report, I will conceal it from your honour; but not the best and whole part of my service, which I tender to your lordship, and wish I may still live, able (though unworthy) to do your lordship service.

" THO. HERBERT."²⁷

The "occasion" obscurely hinted at in this letter was most probably the writer's contemplated marriage. It appears that whilst he was spending his time in a fruitless attendance at court, he had formed an attachment to the daughter of one of the courtiers. He had engaged in a suit of a more tender nature, and urged his claims with greater success. On the 16th of April, 1632, he was married at the chapel at Knightsbridge²⁸ to Lucy, daughter of Sir Walter Alexander, Knight, one of the gentlemen of the king's bed-chamber.

²⁶ Thomas, afterwards the great Lord Fairfax, was living in France in the years 1630 and 1631. See *Markham's Life*, p. 17.

²⁷ *The Fairfax Correspondence*, vol. i. p. 238.

²⁸ Marriages at Knightsbridge Chapel, 16th April, 1632, Thos. Herbert, Hammon-head, com. York, Esq., Br. 24, and Lucy Alexander, Sp. 20, dau. of Sir Walter Alexander." See *Collectanea Top. and Gen.*, vol. iv. p. 162.

Nearly two years after his marriage, Mr. Herbert wrote the following letter to Lord Fairfax. As it is dated "St. James's" we may conclude that he was then in London, and had not yet withdrawn from the attractive pleasures of a court life.

"To the Right Honourable my very good Lord, the Lord Fairfax, of Cameron, present this.

"My Lord,

"I am so much engaged to your honourable remembrances lately by my uncle Herbert, and all other times, that I must needs accuse myself guilty, and unworthy the continuance of them by seeming in dull idleness to bury them without advantage. I am confident in this though, that none can with more fervour than I do in desires and prayers mediate your lordship's health and quiet, and if my own merit or benefit of occasion had enriched me in this time, I had not failed to devote my integrity in that kind I know your lordship affects, which is by memory.

"I wish I had a present of news worth your participation. In these parts we have many rumours and few truths: the best are these; that that common bruit of great French sea forces is very false. Indeed he has entered the lower Palatinate (where perhaps he intends his rendezvous of his German wars), has seized on three towns, and it is likely aims at the imperial title, which is opposed by the Protestant Princes. In regard of his religion, and that the French are grown too insolent and bloody, Bavaria and Cologne have declared themselves his coadjutors and allies; a league will, in the end, many think, prove dear and costly to them.

"The Duke of Lorraine is with his uncle the Emperor (who is now in person in the field with his son, the King of Hungary), to whom he fled for safety from his French imprisonment, for which the Cardinal, his brother, is put into the Bastile, where, with Monsieur Chateauneuf, he complains of the Cardinal Richelieu's deceits and arrogancy, who is now at no less height than triumphant in Paris streets in his scarlet coach, red hat, three several corps-du-gard, alters the city, and raises buildings of great ostentation and bravery; Rohan and Du Guise being banished, and Duke d'Epernon reconciled to him since his beating the Bishop of Bordeaux about comparisons. Oxenstern's son arrived this day here in ambassage for the united forces. The Pope's nuncio lately arrived at Brussels with papal power (thereby to please the French king) to disannul Monsieur's marriage with the Lorraine princess, and for his satisfaction was well bastinadoed by four disguised pages of Monsieur's. How the Pope will resent it is questionable, though to us not consequentious; but sure it is an affront beyond a parallel, and may well be Monsieur's, who to vex them farther very solemnly remarried her, and loves her dearly. Eight days before Waldestein's death, Duke Bernard of Saxe-Weimar had the good fortune to surprise that magazine, where all Waldestein's estate lay, which he became master of in a happy hour, because he scarce lived to deplore his losses.

"The Emperor, it seems, fed too liberally upon Waldestein's supposed

revolt, aggravated by his Court enemies. It is the nature of tyrants to be cowardly, suspicious, and merciless. Upon the receipt of his letters, the governor of the town (about which Wallenstein's army lay) with twenty halberdiers, entered the house where aged Wallenstein was privately merry, with only four colonels and four pages. These officers not telling why, or bidding yield, first nailed the general dead to the wall, and murdered all the colonels and pages, which done, they fled to give account of their Turkish valour to the Emperor and to receive reward. So soon as Wallenstein's army heard of the massacre, they forthwith assailed the town (near Ratisbon) and without mercy slew all they met with. Thus perished this famous warrior, most unchristianly, and when he most expected glory ; the hidden causes of such and like accidents are hid in a labyrinth where mortal ingenuity cannot climb to.

"I fear I have presumed too far into your noble patience. Suffer one word more of prolixity compacted to the dedication of your unworthy and most faithful to do your lordship service,

"THOMAS HERBERT.²⁹

"St. James's, 14th March, 1633-4."

It was probably soon after the date of this letter that Mr. Herbert abandoned his ambitious views, and settled with his young bride in his native country, where (he tells us) "he delighted more in the converse of the Muses, than in the rude and brutish pleasures which most gentlemen followed."³⁰ Until the breaking out of the civil war he lived in retirement, enjoying the comforts of social and domestic life, occupied with the cares attendant upon an increasing family, and devoting his leisure to the cultivation of his literary tastes.

In what part of his native country Mr. Herbert passed this tranquil portion of his life he has not informed us. He possessed a small estate at Little Tinterne, near Tinterne Abbey in Monmouthshire,³¹ and not far from Colebrook, the ancient seat of his Cambrian ancestors. Down to the time of his settling at York in his latter days, he is always described "of Tinterne;" and we may reasonably infer that when he was not in London, or engaged in public duties, his ordinary residence was at that place. His wife brought him no fewer than ten children, and it is not improbable that most of them first saw the light in the romantic valley of the Wye. To four of his sons, who died young, he gave the names of Philip, Montgomery, William-ap-Thomas, and Thomas, showing that he was proud of his connection with the Herbarts of the principality. Henry, who ultimately became his only

²⁹ *The Fairfax Correspondence*, vol. i. 1721.
P. 257.
³⁰ *Wood's Athenea*, vol. ii. p. 690, ed.

³¹ *Ibid.*, p. 692.

surviving son and heir, was born in the year 1640, and another son, named Alexander, within two years afterwards.

III.—HIS POLITICAL LIFE.

The unhappy differences between King Charles I. and his parliament which, before the close of the year 1642, terminated in actual warfare, led to an important change in the life of Mr. Herbert.

In the memoir of him printed by Anthony à Wood, it is stated that "in the time of the rebellion he adhered to the cause of the parliament, and by the endeavours of Philip, Earl of Pembroke, he became not only one of the commissioners of parliament to reside in the army of Sir Thomas Fairfax, but also a commissioner to treat with those of the king's side for the surrender of Oxford garrison."³²

Until the spring of the year 1641, Lord Pembroke was chamberlain of the royal household, and apparently retained all that power and influence at court which he had so long enjoyed. But soon after the execution of Lord Strafford he incurred the displeasure of the king, and the white staff was unceremoniously taken from him and given to the Earl of Essex. From that moment Lord Pembroke deserted the cause of his royal master, and became an active supporter of the measures of parliament; and it was, doubtless, at his instigation that Mr. Herbert was induced to withdraw from the privacy in which he had been living, and take a part in public affairs. In January, 1642-3, the Earl of Pembroke was one of the committee appointed by the two houses of parliament to treat with the king at Oxford;³³ and although the name of Mr. Herbert does not appear in the historical accounts of that proceeding, it is highly probable that his kinsman obtained for him some employment both in connection with that committee and with other committees afterwards nominated by the parliament. Four years later the two houses appointed³⁴ the Earls of Pembroke and Denbigh, and Lord Montague, of Boughton, with six of the commons, to be commissioners "to go to Newcastle to receive the person of the king," when the ill-advised monarch had

³² *Athenæ*, 2nd ed., vol. ii. p. 690.
³³ *Parliam. Hist.*, vol. xii. p. 146.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. xv. p. 265.

rashly placed himself in the hands of the Scottish army, by whom he was sold to his adversaries for a price. Besides the commissioners, a certain number of private gentlemen, including Sir Fulk Greville, knight, Mr. James Harrington, Mr. Thomas Herbert, Mr. Anthony Mildmay, and some others, were nominated by the parliament "to attend the king with his other servants, if he should think fit to approve of them."³⁵ Thus Mr. Herbert became one of the suite of the commissioners, of whom his patron, Lord Pembroke, was the chief, who were entrusted with the charge of conducting the king from Newcastle to Holdenby House, where he was to be placed as a state prisoner under their surveillance.

Of the events which occurred from the time of the king's arrival at Holdenby House until the last painful scene at Whitehall, a full account has been given to the world in Mr. Herbert's well known "*Threnodia Carolina ; or Memoirs of the two last years of the reign of that unparalleled Prince of ever blessed memory, King Charles I.*" With this most interesting and affecting narrative few persons are unacquainted. Our venerable historian, Mr. Drake, who never loses an opportunity of displaying his strong attachment to the cause of the ill-fated Charles, says, "Whoever can read it, and refrain tears, must have a heart almost as hard as the villains that sentenced or the executioner that destroyed him."³⁶

At Holdenby was effected that remarkable change of Mr. Herbert's position which severed him from the popular cause, and made him a royalist for the remainder of his life. It too often happens that a change of politics is traceable to some sordid or selfish motive, but it cannot be justly imputed to Mr. Herbert that he entered upon his new career with any prospect of personal advantage. When he withdrew from the appointment he held under the commissioners, the parliamentary cause was in the full tide of its prosperity. When he consented to enter the service of the king, the fortunes of the royalists were at the lowest ebb.

The story may be thus briefly told. Not content with keeping the king a prisoner under the watchful guard of

³⁵ *Memoirs of the Two last Years, &c.,*
p. 6.

³⁶ *Eboracum*, p. 378.

their commissioners, the parliament required his majesty to dismiss from his service those attendants who had hitherto formed his household, and kept up a semblance of royal state and ceremony, only two persons, who had been for several years grooms of the bedchamber, being allowed to remain. On the same day that the orders of the parliament were carried into effect the king desired to send a message to the two Houses, and he called Lord Pembroke to him and told him that he wished Mr. Herbert to come into his chamber. When the earl had obtained the consent of the other commissioners, Mr. Herbert was brought into the bedchamber and upon his knee desired to know his majesty's pleasure. The king told him that he desired to send a message to the parliament, and having no persons there whom he usually employed, and being unwilling to write it with his own hand, he had called him for that purpose. Mr. Herbert, having written the message as the king dictated, was by his majesty enjoined secrecy and not to communicate it to any till made public by both houses, which he carefully observed. About a week afterwards the king told the commissioners that seeing his attendants were for the present dismissed he had taken notice of Mr. Harrington and Mr. Thomas Herbert, who had followed the Court since his coming from Newcastle, and being well satisfied with the report that he had concerning them, as to their sobriety and good education, he was willing to receive them as grooms into his bedchamber, to wait upon his person. The commissioners making no objection, Mr. Harrington and Mr. Herbert were that night admitted, and by his majesty instructed in the duty and service he expected from them. Thenceforth Mr. Herbert attended the royal person with due observance and loyalty; and although the king noticed that he was "presbyterianly affected," yet withal his majesty found him very observant and loving, and therefore intrusted him with many matters of moment. Being thus settled in that honourable office, and in good esteem with his majesty, Mr. Herbert was with the king in all his removals from place to place, and continued with him when all the rest of his attendants were dismissed, till his majesty was "to the horror of all the world, brought to the block."³⁷

During the time of the commonwealth Mr. Herbert's name

³⁷ *Athenae*, vol. ii. p. 691.

does not appear in connection with any public transaction ; and it may be concluded that he passed that interval in the retirement of his country residence at Tinterne, neither noticed nor molested by those who held the reins of government. His patron and kinsman, the nobleman who first drew him forth into public life, was no longer an actor in those scenes in which he had been distinguished previously to the execution of the royal master he had deserted. Within a year after that deplorable event, Philip Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery was consigned to the tomb of his ancestors.³⁸

After the Restoration, Mr. Herbert's unshaken fidelity and warm attachment to the person of King Charles the First, during the last bitter hours of his disastrous life, did not remain long unrewarded. By letters patent dated the 3rd of July, 1660, the dignity of a baronet was conferred upon Thomas Herbert, of Tinterne, in the county of Monmouth, esquire, "as a badge of the fair esteem King Charles the Second had of him for faithfully serving his royal father during the two last years of his life."

IV.—HIS LATTER DAYS.

During the early years of the restored dynasty, and whilst the gloss of his new honours was fresh upon him, Sir Thomas Herbert chose once more to reside within the atmosphere of the Court. He had a house in that part of Westminster, adjacent to St. James's Park, which was then called Petty France,³⁹ but afterwards received the name of York Street from the London residence of the Archbishops of York. Here in the month of February, 1662, he gave refuge to his son-in-law, Colonel Robert Phaire, who had been for a considerable time a prisoner in the Tower, and was by special favour allowed the privilege of residing with Sir Thomas for three months for the benefit of his health, but only on condition that he should return to his prison at the end of that time.⁴⁰

In the year of the great Plague Sir Thomas Herbert left

³⁸ He died on the 23rd January, 1649-50.

³⁹ For several years, and until within a few weeks of the Restoration, the author of *Paradise Lost* "lived in a pretty gar-

den-house in Petty France, Westminster, opening into St. James's Park." See *Cunningham's London*, p. 650.

⁴⁰ See *Cal. State Papers*, 1661-2, p. 290.

London. A natural instinct brought him back to York, his native city,⁴¹ where he had passed his youth, and within whose venerable walls so many of his immediate ancestors had lived and flourished. He took up his abode in a spacious mansion situate in Petergate, near Bootham Bar, and almost under the shadow of the western towers of our glorious Minster. The house had been previously occupied by Sir Edward Stanhope,⁴² and afterwards by the eminent ecclesiastical lawyer, Henry Swinburne, esquire,⁴³ of whose representatives Sir Thomas Herbert purchased the property in the year 1665 ;⁴⁴ and here he passed the remaining years of his life.

Whilst at York Sir Thomas had to mourn the loss of his first wife, whom death separated from him after a union of nearly forty years. Two years previously they had been bereaved of their younger son, Alexander, who died at the early age of twenty-six, and was buried in the church of St. Crux, on the 29th of January, 1668-9. Lady Herbert died in December, 1671, and was buried (as it is noted in the register), "near to her dear son Mr. Alexander."

Sir Thomas Herbert did not long remain a widower. His second wife was Elizabeth Cutler, one of the daughters of Sir Gervase Cutler, knight, of Stainborough, in the West Riding, by his second wife the Lady Magdalene Egerton, a daughter of the Earl of Bridgwater. They were married at the church of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, on the 11th of November, 1672. Their only child, Elizabeth, died in infancy.⁴⁵

Sir Thomas departed this life at his house in Petergate, on the 1st of March, 1681-2, having nearly attained the ripe age of seventy-six. In accordance with his testamentary wish his last resting-place was in the church of St. Crux, "near several of his dear relations." The piety of his widow placed near his grave a large tablet of brass, bearing

⁴¹ "A blessed lot hath he, who having
passed
His youth and early manhood in
the stir
And turmoil of the world, retreats
at length,
With cares that move, not agitate
the heart,
To the same city where his fathers
dwelt."

⁴² Of Grimston, near Tadcaster, knight.

⁴³ Author of the well-known work, *A Treatise of Testaments and last Wills*, 4to, 1590. It reached a seventh edition in 1803.

⁴⁴ Mrs. Norcliffe, of Langton, the present representative of that ancient Yorkshire family, is now the owner and occasional occupier.

⁴⁵ Buried at St. Crux, 22nd February, 1674-5.

POSTERITATI SACRUM

Heic sicut sunt reliquiae THOMA HERBERT,
e nobili et antiqua HERBERTORVM de COLEBROOKE
in agro MONVMETHENSI familia oriundi.
Qui in eiente etate, tam intensus peregrinandi sicut ardor
ut illeius sui in celebriores AFRICÆ ASIAEq; majoris partes
principue PERSIAE Orientalis INDIAE, insularumq; adjacentium
(Anno Dni MDCXXVI suscepit) observationes selectissimas
in lucem edidit, quas maluit etate consummata perpolivit.
Quia per locum vilis dimesum, ob morum elegantiam vilam probitatem, consipit
Historiarum et penitioris Antiquitatis indagator, sedulus
Quies in accanala gentis HERBERTIANÆ Historia
ex Archivis Regijs, Authenticas Chartas alijsq; indubitate
Antiquitatis monumentis, manu-propria exaratis,
et armorum. Sigillorum et Tumulorum Eclipsis
Graphice delineatis specimen exactum perfibuit.
Serenissimo Regi CAROLO martyri per binos ac ultimos vitæ
tristissimæ annas ab intimus cubiculis Servus exiliis fidelis
renumq; dicti Regis infesta solitudine gestarum commentariola conico
exaudi per illustrissimum nunc Regem CAROLVM II
in gradum BARONETTI merito excetus est.
EVCLIAM filiam GVALTERI ALEXANDER Equitis Aurati
in Vxorem primam duxit.
quæ fatis cessit A° Dni M.D.C.LXXI
ex hac
PHILIPPVM HENRICVM Patrem honoris haeredem supersite
MONTGOMERVUM THOMAM GVLIELMVM ap THOMAM
filiasq; qualior suscepit.
TERESIAM ALEXANDRO BRAFIELD de HANSLAP in Agro BVCK nuptiæ
ELIZABETHAM ROBERTO PHARE de ROSTBLON in HIBERNIA;
LUCIAM, u. i. m. IOHANNI FROST de CLAPHAM in comitat. SVRRE
LIE HERBERT de CALDECOT in agro MONVMETHENS
projectioni etate delunelam
LIZABETHA filia GERVASII CYTLER de STAINBVRG
Comitatu FRCÆ SCVITIS AVRATI
uidas inipi nuptias.
XII A° Dni MDCLXXXIII extinctam genit
el charissimi MARITI maestissima VIDA
oris sui, et virtutum tam insignis Virt
ongeum præberet Testimonium
occē Monumentum L. L. M. posuit
chac luce pieissime emigravit
IARTILA A° Dni M.D.C.LXXXI Aetatis sue LXXVI

an inscription, represented in the accompanying engraving, which is reduced by photography from a heel-ball rubbing, taken for the purpose.

Of the ten children born to him by his first wife, only one son and three daughters survived him.

1. Henry, his successor.
2. Teresa, wife of Alexander Brafield, of Hanslap, in the county of Bucks, esquire.
3. Elizabeth, second wife of Robert Phaire, of Rostillon, county Cork, esquire.
4. Lucy, wife, first of John Frost, of Clapham, in the county of Surrey, and afterwards of William Herbert, of Caldecott, in the county of Monmouth, esquire.⁴⁶

Before his father's death Henry Herbert had been twice married. His first wife was Ann, daughter of Sir Thomas Harrison, knight, of the city of York, and of Copgrove, in the West Riding. This marriage was solemnized at York Minster, in July, 1659. He was at that time a minor, and appears to have come from Dublin to York to espouse a lady who was seven or eight years his senior. They had several children, but all died young except a daughter named Margaret, afterwards the wife of Lionel Maddison, of Saltwellside, in the county of Durham, esquire. The mother died at York, in childbirth, and was buried with her unbaptized infant in St. Saviour's church, on the 19th of July, 1670.

Within a twelvemonth after the death of his first wife, Henry Herbert was married to Anne, daughter of Sir George Vane, knight, of Long Newton, in the county of Durham. In contemplation of this marriage Sir Thomas Herbert settled upon his son the whole of his real estate, besides a considerable sum of money. He had previously purchased for his son's residence a mansion with an estate called Middleton Quernhow, in the parish of Wath, in the North Riding, which had belonged to the old family of Best. Seven sons, the offspring of Henry Herbert's second marriage, were all born in the lifetime of their grandfather, Sir Thomas. Their names were—

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. George. | 5. Lionel. |
| 2. Humphrey. | 6. Richard. |
| 3. Henry. | 7. Charles. |
| 4. Rice. | |

⁴⁶ Married at the church of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, 18th September, 1669.

V.—HIS LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT.

The last will of Sir Thomas Herbert bears date the 20th of December, 1679. The document is entirely in his own handwriting, and, although he had then entered his seventy-third year, is a fine specimen of calligraphy. It contains several interesting bequests. "To my sonne Henry I give twenty shillings in gold, the Bible, which his deare mother the Lady Herbert used, desireing God he may make a profitable use thereof for the instructing and comforting of his soule; also my blacke velvet coate and my camlet coate laced with gold lace and lined with tabby, my guilt raper, and greene velvet saddle, and two case of pistolls and holsters." "To my grandsonne George Herbert, eldest sonne of my said sonne Henry, I give all my bookes according to a catalogue formerly delivered Sir George Vane, the Bible excepted which Prince Henry gave my father-in-law Sir Walter Alexander,⁴⁷ which I now give unto my deare wife the Lady Elizabeth Herbert."—"I give unto the said George Herbert the greate silver clocke my Gracious Master King Charles the first gave me in testimony of his royll favour a little before his death,⁴⁸

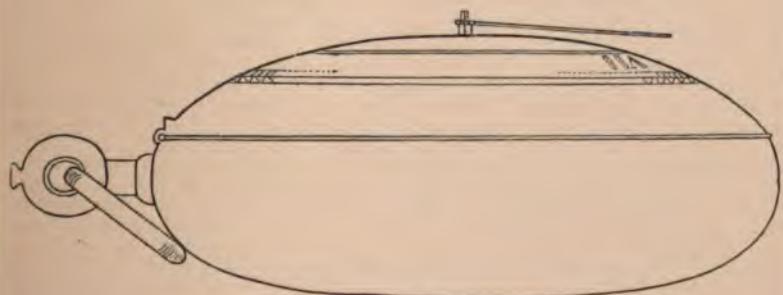
⁴⁷ When Sir Walter Alexander was married, Prince Henry made him a present of gilt plate. Devon's *Issues of the Exch.*, temp. Jas. I., p. 299. Sir Walter was first gentleman usher to King James I., and was most probably one of the Scottish courtiers who were in the king's train upon his first coming to England.

⁴⁸ Sir Thomas Herbert's account of this touching incident is worthy of being quoted:—

"On the morning of his execution the king was in his chamber at St. James's, where he had been engaged for some hours in prayer and meditation, attended by Dr. Juxon, Bishop of London. Colonel Hacker knocked easily at the king's chamber door. Mr. Herbert, being within, would not stir to ask who it was; but knocking the second time a little louder, the king bade him go to the door. He guess'd his business. So Mr. Herbert demanding wherefore he knock'd? The colonel said he would speak with the king. The king said, 'Let him come in.' The colonel, in trembling manner, came near, and told his Majesty it was time to go to Whitehall, where he might have some further time to rest. The king bade him go forth, he would come presently. Some

time his Majesty was private, and afterwards, taking the good bishop by the hand, looking upon him with a cheerful countenance, he said, 'Come, let us go;' and bidding Mr. Herbert take with him the silver clock that hung by the bed side, said, 'Open the door, Hacker has given us a second warning.' Through the garden the king passed into the Park, where, making a stand, he ask'd Mr. Herbert the hour of the day; and taking the clock into his hand, and looking upon it, gave it to him, and said, 'Keep this in memory of me,' which Mr. Herbert kept to his dying day." *Memoir*, p. 132, *Athenæ*, vol. ii. p. 702. The "silver clock" is now in the possession of Mr. Townley Mitford, of Pitshill, in the county of Sussex, having been acquired by his family, more than a century ago, by an intermarriage with the Herbarts. The clock, or large silver watch, as we should now call it, was produced by Mr. Mitford at a meeting of the Sussex Archaeological Society at Arundel, a few years ago, and has since been exhibited in the loan collection at the South Kensington Museum.

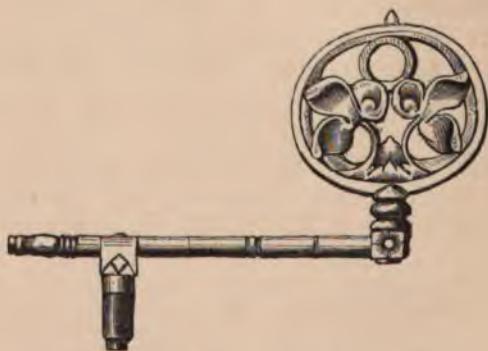
For the beautiful engravings of this interesting relic, the Council is indebted to the Committee of the Sussex Archaeolo-



Watch of King Charles I. (face and section).







Watch of King Charles I. (back and key).



hopeing that as a valuable jewell he will keepe the same."—To the said George, his grandson, the testator gave all his pictures, most of them being of his family, except such picture of himself as his wife should think fit to choose and keep.⁵⁰ He desired his wife to give to the said George his six apostle spoons of silver, when she should think fit, they having been his great-grandfather's, Christopher Herbert, esquire; and he gave unto the said George the ring-sundial, and an old piece of Arras having the three white lions, being the arms of his family⁵¹ woven or embroidered, "as alsoe the great chessboard⁵² that was King Henry the eighth's." He gave to his wife "the pearle necklace being six rowes of pearles," also all the jewels of diamond and pendant pearls, diamond rings, his silver plate, &c. To his daughter Lucy, he gave an angel of gold, and to her husband, Mr. William Herbert, a mourning ring of gold of like value; to his unmarried daughter, Anne Herbert,⁵³ an annuity of 30*l.* for her life; to his son-in-law, Robert Phaire, esquire, and Elizabeth his wife, 300*l.*; to his cousins, James Herbert, of Colebrook, in the county of Monmouth, and James Herbert, of Kingsay, in the county of Bucks, silver medals, and to his cousins Thomas Herbert of Usk Castle, and William Herbert and Thomas Thompson, of York, mourning rings of gold. The will was proved at York by the testator's widow, Elizabeth Lady Herbert, on the 31st of March, 1682.

Besides the various objects mentioned in his will, Sir Thomas appears to have treasured up other relics as memorials of his royal master. One of them was the cloak which the King wore on that cold January morning, when he walked from Saint James's Palace through the Park to the place of his beheading at Whitehall. It is said to have been

gical Association, who have most kindly allowed the blocks prepared for them to be used in illustration of this memoir.

⁴⁹ Mr. Hailstone, in his admirable work, *The Portraits of Yorkshire Worthies*, gives a photograph of a portrait of Sir Thomas Herbert in the possession of Robert Williamson, esquire, said to be painted by Robert Walker. A small etching, now scarce, from a picture formerly in the possession of F. Smyth, of Newbuildings, Esq., of the head and bust of Sir Thomas, represents him with long hair, a moustache, a plain falling collar, and cuirass.

⁵⁰ Sir Thomas appears to have adopted

the original armorial bearings of the Herberts of Wales, per pale az. and gul. 3 lions rampant, arg. instead of the coat granted to his grandfather in 1614. See p. 187, *antea*.

⁵¹ "A pair of tables of bone, with chestmen belonging to the same," at the death of King Henry VIII., was among the articles kept in a closet next to the king's privy chamber. See *Inventory of the household stuff of Hen. VIII., made immediately after his death.* B. M.

⁵² She died in her father's lifetime. Buried at St. Crux, 25th March, 1681.

sold by the heir of Sir Thomas Herbert to the Princess of Wales, afterwards Queen Caroline, consort of George the Second.⁵³ A cabinet which had belonged to the King was carried to Worsborough by Lady Herbert, when she married her second husband, Henry Edmunds, Esq., of that place. The books which Sir Thomas bequeathed to his grandson George, would, doubtless, include some of those which "his Majesty was pleased to give him," whilst he was in attendance upon the King at Carisbrook Castle.⁵⁴ Among them, Sir Thomas tells us, he found a manuscript copy, which he believed to be in the King's handwriting,⁵⁵ of the famous tract, entitled *Suspiria Regalia*, which, within a few weeks after the King's death, was published under the name of "Eikon Basilike." The cabinet taken to Worsborough by Lady Herbert, was still preserved there by the descendant of her second husband, at the time of the publication of the *History of South Yorkshire*; but my late lamented friend, the author of that valuable work, tells us that he had not heard "that the original manuscript of the *Icon* had ever been found in any secret drawer of this cabinet."⁵⁶

VI.—HIS LITERARY PERFORMANCES.

An account of his oriental travels was the earliest fruit of Mr. Herbert's literary labours after his marriage. The first edition was given to the world in the year 1634. An engraved frontispiece⁵⁷ presents the following title:—

"A Description of the Persian Monarchy now beinge : the Orientall Indyes, Iles, and other parts of the Greater Asia and Africk.

By TH. HERBERT, Esq.

Repetitiv proprios quequa Recursus.

London. Printed by Will. Stansby & Jacob Bloome."⁵⁸

⁵³ *Thoresby's Diary*, May 11, 1723.
"Walked to Mrs. Vandeput's, who gave me a very small shred of the black silk embroidery of the cloak that King Charles I. had on when he went to be beheaded." Vol. ii. p. 376.

⁵⁴ One of the books presented by the King to Sir Thomas Herbert was the 2nd edition of Shakespeare's Plays, Fol. 1632, in which his Majesty had written his favourite motto, *Dum spiro spero*, with his initials. Sir Thomas has added, "Ex dono serenissimi Regis Car. servo suo lumiliss. T. Herbert." This priceless

volume is now in the royal library at Windsor Castle.

⁵⁵ "At this time it was (as is presumed) that he composed his book called *Suspiria Regalia*, published soon after his death, and called *The King's Poutrature in his Solitudes and Sufferings*, which MS. Mr. Herbert found amongst those books his Majesty was pleased to give him." *Memoirs of the Two Last Years, &c.*, p. 42.

⁵⁶ *Hunter's South Yorkshire*, vol. ii. p. 291. Folio, London, 1831.

⁵⁷ By Wi. Marshall.

⁵⁸ Small Folio, pp. 125, and index.

The book soon became popular, and four years later a second edition was published, "revised and enlarged by the author." An engraved frontispiece, of a new design, has the title altered thus :—

"Some Yeares Travels into Africa and Asia the great, especially describing the famous empires of Persia and Indistant, as also divers other kingdoms in the Orientall Indies and Iles adjacent.

By THO. HERBERT, Esq.

London. Printed by R. Bi^p. for Jacob Blome and Richard Bishop, 1638. W. M. sculp."⁵⁹

Both editions are dedicated to the author's kinsman and patron, Philip Earl of Pembroke and Montgomerie. Among the complimentary verses prefixed to the second edition are the following lines from the pen of the author's early friend, the first Lord Fairfax :—

"TO THE READER.

"Here thou at greater ease than hee
Mayst behold what hee did see ;
Thou participates his gaines,
But he alone reserves the paines.
He traded not with luker sotted.
He went for knowledge and he got it.
Then thank the Author : thanks is light,
Who hath presented to thy sight,
Seas, Lands, Men, Beasts, Fishes, and Birds,
The rarest that the World affoords.

"THO. LORD FAYRFAX, BARON OF CAMERON."

The work is profusely illustrated with engravings, printed upon the letterpress, representing all kinds of remarkable objects seen by the author in the various countries he had visited.⁶⁰

In 1664, the year before he removed from London to York, Sir Thomas Herbert published a third impression of his oriental travels, "revised and further enlarged by the

⁵⁹ Folio, pp. 364, and index.

⁶⁰ In his description of the island of Mauritius Sir Thomas gives an account of the Dodo, with an engraved representation of that remarkable bird. "Here and here only, and in Dygarroys, is generated the Dodo, which for shape and rarenesse may Antigonize the Phoenix of Arabia; her body is round and fat, few weigh lesse than fifty pound, are reputed

of more for wonder than food, greasie stomackes may seeke after them, but to the delicate they are offensive, and of no nourishment. Her visage darts forth melancholy, as sensible of nature's injurie, in framing so great a body, to be guided by complementall wings, so small and impotent, that they serve only to prove her Bird." *Travels*, 1st ed. p. 211.

author."⁶¹ More than a quarter of a century had passed since the date of the preceding edition, and many were the painful events that had happened, and the trials the author had undergone, during that momentous interval. But he appears to have not only carefully revised the work for this new edition, but to have re-written a great portion of it, especially those passages which describe his own personal adventures and experience. The engraved frontispiece is from the same plate as that used in the edition of 1638, altered only by the introduction of the author's newly acquired title, and a new imprint.⁶² A shield of twelve quarterings is substituted for that which displayed the arms of Herbert alone. The size of the volume is increased by the addition of fifty or sixty pages. The only new illustration is a folding print, representing the ruins of Persepolis, from a beautiful etching by Wenceslaus Hollar.⁶³ The plate is signed "W. Hollar," with the date of 1663, showing that it was executed by that eminent artist during his second residence in England. It is very probable that the illustrations of the early editions of 1632 and 1638, were also the work of Hollar during his former stay in this country. From a remark of the author upon the representations of the male and female Dodo, in which he speaks of having drawn them in his table-book,⁶⁴ it may be inferred that some of the engravings were made from his own sketches.

It is a proof of the favour with which the literary world in the early days of Charles II. received the third impression of Sir Thomas Herbert's *Travels*, that a few years after its publication, a new edition was called for. In the year 1677, the fourth impression⁶⁵ appeared, in which, as he states in the title page, "are added by the author now living, as well many additions throughout the whole work; as also several sculptures⁶⁶ never before printed." It may be doubted

⁶¹ The work had attracted so much attention abroad that in the preceding year a French translation was published by Wiquefort: *Relation du Voyage de Perse et des Indes Orientales, par Thomas Herbert, traduite de l'Anglais*. 4to. Paris, 1663.

⁶² London. Printed by J. B., for Andrew Crooke, at ye Green Dragon, in St. Paul's-churchyard. Folio, pp. 420, with index, pp. 18.

⁶³ 3rd ed. p. 144.

⁶⁴ 3rd ed. p. 402.

⁶⁵ Large folio, London. Printed by R. Everingham, for R. Scott, T. Bassett, J. Wright, and R. Chiswell, 1677, pp. 399.

⁶⁶ The most remarkable of the additional sculptures is one representing Prester John on horseback, from an etching said to be the work of Rembrandt. 4th ed. p. 32.

whether the labour bestowed by the author upon the later editions of his work, has in any proportionate degree increased its value. The new matter introduced consists almost entirely of extracts from the works of other writers, with numberless quotations from the classical poets, accompanied by English translations, many of which are the author's own composition.⁶⁷

An eminent modern critic has pronounced Sir Thomas Herbert's account of his oriental travels in the reign of Charles I., to be one of the most interesting narratives of the kind published in England during that period, although it is written in a singularly inflated style, and only partially the result of personal observation.⁶⁸

During the latter years of his life, Sir Thomas Herbert devoted his time to literary and antiquarian pursuits. He was upon terms of intimacy with the celebrated herald and antiquary, Sir William Dugdale,⁶⁹ as well as with the laborious author of *Athenæ Oxonienses*, and was in frequent correspondence with both. The latter tells us that Sir Thomas was a great collector of ancient manuscripts, and a singular lover of antiquities, and that he afforded Dugdale material assistance in compiling the third volume of his *Monasticon Anglicanum*. The number of charters which Sir Thomas transcribed and sent to Dugdale, Wood says, "I cannot justly tell." His friendly feeling towards Anthony à Wood, led him to send many particulars relating to himself and other persons of note, to that industrious collector, who has made use of them in several of his biographical

⁶⁷ It was a pardonable vanity in Sir Thomas Herbert, to speak of his kinship to his contemporary, George Herbert, the author of *The Temple*, "the first and best of our purely religious poets." In the later editions of his *Travels*, when describing the coco tree, and its fruit the coco nut, and the various uses to which they were applied, Sir Thomas exclaims, "Take them contracted in that excellent poem of my cousin Herbert, late Cambridge orator," and then he quotes from *The Temple* part of the following verse:—
 Sometimes thou dost divide thy gifts to man,
 Sometimes unite. The Indian nut alone Is clothing, meat and trencher, drink and can,
 Boat, cable, sail, mast, needle, all in one.

See *Travels*, ed. 1677, p. 29. Sir Thomas Herbert was George Herbert's third cousin twice removed.

⁶⁸ See *Retrospective Review*, vol. ii. p. 332.

⁶⁹ In his *Short View of the late Troubles in England*, Sir William Dugdale thus speaks of his friend:—"Mr. Herbert, being that learned person who hath publish'd his observations upon his travels in Asia, hath since the king's most happy restauraution, been honour'd with the title of baronet, in testimony of the gracious sense his Majesty hath of his dutiful demeanour and perfect fidelity in those perillous times to his dear father of blessed memory." Folio, Oxford, 1681, p. 381.

notices. The account of Sir Thomas himself, introduced into the *Athenæ Oxonienses*, must be regarded as chiefly auto-biographical. The manuscript of his memoir of the two last years of King Charles I., entitled *Threnodia Carolina*, Sir Thomas first sent to Anthony à Wood, with an earnest desire that in any account he might give of that king he would by no means omit it, and for these reasons : 1. "Because in the said account there are many things that have not been yet divulged ; 2. That he was grown old, and not in such a capacity as he could wish to publish it ; and 3. That if he should leave it to his relations to do it, they, out of ignorance or partiality, may spoil it." In compliance with this urgent wish, Wood promised to find a place for it in the work upon which he was then engaged.⁷⁰

Another copy which the author sent to Sir William Dugdale, and is now among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, has the following title :—

"A true and perfect narrative of the most remarkable passages relating to King Charles I., written by the proper hand of Sir Thomas Herbert, Baronet, who attended upon his Majesty from Newcastle upon Tyne, when he was sold by the Scotts, during the whole time of his greatest afflictions, till his death and burial ; which was sent to me, Sir William Dugdale, Knight, Garter Principall King of Armes, in Michaelmasse Terme, anno 1678, by the said Sir Thomas Herbert, from Yorke, where he resideth."⁷¹

The *Threnodia Carolina* was not printed in a separate form in the author's lifetime. In the year 1702, Dr. Charles Goodall, Physician to the Charter House, published an 8vo. volume of tracts relating to King Charles I. and his times, including Sir Thomas Herbert's Memoir, to which is appended a letter written by him to Sir William Dugdale, containing some additional information as to the King's burial. The letter is dated at York, 3rd November, 1681.⁷²

The *Threnodia Carolina* of Sir Thomas Herbert, since the publication of the volume in which it is printed entire, has

⁷⁰ The greater part of the memoir is appended to the notice of Sir Thomas Herbert, *Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii. p. 693. Other portions are used by Wood in his notices of persons whose names are mentioned by Sir Thomas in the memoir.

⁷¹ *Harl. MS.*, No. 7396, 36 pages. *Catal.* vol. iii. p. 530.

⁷² It is subscribed "Your truly affectionate friend and obliged servant, Tho. Herbert."

been universally regarded as a work of high historical value. Our most eminent writers, from Hume to Lingard, refer to the narrative as their best authority, and make copious use of its details, in their accounts of that interesting portion of King Charles's life. Brodie, in his *History of the British Empire*, speaks of Herbert "as an authority beyond all question." D'Israeli, in his *Commentaries on the Reign of Charles I.*, refers to "the delightful details of Herbert, the faithful groom of the bed-chamber." The author of the admirable *Life of Lord Fairfax*, recently published, bears similar testimony—"Herbert is a most trustworthy authority, and I think that every word of his may be implicitly relied upon as the honest impression of the writer."⁷³ The only writer who has ventured to impute any want of truthfulness to the author of *Threnodia Carolina*, is Dr. Christopher Wordsworth, late Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. In his elaborate essay, entitled *Who wrote Eikon Basiliké? considered and answered*, he insinuates that Sir Thomas Herbert could not be altogether worthy of credit, because he was a Parliamentarian; because he lived and died a Presbyterian; and because the King took him as a servant by necessity and not by choice. "If not, strictly speaking, imposed by Parliament and the Parliament Commissioners, he came in their train, acted by their warrant and approbation, and was in truth more their servant than the King's."⁷⁴ Every page of the Memoir affords abundant evidence of the injustice and inaccuracy of Dr. Wordsworth's statement.

In the early part of the present century, Messrs. G. and W. Nicol, the King's booksellers, published a reprint of the Memoir,⁷⁵ with the addition of a letter, dated York, 28 August, 1680, written by Sir Thomas Herbert to Dr. Samways, and by him sent to Dr. Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, giving an account of his remarkable dream on the night before his royal master's execution.⁷⁶

To Messrs. Nicol's reprint is prefixed a slight biographical notice of Sir Thomas Herbert, which contains nothing new or original.⁷⁷

⁷³ Markham's *Life of the Great Lord Fairfax*, 8vo, London, 1870, p. 351 n.

⁷⁴ 8vo, London, 1824, p. 135 n.

⁷⁵ London, 8vo, 1813, pp. 222.

⁷⁶ This letter was originally printed by Dr. Rawlinson, on one side of a sheet of

paper, and sent by him as presents to his friends. It is referred to in vol. ii. p. 701, of *Athenæ Oxonienses*, ed. 1721, and printed in Dr. Bliss's edition of that work, vol. iv. p. 33.

⁷⁷ Signed G. N. pp. vi.

We find a few other notices of Sir Thomas Herbert's literary work which serve to indicate his industrious habits and his antiquarian tastes.

At the proposal of John de Laet, his familiar friend, living at Leyden, he translated some books of his "India Oxidentalis," but the completion of them was hindered by some business interposing.⁷⁸

In the appendix⁷⁹ to *Eboracum*, Mr. Drake has printed *The first foundation of the Collegiate Church of blessed John of Beverley*, ex MS. dom. T. Herbert.⁸⁰ Also a similar account of the Collegiate Church of Ripon,⁸¹ from a manuscript written by Sir Thomas Herbert.⁸² Mr. Drake adds, that Sir Thomas also writ the history of the churches of York and Southwell.

It is said that Sir Thomas, a little before his death, gave several manuscripts to the Public Library at Oxford, and others to the Cathedral Library at York; and that in the Ashmolean Museum are MS. collections of his, made from the archbishops' registers at York, which were presented by Sir William Dugdale.

VII.—HIS SUCCESSORS IN THE BARONETCY.

Sir Thomas Herbert, the first baronet, was succeeded by his only surviving son,

(2.) Sir Henry Herbert, of Middleton Quernhow, the second baronet, who died in the forty-eighth year of his age, and was buried at Wath on the 13th of August, 1687. The premature death of his eldest son George, the legatee and favourite grandson of Sir Thomas, had probably contributed to shorten the father's life. The youth was buried at Wath, on the 10th of June, 1687, having scarcely attained his fifteenth year. Sir Henry Herbert died intestate, and on the 12th of October, 1687, administration of his effects was granted by the court of York, to his widow, Anne Lady Herbert, with tuition of a numerous family of young children, of whom Humphrey was the eldest surviving son.

⁷⁸ *Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii. p. 692.

⁷⁹ P. lxxxvii. to p. xci.

⁸⁰ The earlier part of this account Sir Thomas has borrowed from Leland's *Collectanea*, vol. vi. p. 43.

⁸¹ P. xci. to p. xcvi.

⁸² The *History of Ripon Collegiate*

Church, by Sir Thomas Herbert, Baronet. Edited by W. D. Bruce. York, 1841. 8vo, pp. 12. This professes to be printed from the original manuscript. It is, in fact, an inaccurate transcript from Drake's Appendix.

(3.) Sir Humphrey Herbert, of Middleton Quernhow, was a mere boy when he became the third baronet. In the year 1700 he married Mary Dewtris, the daughter of a York tradesman, who had recently been left a widow by her first husband, Thomas Ward, of York, gentleman.⁸³ Sir Humphrey died within two years after his marriage, leaving an only child, named Thomas. He made his will on the 20th of March, 1700-1, when he was "sick and weak in body." He appears to have been burthened with debts, and to make provision for the payment of them, he left his property to Robert Mitford, of Burne, in the county of York, esquire, and Lyonell Vane, of Long Newton, in the county of Durham, esquire, as trustees for sale; and the residue, after paying his debts, to be for the maintenance of his son Thomas, a minor. Giving small legacies to his mother Lady Herbert, and his three brothers, Henry, Rice, and Charles, he made his wife Mary, and his son Thomas, residuary legatees and executors.⁸⁴

(4.) Sir Thomas Herbert, the fourth baronet, was an infant at the time of his father's death. His mother died in London, in the year 1707 or 1708, and tuition of her child was committed by the court of York to Margaret Dewtris, spinster, most probably her sister, on the 19th of January, 1708-9. The young baronet lived to attain his majority, and was residing in London in June, 1723, when he sold the family mansion in Petergate, York, to William Turner, Esq., of Stainsby, in Yorkshire. It seems most probable that he dissipated the remainder of the property he had inherited, and died in early life unmarried.

(5.) Sir Henry Herbert, the next brother of Sir Humphrey, succeeded to the title upon the death, without issue, of his nephew Sir Thomas, the fourth baronet. Of Sir Henry, the fifth baronet, nothing more is known than that he died at Badsworth, near Doncaster, at the age of fifty-six or fifty-seven, and was buried there on the 23rd of January, 1732-3.⁸⁵

Mr. Drake, the author of *Eboracum*, states that Sir Henry

⁸³ Thomas Ward and Mary Dewtris were married at York Minster, on the 27th January, 1689-90. He died in the early part of the year 1700.

⁸⁴ On the 3rd of October, 1701, the widow renounced the executorship, and administration was granted to Robert

Mitford and Lyonell Vane, creditors of the testator. The latter was a brother of Lady Herbert, the testator's mother.

⁸⁵ At Badsworth is "no memorial of Sir Henry Herbert, Baronet." Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, vol. ii. p. 443.

had been charitably maintained at Badsworth, by John Bright, esquire,⁸⁶ for many years before his death ; and that at the time he wrote his *History of York*, which was probably soon after Sir Henry's decease, "the honourable and antient family of the Herborts of York was extinct, at least dead in law, the title without estate descending to another brother, a low tradesman at Newcastle."⁸⁷ But it cannot be admitted that the family was either extinct, or dead in law, if the title had devolved upon a person then living at Newcastle ; and that such was the case is rendered probable by the fact, that a few years after her husband's death, Anne Lady Herbert was living at that town ; and that her son Lionel, a younger brother of the last Sir Henry, died there, and was buried in the parish church of Saint John's, Newcastle, on the 14th of April, 1693. There were yet two other brothers, of whose fate nothing is known. The name of one was Rice, and of the other Charles ; and it is by no means unreasonable to suppose that one of them was living in 1733, when his brother Sir Henry died at Badsworth, and would then inherit the title. No facts, however, have hitherto transpired which give any assistance in tracing or authenticating the later genealogy of the family.

This is but a melancholy conclusion to my history of the descendants of the high-minded and accomplished Sir Thomas Herbert.

As a tree
That falls and disappears, the house is gone,
Or through improvidence, or want of love
For ancient worth and honourable things !

⁸⁶ Mr. Bright did not survive more than two or three years the unfortunate baronet his benevolence had so long supported. I can trace no family connection between them. One of Mr. Bright's daughters was the wife of Dr. Clifton Wintringham, the eminent York physician, and she would doubtless be acquainted with the Herborts there. Before Mr. Bright succeeded to the name and estates in Yorkshire of his grandfather, Sir John Bright, Baronet, he was John Liddell, second son of Sir Henry Liddell, Baronet, of Ravensworth, in the county of Durham, and Lady Herbert, the mother of Sir Henry, was one of the Vanes, of Long Newton, in the same county.

⁸⁷ *Eboracum*, p. 300 n. In the *English Baronetage*, published by Wotton in 1741, vol. iv. p. 276, the name of Herbert of Tinterne is placed in the list of extinct baronetcies. Mr. Courthorpe, in his *Synopsis of the extinct Baronetage of England*, London, 1835, states that at the decease of Sir Henry, the second baronet, the baronetcy is presumed to have become extinct. The Burkes, wishing to be more exact, state that Sir Henry, who married the daughter of Sir Thomas Harrison, appears to have died without issue, and the baronetcy is supposed to have expired with him. See *Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies*, by J. Burke and J. B. Burke, Esqrs. 8vo, London, 1844.

E D
E MEMO

vnmouth, temp. Hen. V.

ANNE, dau. of Sir Walter Troy House.

MAUD, wife of Henry, of St. Pierre, —
of Northumberland.

kshire with his

2002 15

ELIZABETH of York. Died
4 Aug

(*d. Surt. Soc. p. 148.*)

LICE, dau. of Peter Newe, of William Calam,
esq., of Acomb, co. York, (sheriff 1590-1).
Died in 1637, bur. at St. Crux, 20 Aug.
Crux. Will dated 18 Jy. at St. Michael's
1633 [Pro. 9 Oct. 1637], 10 Dec. 1640.

MARY, wife of Thomas Lovell,
esq., of Skelton,
near York.

ANNE

WILLIAM HERBERT, wife of Thomas Wood, haberdasher,
of London, gentl. York. Married in 1618.

URSULA.

Alexander, knt. Mar.
Died 19 Dec. 1671, bur. at

ELIZABETH, died in infancy. Buried at St. Crux.

ALICE, living unmar-

ried in 1637.

dau. of Sir George Vane Frost, esq. of (By Elizabeth, dau. andly; 2ndly, at St.
Bapt. at Stanhope, co. 18 Sep. 1669,
Long Newton, 23 March, 1681, sq. of Caldecott,

4. ANNE, bur. at St. Crux
25 Mar. 1681.

HUMPHREY HERBERT RICHARD, bap. at Middleton Whernhoe. Bur Wath 10 May, 1679;
June, 1701. Will date bur. there 28 April,
1681 [Pro. 3 Oct. 1701 1681.
Conell Vane and Robt. M^t
editors of the testator.

7. CHARLES HERBERT,
bap. at Wath 7 Jan.
1680; living in 1701.

Granted to Margaret Dew 100.





Scale 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 inches



ON THE PAINTED GLASS AT METHLEY.

By JAMES FOWLER, F.S.A., Wakefield.

PART I.

OUR idea in selecting the Painted Glass at Thornhill for consideration, was two-fold. It was thought first, that we should do better to examine carefully and to illustrate the smaller remains in some particular district, no matter how fragmentary, than to lose ourselves amongst such stupendous works as those for instance at York, which call for and well deserve the attention of a National Society,—and secondly, that it behoves us to bestir ourselves to take note of and if possible to copy such fragments, hitherto unknown and unnoticed, as experience teaches us will in all probability either disappear or be ruined for all scientific purposes on the first touch of a ‘Restoration,’ the larger and more perfect works being safely left, with the eye of the nation upon them, to take care of themselves.

The subjects chosen for illustration were first carefully traced, the tracings reduced by Photography, and the photographic prints coloured by hand from the original. The text was on the whole little more than descriptive, and the legends of the figures represented were referred to only so far as was necessary to bring before us the spirit of the age to which the embodiments of them belonged. History, Poetry, Mythology, and Religion ; Glass, Colour, Outline, and Lead, seemed to us so incorporated, that the attempt to separate them was vain. It was only from the combined study of these, and of such external sources of information as were at hand, that the historical position and date of each example could be determined. Pursuing the same plan, we proceed now to speak of the remains at Methley.

All that is left of the original glazing of the church is contained in the tracery lights of the east and of the adjacent

south window of the Waterton Chapel, in the heads of the lower lights of the east window of the Waterton Chapel, and in the east window of the chancel.

The windows in the Waterton Chapel have each four lights with cinque-foiled heads, and above a row of eight cinque-foiled headed short lights, or turret windows as they used to be called, each half the breadth of the lower, under a low obtusely pointed arch ; one of the commonest Perpendicular constructions. The fragments of glass below the tracery in the east window require no detailed examination. They are merely scraps of canopy belonging to the original glazing, and are too much mutilated to be of any scientific value. The openings in the tracery of both windows, however, retain their original glass in a tolerably perfect condition, undisturbed. Each window contains a choir of Seraphim. Two of the largest and most perfect, from the south window, are given in the accompanying illustration. The body, arms, and legs of each are covered with golden plumage ; two large spreading wings are raised above the head, and two are drooped toward the side ; a wheel is under the feet of most of them, and in the hands of each a scroll, inscribed—**Sanctus**. Behind is a diapered and trellised back-ground. In the largest, the wheel is represented nearly entire ; in the smaller, a portion of the rim only is shown ; in the least, it is absent ; in one, instead of being under the feet, it is rolled over a little above and to the right side. Only one of the figures, the one we have represented, has the white cross above the forehead ; the one adjacent on the other side may have had it, but unfortunately the upper part of the figure is gone. Besides these there are no differences beyond those necessitated by that spirit of ‘changefulness’ and ‘variety’ which never seems to have forsaken the mediæval artist, and to have made it impossible for him, like the modern, endlessly—if need be—to repeat himself with accuracy.

It will be remembered that Seraphim are mentioned by name in the prophecy of Isaiah, who saw “the Lord sitting upon a throne above it stood the Seraphim and one cried unto another, and said, Holy, Holy, Holy, is the Lord of Hosts ; the whole earth is full of his glory.”¹

The Methley Seraphim, however, except that they have

¹ Isaiah vi. 1–3.

inscribed scrolls, resemble more the spirits in the vision of Ezekiel, who saw "as the colour of amber the likeness of four living creatures they had the likeness of a man every one had four wings they sparkled like the colour of burnished brass they had the hands of a man under their wings they turned not when they went; they went every one straight forward their wings were stretched upward; two wings of every one were joined one to another, and two covered their bodies and behold, one wheel upon the earth by the living creatures the appearance of the wheels and their work like the colour of a beryl and as it were a wheel in the middle of a wheel and the noise of their wings was like the noise of great waters."² The appearance like unto "polished brass," is also mentioned specially both in the prophecy of Daniel³ and in the Apocalypse.⁴ But an almost if not quite equal or even greater authority in the middle ages as regards the nature and offices of Angels, was the work attributed to S. Dionysius the Areopagite, the convert, the friend and companion of S. Paul, to whom S. Paul was believed to have revealed those things which he had seen when caught up into the third heaven.⁵ The "ten thousand times ten thousand and thousands of thousands" of "Angels round about the throne" were divided, according to this work, into three Hierarchies, with three orders in each. The first Hierarchy received illumination immediately from God, and included Seraphim—supreme in love and adoration; Cherubim—supreme in knowledge; and Thrones—supreme in fortitude and steadfastness. The second Hierarchy received illumination from the Angels above them, and included Dominions—surpassing in heavenly lordship and dominion; Virtues—surpassing in strength; and Powers—surpassing in energy. The third Hierarchy, themselves refreshed and illumined by the Hierarchies above, and in turn illuminating and ministering to man, included Principalities—whose end was that the princedoms of this world should imitate and express the principality of God; Archangels—princes of the lower angels; and Angels—to whom was entrusted the guardianship of individual Christians.⁶

² Ezekiel i. 4—24.

³ Daniel x. 6.

⁴ Revelation i. 15.

⁵ Voragine, *Legend. Aur.* cliii.

⁶ S. Dionysius, *Cœlestis Hierarchia, passim.*

From this it would appear that Seraphim were regarded as the highest order of Angels ; those closest to God himself. In the hymn of S. Ambrose and other ancient works, it is true, Cherubim have the precedence, as likewise they seem to have in certain passages of the Old Testament ; nevertheless Love was generally received by the Church as a higher existence than Knowledge, and the authority of S. Dionysius as paramount, not less on account of its supposed antiquity and character, mediately, of inspiration, than of its fitness as it seemed, *à priori*.

The earliest and best example of choirs of angels being represented in the turret lights of a Perpendicular building, is probably to be found in the Chapel of New College, Oxford. The windows were glazed throughout at about the same time (A.D. 1379—1386), and each of them contains a choir of a particular order ; Seraphim in one, Cherubim in another, and so on through the nine.⁷ A less perfect series is common enough. In each of the principal tracery lights of the east window of the Beauchamp Chapel at Warwick (A.D. 1447) "is represented on a blue foliated ground powdered with yellow flaming stars, a red seraph standing on a yellow wheel, and holding a scroll on which is set forth a portion of the *Gloria in Excelsis*, with musical notes."⁸ Where, either for want of room or otherwise, one order only was represented, and the intention was to convey the idea of contemplation or worship, Seraphim would naturally be selected. If angels of a lower grade were represented, it was on account of some special circumstance ; as when, for instance, they summoned the dead to judgment, or played upon sweet instruments of music before the faithful.⁹

The prevailing manner of representation varied at

⁷ Winston, *Arch. Journ.* Vol. ix.

⁸ Winston, *Paper read before Arch. Inst. 1864.*

⁹ The beauty and appropriateness of Angels to Perpendicular tracery have been recognized by Modern glass-painters, "which are of the same veins, though there be not so much blood in them as was in those of the ancients". The openings in the east window of All Saints Church, Wakefield, are about half filled with Angels, and half with branches of the Tree of Life; the former very cold looking and insipid young ladies in night-

gowns elegantly faced with blue, playing on flageolets and banjos,—the latter chosen carefully to show the finest blossoms, leaves, and fruit at once on each, like specimens in spirit upon the shelves of a museum of *Materia Medica*. It is but fair to add, that in the west window tracery there are some Angels of Hardman's full of sweetness, delicacy, and grace. These very qualities, however, which render them beautifully human, by fascinating the senses, fail to elevate or impress the mind like the ruder and sterner delineations of Gothic times.

different periods. There were two types, however, to which all the delineations of the middle ages might be referred : 1. the ancient, in which the figures were as of crystal or clothed in white (emblematical of purity), "in linen . . . with a garment down to the foot, and girt about the paps with a golden girdle ;"¹⁰ and, 2. the comparatively modern, prevalent during the fifteenth century, in which they were represented simply feathered—as in the Methley window, winged—or as Daniel writes of the four beasts "winged like a fowl,"¹¹ or, as "a dove that is covered with silver and her feathers with yellow gold."¹² The golden colour would be suggested further by the passages in Daniel and the Apocalypse already referred to, and by the verse in the Psalms—"who maketh his angels spirits, and his ministers a flaming fire ;"¹³ and other colours when employed, had their own special significance. In all ages they were painted "as in the bloom of youth, for they never grow old," and with naked feet, to indicate readiness, and that they are not of this world.¹⁴

Some of the finest examples of angels in the style of those at Methley, will be found in the east windows of the south end of the great transept of York Minster ; they appear to belong to the reign of Henry VII. ; one of them has also the white cross above the forehead. The latter is not uncommon on angels of the fifteenth century. It occurs in Martin Schoen's picture of S. Michael triumphing over Satan ; on the angels in Henry the Seventh's Chapel at Westminster ; and later still in a picture of the Last Judgment in Gloucester Cathedral, referred by Mr. Scharf to the reign of Henry VIII., or that of his son Edward VI.¹⁵ At Thornhill are contemporary examples of both draped and feathered angels. In the east window of the Savile Chapel, at the top of each of the five lower lights is an angel, the three central ones in white, with golden hair, wings and instruments of music ; of the remaining two, one is blue, and the other has blue wings. On the battlements of the Heavenly Jerusalem below, are many angels, some pale blue, but the majority in white with large golden wings. In the south aisle window tracery are two others in white with

¹⁰ Dan. x. 5, and Rev. i. 13.

¹¹ Dan. vii. 4, 6.

¹² Ps. lxviii. 13.

¹³ Ps. civ. 4.

¹⁴ Durandus, *Rat. Div. Off. Lib. I De Picturis*, and S. Dionysius, *Cœlest. rarchia*, cap. xv.

¹⁵ *Archæologia*, Vol. xxxvi.

white faces, hands and hair, and large golden wings partly spread above their heads, blowing trumpets. In the tracery of the east window of the same aisle is the fragment of another similar, but corroded and dirty. In the same window, however, below, are some fragments of white feathered angels, six pairs of legs, plumed to the ankles as at Methley.

These plumed angels have been criticised and complained of, times without number, as unnatural and repulsive. Unnatural they may be—imperfectly defined, bedecked with golden feathers, with long slender plumed wings, four in number, and cross of light above the forehead ; but not on that account repulsive, unless the angel's self is so. Rather to us would seem repulsive the angel which is “natural ;” since just in proportion as the painter makes his angels natural, with wings like fowls and forms like women, they cease to be angelic and are merely animal. To us the conception of the ancient types, “something between a thought and a thing,” is as much more grand and impressive than the modern, even in the masterly hands of Raphael or Michael Angelo, as the embodiments of Dante are than those of Milton.

NOTE.—The explanation and apology for the ancient modes of representation, from the mediæval point of view, will be found in the second and fifteenth chapters of the *Hierarchia Cœlestis*, already referred to. Of this extraordinary work, attributed in early times to S. Dionysius the Areopagite, believed by Collier and other enlightened scholars to have been written by Apollinaris, Bishop of Laodicea, towards the close of the fourth century, but now generally conjectured to have been composed at least a hundred years later, the writer is happy enough to possess a fine early-printed copy of not much later date than the painted glass under consideration. Why the Angels are represented in human form, with senses like ourselves, with sight, with smell, with ears, with taste, with touch, with eye-brows, with eye-lashes, of youthful age—*pubescens vero ac juvenilis etatis*—with teeth, with shoulders, arms and hands, with hearts, with breasts, with backs, with feet, with wings, with feathers—*pilosa avium plumescentia*—like gold, like amber, like brass, like fire, like sparkling gems, naked and discalceate, girded, with wheels, and with other attributes, is here fully entered into ; the style, highly mystical and poetical, sometimes involved, always—for the age to which it belongs—deeply learned, reminding one strongly of Durandus. Durandus was, no doubt, well acquainted with it ; Vincent of Beauvais, writing about A.D. 1240, in his *Bibliotheca Mundi*, takes it as his great authority ; and Voragine, in the *Legenda Aurea*, receives it undoubtingly as a revelation. The so-called works of S. Dionysius were, in fact, as Marsilius Ficinus long ago pointed out, the unfailing mine of writers and compilers throughout the entire mediæval period—*quicquid enim de mente divina, angelisque, et ceteris ad theologiam spectantibus magnificentum dixerit; manifeste ab illis usus paverunt* ; and furnished a subject for lengthened comment even to the time of Dean Colet, whose work was published last year, and ably edited, by the Rev. J. H. Lupton, M.A., of S. Paul's School, London, one of the members of our Association.

ON SOME ANCIENT INSCRIBED STONES AT DEWSBURY.

By the Rev. J. T. FOWLER, M.A., F.S.A.

THERE are now built up against the west wall of the south aisle in the old church at Dewsbury, evidently not in their original connection, some sculptured stones, which were for many years in the vicarage garden. These have often attracted the attention even of persons not generally interested in antiquities, partly from the spirited way in which they are executed, striking even in their mutilation and decay, partly from a natural inclination to connect some visible object with the early Christian traditions of the place. Leland (chaplain and antiquary to Henry VIII.) speaks in his Itinerary of having seen at Dewsbury a very ancient cross, with the inscription, "Paulinus hic celebravit et predicavit." This was most likely destroyed in the course of the Reformation havoc, for Camden says he has *heard* that there *stood* a cross here so inscribed.

An old ballad preserved by Nicholls (*Collectanea Topographica*, I., 151), "in which a former Vicar of Dewsbury¹ records the ancient glories of his parish, mentions this cross, with the additional information that it was carved with figures of the Apostles :—

" In the churchyard once a cross did stand,
 Of Apostles sculptured there ;
And had engraven thereupon,
 ' Paulinus preached here.' "

(D. H. Haigh in Proc. W. R. Yorks. Geol. and Polytech. Soc., 1856-7, p. 509.)

It has been thought that the gable-cross on the chancel is a reproduction of this cross (Greenwood's *Dewsbury*, p. 17),

¹ Mr. Thomas Tingl.

an opinion which Whitaker endeavours to support at some length (*Loidis and Elmete*, pp. 299-300). But though Whitaker and others may be quite right in supposing that the existing gable-cross is a copy of a very early and possibly a "Saxon wheel-cross," it does not seem likely that the famous inscription would have been placed on such a cross, and, moreover, the ballad speaks of "Apostles sculptured there."

Now the sculptured stones under consideration, which were discovered in the course of some alterations of the fabric in 1766, are very much more likely to be remnants of the original cross of Paulinus, used as building material somewhere about the church. It seems, indeed, almost certain that when old Leland admired the "ancient cross," his eyes rested on those very figures of Our Blessed Lord and His Apostles which are still to be seen in these venerable remains. They are just such as might well have belonged to a memorial cross standing in the churchyard, similar in character to the crosses still remaining at Bewcastle, Ruthwell, and other places, which are known to be of the seventh century.

The Ruthwell Cross in particular has figures of Our Lord and scenes from His life, in separate compartments, with inscriptions both in Latin and in old Northumbrian English, the latter expressed in runes.

The Dewsbury fragments have portions of Latin inscriptions in what we may call the *Runesque* Roman letters that are found associated with runes, and, like them, consisting almost entirely of straight lines (see Plate). Some notion of the sculpture may be formed by such as have not seen it from Whitaker's illustrations, although they are not altogether accurate in some of the details, nor has the artist caught the true archaic spirit.

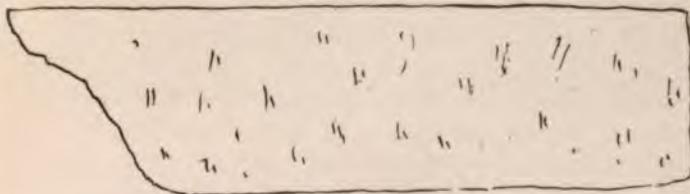
The principal figure is that of Our Lord seated and nimbed, but the nimbus is not cruciferous. The right hand is raised as in benediction, with all the fingers and the thumb extended. The left hand holds either a roll or a short and quite plain sceptre. Above are the letters IHS XRVS.² The stone now to the south of this has evidently had a portion broken off each side, but still shows

² Possibly XPVS.

IHS XRVS

VMFECTFVA

UR ETDVOPIS



In Dewsbury Church.



COWLES ANASTATIC PRESS, IPSWICH

J.F. dec

At Dr. Hemingway's -
(all half-size.)



the central parts of two groups. In the upper one we have the miracle of Cana. Here are three nimbed figures, on a much smaller scale than that of Our Lord just described, and in front of two of them are four of the water pots, which Whitaker's artist has mistaken for as many knees and legs, an error faithfully reproduced in Greenwood's copy. Over this group we have the letters NVMFECITEXA, clearly part of the sentence, *Vinum fecit ex aqua*. In the lower portion we have the miracle of the five loaves and two fishes. The mutilated sculpture shows little more than a crowd of heads, but the middle of the inscription may still be read, UE³ ETDVOPIS, *Panes quinque et duo pisces*, perhaps part of a longer sentence.⁴ The stone on the other side has three mutilated figures on a similar scale to that of Our Lord. Above them is a place where an inscription has been, not one letter of which can now be made out, and over this a portion of cable ornament.

Another stone of precisely similar character, and probably a part of the same original structure, is now kept separately in a pew apart from the rest. It contains the lower portions of two large figures standing on the tops of two semicircular arches, which spring from a central capital, those at the sides being broken off; each arch encloses the upper parts of two small figures. In the floor of the chancel is a fragmentary stone with interlaced foliated pattern and cable-moulding, apparently a portion of a cross, and perhaps of the one to which the figures and inscriptions are supposed to have belonged. I have been the more desirous to direct attention to these, from the fact that so far as I know they have not hitherto been correctly represented or read.

This, however, cannot be said of a very interesting fragment of a Saxon grave-cross that was dug up near the church some years ago, and is now in the possession of Dr. Hemingway. It is very well represented in Stevens's "Old Northern Runic Monuments of Scandinavia and England," and in *Archæologia*, xxxiv., 437, Pl. xxxv., where it is described by Sir Henry Ellis. The inscription is not in

³ These two letters are very indistinct.

⁴ It is wonderful that these inscriptions should have remained so long unread or misread, for really they seem now to present no particular difficulty. In this case

the waterpots gave the clue, but the main credit of reading the words is due to my brother, the Rev. William Fowler, M.A., of Liversedge.

runes, but in very early English or "Saxon" letters, and is as follows :—

RHTAEBECUNAEFTERBEORNAEGIBIDDADDAERSAULE⁵

That is,—*rhtæ becun æfter beornæ gibiddad daer saule.* [N. This set after (*i.e.*, in memory of) . . .] rht, a beacon after the bairn. Pray for the soul!

The word daer is for þær or ðær, the dative feminine of the demonstrative in the Northumberland dialect, which in Southern English was þéne.

The fragment appears to be the upper arm of a cross, with the top edge and beginning of the inscription broken off. It is only 4 inches across in the widest part, and 2 inches thick; the sides are curvilinear. The inscription presents no obscurity whatever, and the remaining portion is in seven lines (see Plate). It seems not unlikely that this cross has been erected in memory of a child, diminutive grave-stones having always been used, as at present, for the little ones of the flock.

I ought not to conclude this notice without mentioning a portion of a Saxon tombstone at Dewsbury Church which is pretty well engraved and described by Whitaker. It has no inscription, but appears from the ornamentation to be of early date. It resembles other Saxon and early Norman tombstones in having a top like a high-pitched imbricated roof. The sides have running patterns of foliage, surrounded by cable-moulding, and the end, or gable, contains a rude cross in low relief. Whitaker is not far wrong in saying that it is "shaped exactly like a common cottage house," and it is highly probable that the well-known coped stone, or *dos d'ane*, originated in representations of the tomb as the *domus ultima*, or last earthly home of the departed.⁶

We shall not be far wrong in assigning all these remains to the seventh century; they may be somewhat later, but certainly are not earlier. The sculptured representations of Our Lord and of scenes from His life may have been pointed to by the early followers of Paulinus as they stood by the cross and preached Christ to the uncultivated inhabitants of the then beautiful Vale of Calder. The Latin inscriptions tell of that Roman influence which came in with St. Augustine

⁵ A letter, apparently an A, has been defaced, the 8th from the end. See Plate.

⁶ Compare the hut-shaped urns, with

doors, windows, &c., in which some ancient nations deposited the ashes of the dead.

and his immediate followers, and, like the time at which we now keep Easter, and the Latin names of our canticles and psalms, remind us of the rock whence our later English Church is hewn. The little cross which some one set up for his "bairn" speaks of the faith which could inspire the rude Saxon no less than the polished Roman, and the tombstone which tells us no more than that a Christian slept below, is a far more beautiful and touching memorial than many a one that bears a eulogistic inscription in many words.

THE REGISTER OF BURIALS IN YORK MINSTER, ACCCOMPANIED
BY MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, AND ILLUSTRATED WITH
BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

By ROBERT H. SKAIFE, The Mount, York.

THE Registers of York Minster, formerly kept by the Clerk of the Vestry, and now in the custody of the Chapter Clerks,¹ are contained in five volumes. They are, upon the whole, fairly written, and in good condition. The following Table shows the distribution of their contents :—

Vol.	Burials.	Marriages.	Baptisms.
I.	1634—1730	1681—1725	1686—1730
II.	—	1725—1730	—
III.	1731—1812	1731—1748	1731—1745
IV.	—	1749—1762	1751—1804
V.	1814—1836	—	—

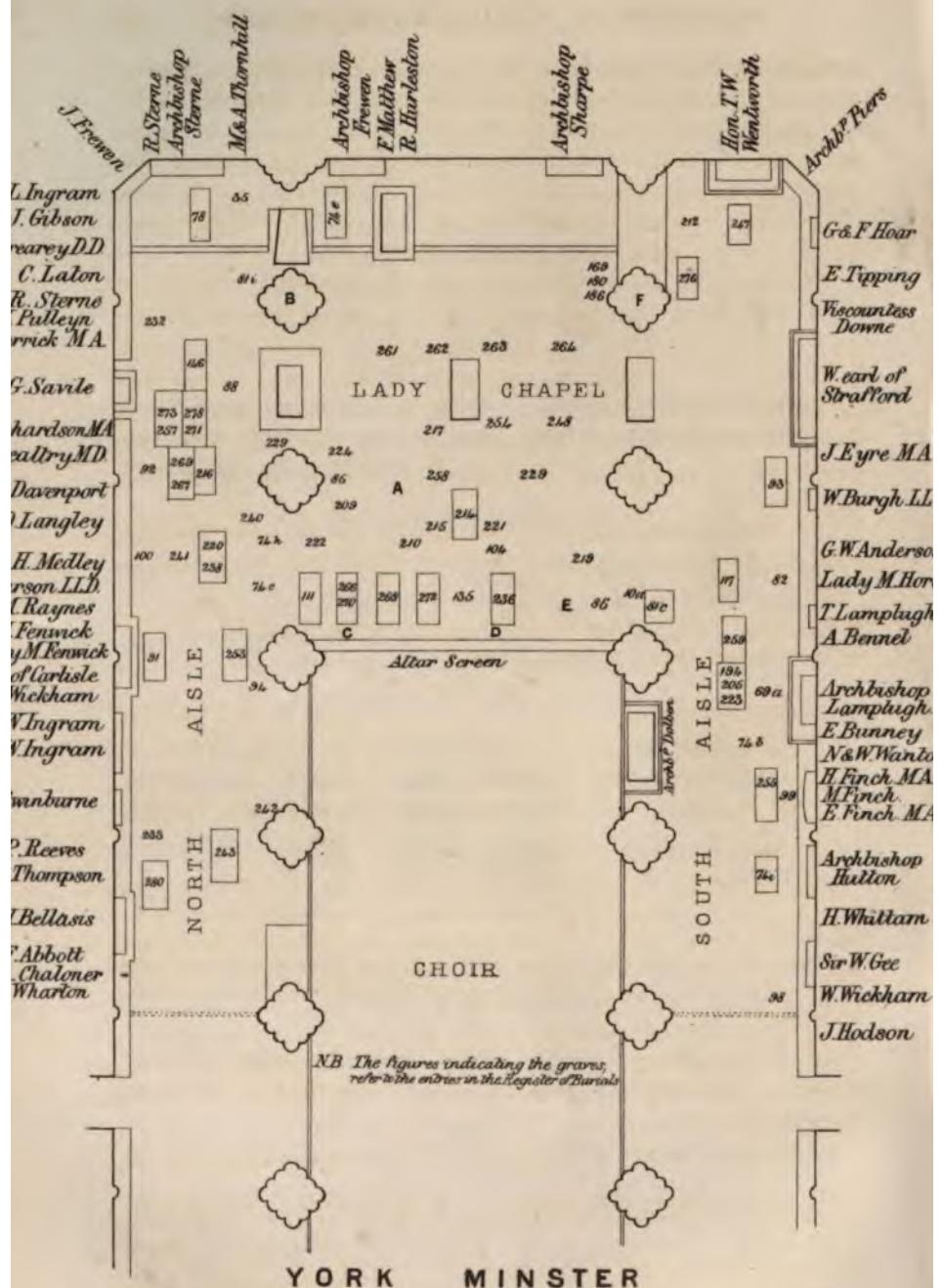
The Burials, it will be observed, commence some 50 years earlier than the Marriages and Baptisms. This portion of the Register is a transcript, more or less imperfect, of an older book, now supposed to be lost. It extends from October, 1634, to September, 1670, and appears to be in the handwriting of Nicholas Proctor (or his deputy), who was Clerk of the Vestry from 1681 to 1691. Probably when Proctor succeeded to the office, he found the Registers of his predecessors, Ambler and Scruton, in a fragmentary condition, and in many parts illegible. It is otherwise difficult to

¹ C. A. and C. W. Thiselton, esquires, who have at all times most readily allowed me free access to the various documents under their charge, and to

whom I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks for their considerate kindness.



25 A.D.



PLAN SHEWING THE POSITION OF THE MONUMENTS
IN THE
LADY CHAPEL AND SIDE AISLES.

16 dec 1848
J. H. C. OF

account for the omission of the names of about 30 persons—especially archbishops Neile and Frewen, and dean Marsh—who are known to have been interred in the Minster between the years 1634 and 1681. Fortunately, the registers of the neighbouring church of St. Michael-le-Belfrey contain notices of several “Minster Burials” during this period. Others are supplied by existing monuments and the MS. of Torre.

The Epitaphs which illustrate the Burials were copied by me in January last, and are printed, as far as practicable, in the form in which they appear on the monuments and grave-stones. Of the monuments themselves I have not attempted any description. With a few exceptions, they are heavy and in bad taste, contrasting painfully with the architectural features of the glorious building in which they are placed.

The Plan accompanying this paper shows the present position of the monuments,² and the sites of such graves³ as I have been able to identify. The figures by which the latter are indicated correspond with those prefixed to the entries in the register now printed.

A Register of those persons that have been Buried in the Cathedrall and Metropolitical Church of St. Peter in Yorke, when Mr. Aumbler⁴ was Clerke of the Vestry, and in the time of James Scruton, Clerke of the Vestry.

(1). Mrs. Robinson, buried in October, 1634.

Probably Frances, the first wife of Luke Robinson, esq., of Thornton-Riseborough, and daughter of Phineas Hodson, D.D., chancellor of York. She was baptized at St. Michael's-le-Belfrey, 11 March, 1614-15, and married there, 9 May, 1633. Her only daughter, who became the wife of Thos. Strangways, esq., of Pickering, was baptized in the same church, 27 March, 1634.

(2). Lady Mary Cranfeild, buried the third day of September, 1635, and Mr. Aumbler had y^e Velvitt Pall that was brought over her.

The youngest daughter, I believe, of Lionel Cranfield, earl of Middle-

² The monuments of archbishops Mattheuw and Piers, dean Finch (No. 169), Frances Matthew, Ralph Hurleston, Nic. and Wm. Wanton, Mary Raynes (No. 104), Lionel Ingram, Sir Wm. Ingram (No. 80), Annabella Wickham, Judith Frewen (No. 74e), and Chas. Laton (No. 81f), are not in the positions they originally occupied.

³ It is lamentable to state that when the floor of the Lady Chapel was re-laid after the fire of 1829, very few of the old grave-stones were preserved intact. Some were sawn up, others turned, and many destroyed.

⁴ William Ambler entered upon his office 16 January, 1633-4.

sex, lord treasurer of England, by his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Shepard, merchant, London (*Dugd. Bar.*, II., 446).

(3). Mrs. Jane Hodson, ye wife of Dr. Hodson, buried ye second day of September, 1636.

SELECTISSIMÆ CONIVGIS VIRTUTI HOC QUALICVNQ³
ELOGIO PARENTAVIT SVOQ³ AFFECTVI INDVLISIT,
VIR SI QVIS ALIVS M³ESTISSIMUS.
JANA HODSON VXOR PHINEÆ HODSON, S. THEOLOGIÆ
PFESSORIS, ET HVIVS ECCLESIAÆ CANCELLARII, FEMINA
IN EXEMPLV NATA, & SVPRA OMNĒ ADVLATIONĒ ABSOLVTA,
SEXVS SVI PRÆCLARVM SPECIMEN, ET TOTIVS ETIAM
VRBIS INSIGNE ORNAMENTVM.
HINC MERITO DELITIÆ & LÆTITIÆ VIRI, SVIS DILECTA OMNIB³
GRATIOSA, PIETATÆ, MODESTIÄ, BENEFICENTIÄ, OBNIXE COLVIT,
FAMILIE NORMA, HOSPES BENIGNA:
PAUPERVM ALTRIX MVNIFICA, QVIB³ EROGANDO PROVIDA
ET FELIX ECONOMA, FACVLTATES AVXIT,
PROPINQVOS CVPIDE, EXTRANEOS HUMANISSIME EXCEPIT;
CONIVX FIDELIS, MATER FOECUNDA, ET QVÆ NON MINORE
SOLICITUDINE LIBEROS EDVCavit QVĀ PEPERIT:
POSTQVAM NVMEROSA VTRIVSQ³ SEXVS SOBOLE MARITV
SVVM ADAVXISSET, IN VICESIMO QVARTO TANDĒ PARTV,
DOLORIS ACERBITATI, TANQVAM MILES IN STATIONE,
SYMMA ANIMI CONSTANTIA SVCCVBVIT, ET INTEGRIS
ADHV³ ÄSTATE ET FORMA, ADEO VT VIRGINÆ DICERES,
QVÆ TOTIES MATER ERAT; TVRBATO NATVRE ORDINE,
PROVECTIONREM IAM VIRV RELIQVIT ARDENTISSIMO IPSIVS
DESIDERIO QVOTIDIE CANESCENTEM.
DVLCISSIMAM INTERIM CONIVGEM NON EXAVDIENTEM
VOCAT DESERTISSIMVS MARITVS.

P. H.

OBIIT ÄETATIS SVE 38 ET CIRCITER 8 MENSES
2 SEPT. 1636.

Arms.—Quarterly 1 and 4. Per chevron embattled or and sable mullets counterchanged (Hodson). 2 and 3. Argent on a fess buck's head, cabossed or (Hutton).⁵

Jane, wife of Phineas Hodson, D.D., chancellor of York, and daughter and heiress of John Hutton, son and heir of Richard Hutton, of She died in child-bed, 2 Sept., 1636 (the day of her burial), at the paratively early age of 38, having had, according to the inscription on her monument, the extraordinary number of twenty-four children; these, fourteen (none of whom were twins) were baptized at St. Michael-Belfrey between the years 1615 and 1633.

(4). Mr. Timothey Peeres buried the one and twey day of September, 1636.

Third son of Mr. John Piers (nephew of archbishop Piers), regi

⁵ I have blazoned this coat as it is depicted on the monument, and described by Torre; but it is obvious that the arms of Dr. Hodson should imp of his wife.

bur. the third of

Anthonina, daughter
married, first, Annabella,
Elizabeth, daughter of

21 April, 1659, and

bridge," was ordained
Bishopthorpe, 21 Sept.,
York, 10 Oct., 1614; to
the stall of Becking-
archdeaconry of York,
until his death, on

Luke Robinson, bur.

pairo, buried the 6 day
(St. M. de B.)
Thornton-Riseborough,
small, co. Worcester.—

twentith day of

went out under "Sr
Fairfaxes Quarters
Diary of Sir Hen.
Markham's recently
stated to have

January, 1642.

Leyburne, esq., of
rine, daughter of Sir
was a cornet of horse
nishi at Sheriff Hutton.

twenty-

January

Slingsby, kn.
(Scriven), by M.
l, lord mayor of
Secretary to the great
the Ordnance, and Vice-
he went abroad, but re-
Cleveland, where he pos-
attacked at Guisbrough by S.

o, Ke-
lton

continu'd most part of this month, but cheifly upon y^t day on w^{ch} Osborn y^e son was slain, for being at his study y^t morning wth a Frenchman, y^t tought him french, his father going to Kerton (Kiveton ?), and his mother only that morning gone to Lonsbrough to my Lord Clifford's, about 10 of y^e clock, y^e wind blew down wth great violence 7 chimneys shafts upon y^e roof of y^t chamber in y^e mannor house, where he was at study, and by y^e fall of y^m all y^e rotten peice of building was beat down, wherein he was found dead and buri'd in a heap of rubbish.—He was one much lamented by all y^t knew him for those hopes he gave, being then but of y^e age of 17 years."

(10a).

HERE⁷ LYETH Y^E BODY OF
ANNE STANHOPE DAVGH-
TER OF D^R. STANHOPE AND
SVSAN HIS WIFE, WHO
DIED Y^E 27 DAY OF OCTOB^R:
1639, BEEINGE OF Y^E
AGE OF 18 WEEKES.

Ann, daughter of Mr. Doctor Stanhope, was baptised at St. Michael's-le-Belfrey, 2 July, 1639. Her father, Geo. Stanhope, D.D., was precentor of York. (See No. 49.)

(10b). Richard Neile, archbishop of York, died in the house belonging to the prebend of Stillington, within the Cathedral Close, 31 Oct., 1640, and was buried in All Saints' chapel, in the Minster, without any memorial.

In his will, dated 23 June, 1640, the archbishop, after giving "God most humble and harty thancks for his mercy to me in giving me to be borne into this world in the yeare of our Lord God, 1562, in w^{ch} the Articles of the Religion & Faith of the Church of England were establisched and published," bequeathes to his son, Sir Paul Neile, "my Ringe of nyne diamonds w^{ch} the King of Denmark gave me;" and adds, "I chardg my sayd Sonne very carefully to preserve & leave the same to his Childe, as an ho^ble monument of the Giver hereof, & of my neerenes of service as Clerk of the Clossett to my most Royall & gratiouse Master, his sacred Mat^e King James. I confesse I doe valey it for the Gever's sake one hundred tymes more of worth than the price thereof."

(11). Edward Mattershæ, Dr. of Law, bur. y^e seventeenth day of February, 1640.

On 19 Feb., 1640-1, administration of the effects of Edward Motterhed, LL.D., late of "Lee Bedderne," in York, was granted to Judith Motterhed, his widow. "Mrs. Judith Mattering of the Bethron" was buried at St. Michael's-le-Belfrey, 18 Aug., 1680.

⁷ The present position of this stone (10a) is a considerable distance from that in which Torre found it (A).—See the Plan.

(12). Henry Wickham, Dr. of Divinity, bur. the third of July, 1641.

Son of William Wickham, bishop of Winchester, by Anthonina, daughter of William Barlow, bishop of Chichester. He married, first, Annabella, daughter of Sir Hen. Cholmley, of Thornton, co. York. She died 25 July, 1625, and was buried in the Minster. Secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of John Browne, Esq., of Fidlers, co. Essex. She died 21 April, 1659, and was buried at East Barnet, co. Herts.

Henry Wickham, M.A., of King's College, Cambridge, was ordained deacon at Cawood, 25 Sept., 1614, and priest at Bishopthorpe, 21 Sept., 1617. He was collated to the stall of Fenton at York, 10 Oct., 1614; to the rectory of Bolton Percy, 20 June, 1617; to the stall of Beckingham at Southwell, 22 March, 1620-1; and to the archdeaconry of York, 20 March, 1623-4; which preferments he held until his death, on July 2nd, 1641. He was also rector of Bedale.

(13). Mrs. Robinson, ye wife of Mr. Luke Robinson, bur. ye sixth day of August, 1642.

1642. " (Blank) the wife of Luke Robinson, esquire, buried the 6 day of August, in the Minster Church."—(*Par. Reg., St. M.-le-B.*)

Mary, second wife of Luke Robinson, esq., of Thornton-Riseborough, and daughter of Edward Pennell, esq., of Woodhall, co. Worcester.—(*Dugd. Visit., ed. Surt. Soc.*, p. 65.)

(14). Mr. Thomas Carr was bur. ye twentith day of November, 1642.

Possibly "Major Carr, a Scotchman," who was sent out under "Sr Tho. Glemham (Governor of York) to beat up Sr Tho. Fairfaxes Quarters at Wetherby," and "kill'd wthin ye town." See the Diary of Sir Hen. Slingsby (p. 83), where the month is not given. In Markham's recently published "Life of Lord Fairfax" (p. 70), this affair is stated to have occurred in November, 1642.

(15). Mr. Labaran bur. the ninth of January, 1642.

Probably William Leyburne, eldest son of John Leyburne, esq., of Cunswick, co. Westmerland, by his first wife, Catherine, daughter of Sir Christopher Carus, of Halghton, co. Chester. He was a cornet of horse in the Queen's Regiment, and was slain in a skirmish at Sheriff Hutton.

(16). Colonel Slingsbye bur. the twenty-sixth of January, 1642.

Guilford, eldest son of Sir Guilford Slingsby, knt., of Bifrons, co. Kent (8th son of Fras. Slingsby, esq., of Scriven), by Margaret, daughter of William Watter, esq., of Cundall, lord mayor of York in 1620. (See No. 20.) Born about 1610. Secretary to the great earl of Strafford, and by him made Lieutenant of the Ordnance, and Vice-Admiral of Munster. After the death of the earl he went abroad, but returned in a few years, and levied a regiment in Cleveland, where he possessed an estate. On 16 Jan., 1642-3, he was attacked at Guisbrough by Sir Hugh Cholmley,

and in the engagement, which ended in the rout of his regiment, was wounded and taken prisoner. He was carried back to Guisbrough, where both his legs were cut off above the knee in order to save his life, but he survived the operation only three days. He was buried in York Minster, (*ut supra*), his funeral sermon being preached by John Bramhall, bishop of Derry, afterwards archbishop of Armagh.

(17). Colonel George Clifford, bur. five & twentieth day of February, 1642.

(18). M^{is} Mary Porter, y^e daughter of Mr. Indemion Porter, bur. March y^e fifteenth, 1642.

Endymion Porter, esq., of Hanging Aston, co. Gloucester, a "great patron of all ingenious men, especially of poets," and "beloved by two kings, James I. for his admirable wit, and Charles I. (to whom, as to his father, he was a servant) for his general learning, brave stile, sweet temper, great experience, travels, and modern languages." He accompanied Charles, when prince of Wales, on the journey to Spain, and was afterwards groom of the bedchamber to the young king (*Athen. Oxon.*, ed. *Bliss*, III., p. 2). In 1642 he came to York in the suite of King Charles I. He was a colonel in the royal army, and died abroad before the Restoration.

(19). Captaine Dutton, bur. the sixth of April, 1643.

(20). M^{is} Mary Caley, bur. the fourteenth of April, 1643.

Probably Mary, daughter of Edward Caley, esq., of Brompton, by Anne, daughter of William Watter, esq., of Cundall, alderman of York (See No. 16).

(21). Captaine Williamson, bur. the thirtith of May, 1643.

(22). Collonell Howard, bur. the third of July, 1643.

Thomas, son of Sir Francis Howard, of Corby Castle, co. Cumberland, by his first wife, Margaret, daughter of John Preston, esq., of the Manor of Furness, co. Lanc. He was slain at the battle of Atherton (or Adwalton) Moor, near Bradford, 30 June, 1643. (See No. 40.)

(23). Colonel Herrin, bur. the third of July, 1643.

— Herne, a colonel in the royal army, was slain at the battle of Atherton Moor, 30 June, 1643.

(24). Captaine Lampton, bur. the fifth of July, 1643.

William, son of Sir William Lambton, of Lambton, co. Durham, by his first wife, Jane, daughter of Sir Nicholas Curwen, of Workington, co. Cumberland. He was baptized 24 Sept., 1617, and is stated in the family pedigree to have been slain at Wakefield in 1643. As the battle was fought May 21st, it is more probable that Captain Lambton died of the wounds he received.

(25). Captaine Langley, bur. the sixteenth of July, 1643.

(26). Captain Errington bur. the one & twentith August, 1643.

1643. "Capt. Ralph Errington was buried the 21th of August in the Minster."—(*Par. Reg., St. Michael-le-Belfrey.*)

Perhaps Ralph, second son of Anthony Errington, esq., of Denton, co. Northumberland, by Dorothy, daughter of Gilbert Errington, esq., of Woolsington.

(27). Captain Levyston bur. the fourteenth of October, 1643.

Probably the captain was of the same family as "Lieutenant-Colonel John Leiston, Laird of Banton, neere Leeth, in Scotland," who, on Aug. 8th, 1643, was "marryed in Wheldrake church, by Mr. Henry Mace, of the Minster of York," to "Mrs. Frances Gamul, dau. to Colonel Francis Gamul, of Chester."—(*Par. Reg. of Wheldrake.*)

(28). Captain Maude bur. the twenty-seventh of October, 1643.

(29). Captain Baker bur. the twenty-fifth of November, 1643.

(30). Comissary Windham bur. the twenty-first of December, 1643, & James Scruton had the Velvit Pall and 2 Large Holland Shetes that came under it.

(31). William Easdall, Dr. of Law, bur. y^e sixteenth of December, 1643.

16 Jan., 1643-4. "Mr. Wm. Easdell, dockter and judge of the Conseytory Courte," was buried.—(*Par. Reg., Holy Trinity, Goodramgate.*)

Dr. Easdall was vicar-general and official principal to archbishops Neile and Williams, and chancellor of the diocese.

(32). The Lady Hinderson, bur. y^e sixth of February, 1643.

Perhaps the wife of Sir John Henderson, "a known papist, and a confidant instrument of his majesty at Beverley, when the king was there," in 1642, and who is said to have incited one David Alexander to assassinate Sir John Hotham.

(33). The Lady Midleton, bur. y^e tenth of February, 1643.

Perhaps Mary, daughter and heir of David Ingleby, esq. (2nd son of Sir Wm. Ingleby, of Ripley), by Anne, daughter of Charles Neville, earl of Westmerland, and wife of Sir Peter Middleton, kn^t, of Stockheld, co. York.

(34). Captaine Rich, bur. y^e twenty-third of February, 1643.

(35). The Countess of Cumberland, bur. y^e thirteenth of March, 1643.

[HERE LYETH IN REST
 Y^E BODY OF Y^E RIGHT HON^{BLE}
 THE LADY FRANCES CECIL,
 COUNTESS OF CUMBERLAND,
 DAUGHTER OF THE RIGHT HON^{BLE}
 ROBERT EARL OF SALISBURY (LORD)
 HIGH TREASURER OF ENGLAND & KNIGHT OF Y^E
 MOST NOBLE ORDER OF Y^E [GARTER, AND]
 MASTER OF Y^E COVET OF WARDS [AND LIVERIES]
 SHE MARRIED Y^E RIGHT HONO^{RAB} HENRY [LORD]
 CLIFFORD, BROMFLEET, VETREPONT & VESSEY,
 EARLE OF CUMBERLAND, & LORD LEIVTENANT
 OF Y^E COVNTY OF YORKE VNDER KING CHARLE^S
 Y^E FIRST, THE LAST EARLE OF THAT ANCIENT
 AND MOST NOBLE FAMILY OF CLIFFORD; BY
 WHOM Y^E SAID LADY HAD ISSUE Y^E RIGHT HONO^{RAB}
 Y^E LADY ELIZABETH CLIFFORD (MARRIED TO
 Y^E RIGHT HONO^{RAB} RICHARD LORD BOYLE BARO^W
 CLIFFORD & EARLE OF BURLINGTON IN ENGLAN^D
 EARLE OF CORKE & LORD HIGH TREASURER OF
 IRELAND; ALSO THREE SONS (VIZ^E) FRANCIS,
 CHARLES, HENRY, & ONE DAVGHTER MORE THE
 LADY FRANCES CLIFFORD, WHO ALL DYED
 YOVNG. THIS NOBLE LADY, BEING OF Y^E
 AGE OF 49 YEARS & ij MONETHS,
 DEPARTED THIS MORTALL LIFE
 HERE AT YORKE ON Y^E 4 DAY
 OF FEBRURY IN Y^E YEAR
 OF OVR LORD 1643.

The table-tomb of the countess of Cumberland, of which an engraving is given in Drake's "Eboracum," was nearly destroyed at the fire of 1829, and has not been restored. It was probably erected by her son-in-law, Richard, earl of Burlington (so created 20 March, 1663-4), who was recorder of York from 1685 to 1688, and died in 1698, aged 86. His great-grandson, Richard, 3rd earl of Burlington, was the well-known amateur architect, under whose direction Kent designed a "new pavement" for the Minster—"a kind of *Mosaic* work, thought properest for a *Gothic* building"—which was carried out, and completed in 1736. Probably there are few persons who will not share the regret expressed by Britton, "that the noble amateur did not adapt the design of his pavement to the style and character of the edifice, instead of disposing of it in a sort of Roman pattern."

Henry, earl of Cumberland, husband of the above Lady Frances, was commander-in-chief of the king's northern army in 1642. He died at York, 11 Dee., 1643, in one of the canons' houses, within the Cathedral Close, and was buried at Skipton.

(36). Mrs. Elizabeth Downes, bur. ye twenty-sixth of March, 1644.

(37). S^r William Howard, bur. ye twenty-sixth of April, 1644.

Sir William Howard, of Brafferton, co. York, third son of William, lord Howard of Naworth. He was born in 1589, and died s. p.

(38). Major Clarke, bur. ye tenth of June, 1644.

He was slain at York during the siege.

(39). S^r Francis Armitage, bur. ye twelfth of June, 1644.

Sir Francis Armitage, of Kirklees, bart., son and heir of John Armitage, esq. Bow-bearer of the Free Chase of Mashamshire in 1632. Created a baronet 15 Dec., 1641. Married in 1629 Katherine, daughter of Christopher Danby, esq., of Farnley and Thorpe Perrow, Lord of Mashamshire. She was baptized at Leeds, 29 Feb., 1611-12, and was buried at Wakefield, 13 Jan., 1646.

(40). The Lady Preston, bur. ye sixteenth of June, 1644.

Probably Jane, daughter and sole heir of Thos. Morgan, esq., of Heyford Hall, co. Northants, and wife of Sir John Preston, Bart., of the Manor of Furness, co. Lanc., whose nephew, Colonel Thomas Howard, was buried in the Minster in 1643. (*See No. 22.*)

(41). Colonel Biron, bur. ye seventeenth of June, 1644.

Sir Philip Byron, a younger brother of John, first lord Byron, was slain on Trinity Sunday (June 16), during the siege of York, while repulsing an attack on the King's Manor. Sir Hen. Slingsby says, "S^r. Philip Biron, y^t had ye guard at y^t place, leading up some men, was unfortunately kill'd as he open'd ye doors into ye bowling green, whither ye enemy was gotten."—(*Diary*, p. 109.)

(42). Major Huddleston, bur. ye seventeenth of June, 1644.

Richard Huddleston, a lieutenant-colonel of Foot in the royal army, was slain at the same time as Sir Philip Byron, who has just been mentioned. He was the fourth son of Ferdinando Huddleston, esq., of Millum, co. Cumb., by Jane, daughter of Sir Ralph Grey of Chillingham. Baptized at Romaldkirk, 11 March, 1609-10. Will dated 9 Dec., 1642 [Pro. 15 April, 1665].

(43). Colonel Steward, bur. ye second of July, 1644.

(44). Captaine Stanhope, bur. ye third of July, 1644.

(45). Colonel William Evers, bur. ye seventh of July, 1644.

William, second son of William, fourth lord Eure, by Lucy, daughter of Sir Andrew Noell of Dalby, co. Linc., was slain at the battle of Marston Moor, July 2nd. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thos.

Denton of Hilsden, co. Bucks, by whom he left at his decease two daughters, Margaret, wife of Thos. Danby, esq., of Thorpe Perrow (*see* No. 67), and Mary, wife of William Palmes, esq., of Lindley.

"Lucia, dau. of the Hon^{ble} Coll^d William Eure," was buried at Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, 18 Feb., 1642-3.

(46). Colonel Charles Slingsbye, bur. y^e seventh of July, 1644.

Sir Charles Slingsby, knt., a royalist officer, who distinguished himself at Newcastle-on-Tyne when that town was attacked by the Scots, in February, 1643-4, was slain at the battle of Marston Moor (July 2nd), his helmet and head being cleft by the stroke of a battle-axe. Sir Hen. Slingsby says,—“Here (Marston Moor), I lost a Nephew, Coll. John Fenwick, & a kinsman S^r. Cha^s. Slingsby, both of y^m slain in y^e feild ; y^e former could not be found to have his body brought off ; y^e latter was found & buri'd in York Minster” (*Diary*, p. 114). I am unable to assign a place for Sir Charles in the family pedigree.

(47). The Bishop of Glosco, bur. ye ninth of July, 1644.

Patrick Lindsay, minister of St. Vigeans, in Angus-shire, was consecrated bishop of Ross, 15 Dec., 1613, and translated to Glasgow, 16 April, 1633. He was excommunicated by the rebellious Assembly of the Kirk at Glasgow in 1638, and retired to England, where he died at Newcastle (according to R. Baillie) in 1641, but as others say, in the garrison of Newcastle, in 1643 or 1644.—(*Keith's Scottish Bishops*.)

(48). Captaine Daulton, bur. ye twenty sixth of July, 1644.

John Dalton, esq., of West Hawkswell, co. York, eldest son of Sir William Dalton, of York, knt., one of the Council of the North, by Theophania, daughter of John Booth, esq., of Killingholme, co. Linc. Baptized at St. Michael's-le-Belfrey, 17 Sept., 1603. Married Dorothy, daughter of Conyers lord Darcy and Conyers of Hornby Castle. Captain Dalton died at Newark Castle, of wounds received at Burton-upon-Trent, while conducting the queen from York towards London. In his will, dated 9 Aug., 1643 [Pro. 31 July, 1645], he bequeaths “to my eldest sonne, William Dalton, all my armes, armour, and military furniture.”

(49). Dr. George Stanhope, bur. y^e twenty-sixth of July, 1644.

George Stanhope, D.D., fourth son of Sir Edward Stanhope, of Grimston, near Tadcaster, one of the Council of the North. He was one of the chaplains in ordinary to the king. On 9 July, 1617, he was instituted to the vicarage of Flintham, co. Notts, which he resigned in 1620. On 27 May, 1619, he was instituted vicar of Burton Agnes ; on 5 July, 1628, he was admitted rector of Wheldrake ; on 4 Nov., 1631, he was collated to the precentorship of York ; and in 1641 he succeeded Hen. Wickham (*see* No. 12) in the rectory of Bolton Percy. As “Mr. George Stanhope” he was married, at St. Michael's-le-Belfrey, 16 Sept., 1619, to Susan Mole, by whom he had issue Edward, Elizabeth, Arthur, Frances, Arabella, Thomas, and Ann. Of these children, Thomas (bap. at St. Michael's, 23 April, 1638) became rector of Hertishorn, co. Derby, vicar of St. Mary's,

Leicester, and chaplain to the earls of Chesterfield and Clare, and was father of George Stanhope, dean of Canterbury from 1704 to 1728.

Dr. George Stanhope died intestate, and on 21 Dec., 1644, administration of his effects, with tuition of five of his children, was granted to Susan Stanhope, his widow, who was joined by Tho. Baduley, esq., of Durham, and Sir Edward Stanhope, of Grimston.

(50). Mr. William Ingram, y^e sonn of Mr. Arthur Ingram, bur. 14th of 12^{ber}, 1645.

Eldest son of Arthur Ingram of Knottingley, gent., and grandson of Sir William Ingram, LL.D., of York, who was buried in the Minster in 1625. (*See No. 113.*)

(51). Phineas Hodson, Dr. of Devinity, bur. y^e 28th of November, 1646.

Phineas Hodson, whose parentage is unknown to me, was one of the chaplains to king James I. On 2 May, 1608, he was instituted to the rectory of Sigglesthorne, which he resigned in July, 1624. On 25 Sept., 1611, he was collated to the chancellorship of York, which he held until his death. In 1634, he founded a Lectureship in York Castle, and endowed it with 25*l.* per annum. He also left a rent-charge of 5*l.* per annum for bread for the prisoners.

By his wife Jane (*see No. 3*), Dr. Hodson had twenty-four children, of whom only six appear to have survived him. In his will, dated 18 Nov., 1646 [Pro. 18 Feb. *seq.*], he mentions his sons Edward, Tobias, Timothy, Arthur, William, and John. To Tobias he leaves a "diamond ring w^{ch} was bequeathed to me by my brother Eleazer Hodson decd."

The chancellor is said to have been ancestor of Sir Tho. Hodgson of Barnby Don, now represented by T. L. Hodgson, esq. of Highthorn, near Easingwold.

(52). Colonel Fairfax, bur. y^e sixteenth of December, 1646.

In the absence of the christian name, it is not easy to identify Colonel Fairfax, but I believe him to have been the son of Francis, second son of Gabriel Fairfax, esq., of Steeton (*Analecta Fairfaxiana*, p. 176), and father of the Major Fairfax who died at York of wounds received in the battle of Marston Moor, and of whose will the following is the substance:—

1 Oct. 1644. I William Fairfax, Major of the Regiment of Colonel Lambert in the present service for the King and Parlam^t, being now of perfect memory, praised be the Lord, albeit much weakened in the state of my body by many wounds lately received in the said service, and by reason of sicknes accompanyng the same.—As touching my temporal Estate, w^{ch} consisteth wholly (saving for some horses and armes, wth apparel and the like) in the arrerages of Pay now due unto me from the Parliament, both as Capteyne and Major, from the tymes of the dats of the severall Commissions to me till this tyme (saving such somms as I have received in part thereof). I doe hereby give and bequeath the said whole debts and arrerages of Pay, and all my goods whatsoever, unto my much honored and deare father Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Fairfax, whom I doe hereby make and constitute sole executor [Pro. 12 Nov. 1645, and administration granted to the executor].

(53). Mr. John Peares, bur. ye twenty fourth of December, 1647.

John Piers, registrar of the Exchequer Court of York, son of Tho. Piers of Hincey, co. Berks, and nephew of archbishop Piers. He married at St. Michael's-le-Belfrey, 6 Feb., 1591-2, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Bennet, esq., of Clapcott, co. Bucks, and sister of John Bennet, LL.D., secretary to the Council of the North, afterwards M.P. for the city of York, and chancellor of the diocese.

(54). The Lady Gee, bur. ye sixth of September, 1649.

Mary, widow of Sir William Gee of Bishop Burton, Knt., who died in 1611, and daughter of Tho. Crompton, esq., of Hounslow, co. Surrey. She erected the monument now in the south aisle of the choir.

(55). Sr. William Daulton, bur. ye twenty fifth of January, 1649.

Sir William Dalton, of York, Knt., one of the Council of the North, son of Tho. Dalton, gent., of Sutton in Holderness, by Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Tirwhit, of Kettleby, co. Linc. Knighted at Whitehall, 28 April, 1629; married Theophania, daughter of John Booth, esq., of Killingholme, co. Linc., and widow of — Agard. She died 18 Feb. 1605, aged 34, and was buried in the church of Holy Trinity, Goodramgate. (*See No. 48.*)

(56). Mr. Will^m. Hodson, ye sonn of Dr. Hodson, bur. ye thirtith of May, 1650.

William, son of Dr. Phineas Hodson, chancellor of York, was baptized at St. Michael's-le-Belfrey, 6 June, 1629. (*See No. 51.*)

(57). Mr. John Matteson, bur. ye fourth of October, 1652.

(58). Edward Bowles, ye sonn of Mr. Edward Bowles, bur. ye 26th of September, 1654.

Edward Bowles (the father), the eminent Nonconformist divine, one of the four preachers for the city, appointed by lord Fairfax in 1644, resided in the Minster Yard. He was the son of the Rev^d. Oliver Bowles, rector of Sutton, co. Beds., and married Elizabeth, widow of John Robinson, esq., of Deighton, and daughter of Sir Tho. Hutton, of Poppleton, second son of Matthew Hutton, archbishop of York. She was buried at All Saints, Pavement, 20 Feb., 1661-2, and on the 22nd of August following, her husband was interred in the same church.

(59). The Lady Ireland, bur. ye thirtenth of November, 1654.

Probably Elizabeth, widow of Sir Francis Ireland, of Nostel, Knt., and daughter of William lord Eure (*S. Yorks. ii. 215.*) She was sister, I believe, to Colonel William Eure, who was buried in the Minster in

1644. (*See No. 45.*) Sir Fra^s. Ireland died intestate, administration of his effects being granted 2 Aug. 1634, to Tho. Bell, of Malton, yeoman, to the sole use of Francis, Mary, and Elizabeth Ireland, his children, then minors. William Ireland, esq., of Crofton, near Wakefield, eldest son of Sir Francis, was captain of a troop of horse in the civil wars.

When Marmaduke Rawdon, the benefactor, was on a visit at York, in 1656, "he seldome went abroad but he was accompanied with some ladies, amongst which thir was one Madam Ireland, a yonge bewtie, the daughter of Sir Francis Ireland,—in whosse company he tooke the most delight of aney." (*Life of Marm. Rawdon of York.*, Ed. Camd. Soc., p. 78.)

(60). Lady Bethell, bur. y^e twelfth of December, 1654.

This lady is not recorded in Dugdale's *Visitation* or in the pedigree in Poulson's *History of Holderness*, and I regret my inability to identify her.

(61). Colonel Lilburne's Daughter, bur. y^e third of March, 1654.

Robert Lilburne, a commander in the Parliamentary army, and brother to the well-known Republican "free-born John," resided, at this time, in the King's Manor, York.

(62). Mrs. Mowles, bur. y^e twenty fourth of April, 1654 (1655?).

Perhaps the mother-in-law of Dr. Stanhope, precentor of York, who married at St. Michael's-le-Belfrey, in 1619, Mrs. Susan Mole. (*See No. 49.*) On Oct. 28, 1636, Mr. Ric. Baddeley and Mrs. Cassandra Mole were married at the same church.

The father of Mrs. Baddeley was a kind of Protestant Martyr, having got into the clutches of the Inquisition in Spain. Richard Baddeley was secretary to Tho. Morton, bishop of Durham, and wrote and printed his *Life*. (J. R.)

When the widow of Dr. Stanhope administered to his effects in 1644, she was joined in the bond by Tho. Baduley, esq., of Durham.

(63). Mr. Arthur Hodson, sonn of Dr. Hodson, bur. ye thirteenth of May, 1656.

Arthur, son of Dr. Phineas Hodson, chancellor of York, was baptized at St. Michael's-le-Belfrey, 22 March, 1626-7.

(64). Mr. George Bellewes, bur. y^e twenty ninth of November, 1656.

(65). Dr. Swinburne, bur. y^e twenty eigh
1656.

Tobias, only son of Henry Swinburne, LL^C Court of York, by his first wife Helena, da of Oxford. He was admitted LL.D. at Ox|

(66). Dr. Micklewhate, bur. y^e seventh of September, 1658.

Joseph Micklethwaite, esq., M.D., of Swine in Holderness, eldest son of Elias Micklethwaite, alderman of York. He married at St. Martin's, Micklegate, 27 March, 1627, Ann, daughter of Percival Levitt of York, gent., sheriff in 1597-8, and widow of Christopher Topham, merchant, sheriff in 1622-3. His great-grandson, Joseph Micklethwaite, esq., of Swine, M.P. for Hull, was created viscount Micklethwaite, 13 Geo. I., but the title expired with him in 1734.

(67). S^r. Thomas Danbe, bur. ye eighteenth of August, 1660.

Sir Thomas Danby, of Thorpe Perrow, knt., lord of Mashamshire, died in London 5 Aug. 1660, and was buried (*ut supra*) in the north aisle of the choir. Son and heir of Christ. Danby, esq., of Farnley and Thorpe Perrow, by Frances, daughter of Edward Parker lord Morley, born in 1610; succeeded in 1624; high sheriff of Yorkshire in 1638; a colonel in the Royal army, and M.P. for Richmond in the Long Parliament. In 1630 he married Katherine, daughter of Christ. Wandesford, esq., of Kirklington. She died in childbed, 26 Sept. 1645. (*Fisher's Mashamshire*, pp. 271—276.)

(68). Mr. Hudson, bur. y^e twenty ninth of April, 1663.

(69). Mr. Young, bur. y^e fifth of May, 1663.

(69a). "Dr. Marsh, y^e reverend deane of Yorke, was buried in ye Cathedrall church the 15th of October, 1663." (*Par. Reg., St. M.-le-B.*)

In the south aisle of the choir, "by the wall side, under the 5th window, lyes a blue stone about 2 yds & $\frac{1}{2}$ long, & plain, under wh^{ch} was buried Richard Marsh, Dean of York, who dyed A.D. 1663; and an Escocoenon of his Arms, depicted on a wooden frame, still hangs over him:—Gu. a Nagg's head couped ar.—Marsh (*Impaling*) Q^{rly}. B. & Gu., on a bend A. 3 boars pass^t. sab., & a border O.—Grice." (*Torre*, p. 257.)

Richard Marsh was born at Finchamstead, co. Herts, in 1585. On 17 Oct., 1614, he was collated to the vicarage of Birstal, co. York, which he resigned in 1662. On 30 Dec. 1625, he was collated to the stall of Rampton at Southwell. On 28 June, 1634, he was nominated to the prebend of Husthwaite at York, and installed 6 Aug. *seq.* On Sept. 25th in the same year, he was collated to a stall at Ripon. In 1636 he proceeded D.D. at Oxford. On 12 April, 1638, he was instituted to the vicarage of Halifax, and became shortly after an active justice of the peace for the West Riding of Yorkshire. In August, 1641, he succeeded Hen. Wickham (see No. 12) as archdeacon of York. When the deanery became vacant by the death of Scott in 1644, Dr. Marsh was nominated his successor, but could not take possession till after the Restoration, when he was installed 20 Aug., 1660. In 1662 he resigned the vicarage of Halifax, and his stall at Ripon, and dying October 13th, 1663, was buried (*ut supra*) near archbishop Hutton.

Dean Marsh was thrice married. His first wife was a Miss Stephens;

his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Rob^t. Batt, esq. of Oakwell Hall, near Birstal, died in childbed ; his third wife, who survived him, was Frances, daughter of Mr. Grice of Wakefield. (*See No. 74 a.*)

(69b). "M^ris Elizabeth Dalton, widow, was buried in y Cathedrall church y^e 30th of Novemb : 1663." (*Par. Reg., St. M.-le-B.*)

(70). Mrs. Catherine Armitage, bur. y^e twentith of Jan^y, 1663.

"M^ris Katherine Armitage was buried in ye Cathedrall y^e 19th of Januarie, 1663." (*Par. Reg., St. M.-le-B.*)

Probably Catherine, eldest daughter of Sir Francis Armitage of Kirklees, Bart., baptized at Hartshead 7 Dec. 1630. (*See No. 39.*)

(70a). "The most Reverend Father in God Accepted, Lord Archbishop of York, primate of England, metropolitan, departed this mortall life at his house at Bishop's Thorpe near York (newly repaired at his great charge), on Monday the 28th of March 1664, in the 76th yeare of his age. After his death his corps was privately removed to York, & there for divers dayes deposited in that decent state that was suitable to the dignity of so greate a prelate ; and on Tuesday, the 3d of May was with all solemnity interred under the greate east window of the Cathedral church of St. Peter : the chief mourner was Mr. Stephen Frewen, the sole executor & only surviving brother of the defunct. The officers of arms attended this funeral, & the certificate here set forth was taken by Henry St. George, Esq., Richmond Herald, and attested by the said Mr. Stephen Frewen." (*Certificate in Bigland's Observations on Parochial Registers*, p. 22.)

HIC REQUIESCIT IN SPE, NOVISSIMAM PRÆSTOLANS TUBAM,
ACCEPTVS FREWEN,
JOANNIS FREWEN RECTORIS ECCLESIAE NORDIAMIENSIS
IN COMITATU SUSSEXIAE FILIUS NATU MAXIMUS
SAC. THEOL. PROFESSOR
COLLEGII B. MARIAE MAGDALENÆ OXONIJ
ANNOS PLUS MINUS UNDEVIGINTI PRÆSES
ACADEMIÆ IBIDEM QUATER VICECANCELLARIUS:
DECANUS GLOCESTRIÆ
POSTEA FACTUS EPISCOPUS COVENTR: & LICHF:
DEINDE ARCHIEPISCOPUS EBORAC.
QUI INTER VIVOS ESSE DESIJT MAR. 28° AN. DOM. 1664
SUÆ ÆTAT. 76 PENE EXACTO.

To which the following addition has been made, showing the fate of the monument :—

Robinson, daughter of Danby, Esq. wife of Robert Robinson, Esq., being of . . . years of age, who dyed 2. day of Sept. A.D. 1667. Veni, Domine Jesu."

Except as to date, this inscription differs widely from the Belfrey register. Torre, however, was not always accurate, and at the time he took his "church notes," the above "blew stone" was evidently considerably worn. There can be little doubt, I think, that instead of *Elizabeth, Danby, and Robert*, we should read *Eleanor, Carnaby, and Richard*. Licence to marry Richard Robinson, esq., of York, and Mrs. Ellenor Carnaby was granted 26 Sept. 1666. To which of the numerous branches of the Robinson family the above Richard belonged, it has not yet been discovered. His wife was probably a daughter of Sir Thos. Carnaby. (See Nos. 74 c, 106.)

(74*i*). Anne, wife of Philip Prince, gent., died 1 March, 1667, and was buried in the south aisle of the choir. Torre says (p. 250),—"By the wall side lyes a new spotted marble, at the head whereof is engraven this lozenge Escocheon :—(Sab.) an Inescocheon inter an orle of 8 owles (O.),—and underneath this Epitaph, viz.—' Hic jacet Anna filia Joh's Calverley, armigeri, et uxor Philippi Prince, generosi, cuius anima 1^{mo} die Martii año Dñi 1667 ad superos migravit, ætatis suæ 33. Et corpus conditum prope exuvias Mathei Hutton, nuper Archiēpi Ebor., proavi ejus. Christi redempta ad Christum expectat ; Vixit post funera virtus.'"

The escocheon and epitaph seen by Torre have disappeared, and in their place I find the following restoration of the old inscription :—

HIC JACET
ANNA FILIA
JOHANNIS CALVERLEY ARM.
ET UXOR PHILIPPI PRINCE.
OBIT 1667.
ÆTAT. 33.

Anne, eldest daughter of John Calverley, esq., of Eryholme (son and heir of Sir John Calverley, of Littleburne, co. Durham, by Anne, daughter of Matthew Hutton, archbishop of York), was baptized at Eryholme, 19 May, 1635, and married there, 27 Aug., 1663, to Philip Prince, of York, goldsmith. She died s. p.

(75). Leeutenant Colam, bur. ye twenty sixth of March, 1668.

(76). Mr. William Jenkins, bur. ye fourth of April, 1668.

Probably William, second son of Tobias Jenkins, esq., of Grimston, near York, by Anthonina, daughter of Henry Wickham, archdeacon of York. He was 16 years old in 1666. (*Dugd. Visit.*, ed. *Surt. Soc.*, p. 363.)

(77). Mr. Collins, bur. y^e eleventh of March, 1668.

"Richard Collins, Esq^r., Steward of St. Peter's, was buried y^e 11th of March, 1668, in y^e Cathedrall."—(Par. Reg., St. M.-le-B.)

(78). Mrs. Stearne, y^e Daught' of y^e Ld. Archbishop Stearne, bur. y^e 25 of March, 1669.

ANNA STERNE FILIA RICHARDI
EBOR. ARCHIEPISCOPI
AD CÆTUM VIRGINUM ABIIT
MARTII XXIII
A. D. MDCLXVIII
ÆTATIS SUÆ XVII

VENI DOMINE JESU.

(79). Mr. Osburne, bur. y^e fourteenth of April, 1669.

(80). S^r. William Ingram, bur. y^e twenty eight of September, 1669.

DOṂS GULIELS INGRAM E NOBILI
LIORI INGRAMIORŪ ORTUS PROSAPI^A
EQUES AURATUS A JACOBE REGE
IN SIGNITUS INTER ILLIUS ORDINIS
EBORACENSES ÆTATE MAXIMUS
CHARITATE ET VERO ECCLES: AN-
GLICAN: CULTU DITISSIMUS OBIJT
8 KAL: SEPT': REGNANTE CAROLO
2^o. ABIIT IN LOCŪ HUNC 6 KAL:
EIUSD^M MENS. ANN: DOM. 1670.

MORIOR QUOTIDIE NON CONTINUO.

Sir William Ingram, of Little Cattal, co. York, Knt., second son of Sir Will. Ingram, LL.D., of York, one of the Council of the North, by Catherine, daughter of John Edmonds, of Cambridge, gent. Born about 1600; married Catherine, daughter of Sir Edward Greville, of Milcote, co. Warwick, by whom he left no issue.

In a codicil to his will, dated 24 Sept., 1669, 21 Chas. II., Sir William Ingram desires "that my body may be buried in the upper end or east end of the Quire or Chancell of the Minster or Cathedrall Church of Yorke, as neare as conveniently may be to the grave of my late deare Father. Item, I doe further will, devise and appoynt that one hundred pounds shalbe disbursed out of my personal estate, and bestowed in and about my funeral expences." The original will has not occurred to me, neither have I discovered when probate was granted, but a copy is entered in the register among wills proved in the months of November and December, 1669. This does not agree with the date of death on his monument. The latter, it should be observed, is now in the north aisle of the choir. In Torre's time it was affixed to the wall behind the altar screen, in the position marked C on the Plan.

(80a). "Mr. Joseph Michelwaite was buried in ye Cathedrall Church ye 30th of March, 1670." (*Par. Reg., St. M.-le-B.*)

Joseph Micklēthwaite, of York, gent., second son of Joseph Micklēthwaite, esq., M.D., of Swine (*see No. 66*). He was aged 26 in 1666, and died unmarried. By will, dated 29 Sept., 1669 [Pro. 5 April, 1670], he bequeaths his house in Lendal to his sister Anne, wife of Thomas Dickinson, esq., of Kirkby Hall (lord mayor of York in 1648 and 1657). (*See No. 166.*)

(81). Mr. Charles Procter, bur. y^e twenty seventh of September, 1670.

"Mr. Charles Procter, y^e Minister of Darrington, was buried ye 27th of Septemb; 1670, in y^e Minster." (*Par. Reg., St. M.-le-B.*)

On 4 May, 1635, Charles Procter was ordained deacon and priest by Francis, bishop of Ely. On 15 Aug., 1666, being then S. T. B., he was collated to the vicarage of Darrington, co. York, which he held until his death. He was probably of the same family as Thos. Procter, verger, and Nich^r. Procter, clerk of the vestry, who are both interred in the Minster. (*See Nos. 84, 165.*)

[*Here occurs a chasm of nearly 12 years. The next burial in the Minster Register is dated 27 March, 1682.*]

(81a). "Mr. John Rhodes, trooper, buried in the Minster the 8th of January, 1671." (*Par. Reg., St. M.-le-B.*)

(81b). "Elizabeth, the daughter of Doctor Lake, was buried in the Minster the 5th of March, 1673." (*Par. Reg., St. M.-le-B.*)

Her father was the celebrated John Lake, D.D., a native of Halifax, canon of York and Southwell, afterwards archdeacon of Cleveland, and successively bishop of Sodor and Man, Bristol and Chichester. (*See No. 82.*)

(81c). "George Aislaby, Esqr., was slaine the 10th day of January, & buried the 12th of the same, in the yeare of our Lord, 1674." (*Par. Reg., St. M.-le-B.*)

HIC^s JACET GEORGII AISLABIE
DE CIVITATE EBOR. ARMIGER
PRINCIPALIS ARCHIEPATUS
EBOR: REGISTRARIUS,
QUI OBLIT DECIMO DIE
JANUARIJ ANNO DOMINI
1674^{to}.

George Aislaby, esq., registrar of the archiepiscopal court, was slain at

^s George Aislaby does not lie under this stone (81c). The position of his grave (on the north side of that of his widow, No. 86) is indicated on the Plan by the letter E.

York in a duel by Jonathan Jennings, esq., of Ripon, on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 10th, 1674-5. (*Dep^r. from York Castle, ed. Surt. Soc.*, p. 210.)

Eldest son of Robert Aislaby, of Osgodby, in the parish of Hemingbrough, where he was baptized, 30 Jan., 1617-18. He was twice married. The name of his first wife is not known. His second wife was Mary, younger daughter and coheir of Sir John Mallory, of Studley Royal (by Mary, daughter and coheir of John Mosley, esq., only son of Thos. Mosley, alderman of York). She died in 1683, and was buried near her husband. (*See No. 86.*) Their daughter, Elizabeth Aislaby, was buried in the Minster in 1746. (*See No. 193.*) Mary, their eldest daughter, born 25 Aug., 1664, married at Wheldrake, 8 Sept., 1679, William Robinson, esq., of Newby, alderman of York, afterwards a baronet, whose great-great-grandson is the present Earl De Grey and Ripon, of Studley Royal. On 3 Nov. 1700, "Mr. Henry Robinson of Buckton nere Bridlington & Mrs. Jane Aslaby of York," were married in the Minster.

(81d). "Georg, son of Georg Ayslebe, Esqr., bury'd in Minster, 16 Feb. 1675." (*Par. Reg., St. M.-le-B.*)

(81e). "Ann, daughter of Georg Aysleby Esquire, laite desesed, bury'd in Minster, 7th March, 1675." (*Par. Reg., St. M.-le-B.*)

(81f). "Charls Layton, Esqr., in the Minster was buried the 12^o August, 1676." (*Par. Reg., St. M.-le-B.*)

M. S.

CAROLVS LATON AR.
THOMÆ LATON DE LATON IN
COM: EBOR: MIL: ET BRIDG'TE: UX: FILIUS:
UNICUS OBLIT: X^o DIE AUG: AN: SALUT:
(sic.) 16 75 ÆTAT: 35 BRIDG: SOROR EJUS
ET NUPER UX: THO: FREWEN IN
MEMORIAM CHARISSIMI
FRATRIS HOC PONI CURAVIT.

Arms. —— a fess between six cross-crosslets fitchée ——.

Charles Layton, esq., of the Bedern, York, only son of Sir Thomas Layton of Layton, by his second wife Bridget, daughter of William Pennington, esq., of Mulcaster, co. Cumb., and widow of Ambrose Pudsey, esq., of Bolton, co. York. He died unmarried, 10 Aug., 1676 (not 1675, as stated on his monument), his heirs being his sister Bridget, wife of Thomas Frewen, esq. (*see No. 74 e.*), and his half sister Elizabeth, wife of Roger Talbot, esq., of Wood End. Will dated 9 Aug., 1676 [Pro. 23 Aug. 1676, admin^r. to Roger Talbot, esq., the sole executor].

The monument of Chas. Layton was formerly affixed to the same pillar (B on the Plan) as that of Judith Frewen. It is now in the north aisle of the choir.

(81g). "Mr. Barlo Wickam was buried in the Minster the 22th Octob^r, 1677." (*Par. Reg., St. M.-le-B.*)

Barlow Wickham, of York, gent., son of Dr. Henry Wickham (see No. 12), by his second wife Elizabeth. In his will, dated 5 Oct. 1677 [Pro. 23 Oct. *seq.*], he bequeaths "all my estaite to my brother doct^r Tobias Wickham, dean of York, whome I doe hereby make & constitute sole executor."

(81h). John Newsom, verger, died 22 Jan., 1678-9, and was buried in the nave, near the west door. Torre (p. 145) gives his epitaph :—"Here lyeth the body of John Newsom, verger of this Church 8 years, aged 38 years, dyed Jan: 22, A.D. 1678."

The verger was probably the same person as "John Newsome of the cittey of Yorke, yeoman," who made his will 16 Jan., 1678-9 [Pro. 8 June, 1680], and appointed his wife Mary and his son John joint executors.

(81i). "Doctor Robert Feild, buried in the Minster, September y^e 9th, 1680." (*Par. Reg., St. M.-le-B.*)

Robert Feild was collated to the stall of Fenton at York, 3 Aug. 1670, and on the 3rd of Sept. following he was made sub-dean. On 2 May, 1671, he was collated to the rectory of Barton-le-Beans, co. Notts, which he held till his death. On 9 July, 1673, he was admitted D.D. at Oxford. On 27 April, 1675, he was made archdeacon of Cleveland; and on 30 Dec. 1676 he was collated to the stall of Dunham. Dr. Feild died 9 Sept. 1680, aged 42, and was buried in St. Stephen's chapel (wherein his patron and benefactor archbishop Sterne, was afterwards interred), under a blue stone on which was formerly the following inscription :—

"Hic jacet Robertus Feild, S. T. P. archidiaconus de Cleveland, necnon hujus ecclesiae sub-decanus et præbendarius, qui obiit 9^o Sept. anno Domini, 1680, etatis sua 42." (Torre, p. 226.)

The will of "Robert Feild, Doctor in Divinity, Archdeacon of Cleveland," who appears to have resided at Bishopthorpe, bears date 3 Sept. 1680. He bequeaths the moiety of a tenement in Wordington, co. Oxon, to his niece Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Edward Foden of Stafford. To his sister Priscilla, wife of Vincent Savidge, he leaves an annuity of 20*l.*, and legacies of 50*l.* each to his sister Mary Knight, and his niece Mary Blencoe. "To Mr. Fell, a fellow of Eaton Colledge, Grotius' workes, Sosinian's workes, St. Austin's workes & the Critickes;"—the rest of his books to his nephew Mr. Tho. Blencoe, clerk.—His nephew, Edward Foden residuary legatee and sole executor [Pro. 11 Sept. 1680].

(81j). "Major John Beverley, buried in the Minster, Octo^r. y^e 9th, 1680." (*Par. Reg., St. M.-le-B.*)

"On the next Pillar of the North-Isle (of the choir) is a Hatchment with this Inscription :—'John Beverley of Great Smeaton dy'd Octob. 7, 1680.'" (Gent, 125.)

John Beverley, esq., of Great Smeaton, co. York, muster-master of the West Riding, was the son and heir of Vincent Beverley, esq., by Mary, daughter of George Twisleton, esq., of Barley, co. York. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Beaumont, esq., of Whitley; secondly, Mary, daughter of John Dalton, esq., of West Hawkswell.

(81k). "Mrs. Grace Mulinux, buried in the Minster, December the 7th, 1680." (*Par. Reg., St. M.-le-B.*)

Grace, seventh daughter of Conyers, first lord Darcy and Conyers of Hornby Castle, by Dorothy, daughter of Sir Henry Bellasis of Newburgh. Baptized at Hornby 25 August, 1616; married there, 5 Aug., 1633, George Best, esq., of Middleton Whernho, who died in 1639. She afterwards became the wife of Francis Molineux, esq., of Mansfield, co. Notts, whom she also survived.

"Grace Molineux of the citye of Yorke, widdow," made her will 19 Nov., 1680, and on the 9th of December following, administration was granted to Francis Molineux, gent., her son.

(81l). "Robert Pearson, the belringer of the Minster, buried in the Minster, January the 12th, 1680." (*Par. Reg., St. M.-le-B.*)

(81m). "Mr. Thomas Tong, vicar of the Minster, & was buried in the Minster, March the 8th, 1680." (*Par. Reg., St. M.-le-B.*)

Thomas Tong, clerk, of the Bedern, York, died intestate, and on March 24th, 1680-1, administration of his effects was granted to his widow Eleanor. Possibly he was related to the Rev. Israel Tonge, a native of Tickhill, and the discoverer of the Popish Plot of 1678.

(81n). "Mr. Burley buried in the Minster, June ye 13th, 1681." (*Par. Reg., St. M.-le-B.*)

1681. A Register⁹ of those that have been Buried in the Cathedrall of St. Peter's in York since November the eleventh in 1691 (*sic*), when Nicholas Procter was made Clerk of the Vestry.

(82). John, the son of Dr. Lake, was bur. ye 27th day of March, 1682.

In the south aisle of the choir, "under the 6th window, by the wall side, lyes a white stone, about 2 yds & $\frac{1}{2}$ long, having had a square plate at the head 2 inch broad, under w^{ch} now lyes Interred John Lake,

⁹ The original Register commences here. As has been previously stated, the earlier entries have been copied from an older book, now supposed to be lost.

advocate (son to John Lake, Bp. [of] Chichester), who was buried 27 Sept. (*sic*), A. D. 1682; in memorial of whom hangs still on a wooden frame over his grave his arms depicted, viz., Sab. a bend inter 6 croslettes botony fitchè A."—*Torre*, 257. (*See No. 81 b.*)

(83). Mr. Anthony Wright, subchanter, was bur. y^e 28th day of Aprill, 1682.

"Under y^e lanthorn (at the foot of the same stone under which John Richardson, subchanter, was buried) :—'Here lyeth the body of Anthony Wright, B.D., late sub-chanter of this Cathedrall, who departed this lyfe 28th day of April, A.D. 1682, aged 62.' " (*Torre*, 208.)

Anthony Wright was admitted to serve the cure of St. Sampson's, 5 June, 1665, and on the 8th of the same month he was instituted to the rectory of St. Saviour's, York. In 1679 he was appointed subchanter of the Vicars Choral.

(84). Mr. Thomas Procter, Verger, was bur. y^e 30th day of June, 1682.

He was probably related to Nicholas Procter, Clerk of the Vestry.

(85). Michaell, son of the Lady Dalton, was bur. y^e 7th of November, 1682.

At the east end of the middle choir, "on S. side the N. great pillar, lies a blue stone, about 2 yds long, wth this Inscription engraven upon it :—' Michael, the youngest son of Sr William [Dalton] of Hawkswell, kn^t, lyeth here interred, who departed this life 5th day of Nov^{br} 1682, in the 11th year of his age.' To make room for this was a little white stone taken up (& now layd in the N. Quire, yet near the other), on w^{ch} was this Inscription engraven :—' Here lyethe Elizabeth Wyvell, daughter of Xpofer Wyvell, Esq^r. & Margarete his wyfe, whyche dyed the xiii. of Aprill, in the yeare of our Lord God, 1565.' " (*Torre*, 271.)

"Lady Dalton," mother of Michael, was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Marmaduke Wyvell, bart., of Constable Burton, great-grandson of the above-mentioned Christopher and Margaret Wyvell.

John Dalton, grandfather of the above Michael, was buried here in 1644. (*See No. 48.*)

(86). Mrs. Mary Aislaby was bur. y^e 5th of February, 1682.

"At south corner of partition wall over the vaults lies a blue marble, about 2 yds long, wth this Inscription engraven at the head :—' Hic jacet Maria filia dñi Johannis Mallory nuper de Studley, militis, defuncti, ac nuper uxor Georgii Aislaby de civitate Ebor, armigeri, principalis archiēpi Ebor. registrarii, et jam defuncti, quæ obiit xix. die Januarii año Dñi 1682.' And over her hangs up in a wooden frame this lozenge escococheon of her husband's arms impaling hers :—Gu. 3 Lozenges in fess A. inter as many Lyons' heads erased O. (Aislaby). O. a Lyon Ramp^t. double quivee gu. collered A. (Mallory)."—*Torre*, 264.

Mary Aislabie, of York, widow and relict of George Aislabie, late of York, esquire (*see* No. 81 c.), made her will 15 June, 1682, which was proved by the executors, William Robinson and Arthur Ingram, esquires, 6 Feb., 1682-3.

(87). Dr. Stearne, Lord Archbishop of York, was bur. the 22^d of June, 1683.

HIC SPE FUTURÆ GLORIÆ SITUS EST

*RICHARDUS STERNE MANSFIELDIÆ HONESTIS PARENTIBUS ORTUS;
TRIA APUD CANTABRIGIENSIS COLLEGIA CERTATIM
IPSUM CUM SUPERBIÆ ARRIPIUNT, ET JACTANT SUUM,
SANCTÆ ET INDIVIDUÆ TRINITATIS SCHOLAREM,
CORPORIS CHRISTI SOCIMUM, JESU TANDEM PRÆFECTUM MERITISSIMU:;
GULIELMO CANTUARIENSIS MARTYRI À SACRIS IN FATALI PEGMATE ASTITIT:
AUSUS ET IPSE INTER PESSIMOS ESSE BONUS, & VEL CUM ILLO COMMORI:
POSTEÀ HONESTO CONSILIO NORILI FORMANDÆ JUVENTUTI OPERAM DEDIT:
NE DEESSENT QUI DEO ET REGI, CUM LIUERIT, RITE SERVIRENT:
QUO TANDEM REDUCE (ETIAM CUM APOLOGIÆ & PRECE) ROGATUR
UT CARLEOLENSIS ESSE EPISCOPUS NON DEDIGNARETUR:
AT NON ILLI, MAGIS QUAM SOLI, DIU LATERE LICUIT:
IN HUMILI ILLÀ PROVINCIÆ SATIS CONSTITIT SE SUÑAM MERUISSÈ;
AD PRIMATUM IGITUR EBORACENSEM, UT PLENÀ SPLENDERET GLORIÀ, EFFECTUS EST:
IN UTRQ[UE] ITA SE GESSIT UT DEO PRIUS, QUAM SIBI PROSPICERET;
ECCL[ESIA]S SPOLIATAS OLIM DE SUO VEL DOTAVIT, VEL DITAVIT AMPLIUS:
NON ANTIQUIS ECCL[ESIA]L PATRIBUS IMPAR FUSET, SI CO.ÆVUS;
OMNIS IN ILLO ENITUIT, QUÆ ANTISTITEM DECEAT, ET ORNET, VIRTUS;
GRAVITAS, SANCTITAS, CHARITAS, RERUM OMNIUM SCIENTIA,
IN UTRÀQUE FORTUNÀ PAR ANIMI FIRMITAS, ET CONSTANTIA,
ÆQUISSIMUS UBIQUE VITE TENOR, REGIMINIS JUSTITIA, & MODERATIO.
IN SEXTO SUPRA OCTOGESSIMUM ANNO CORPUS ERECTUM,
ORIS DIGNITAS, OCULORUM VIGOR, AURIUMQUE, ANIMI PRÆSENTIA,
NEC ULLA IN SENECTUTE FÆX, SED ADHUC FLOS PRUDENTIÆ
SATIS PROBÂRUNT QUID MENSA POSSIT, & VITA SOBRIA*

*OBIIT JUN: 18 ANNO { SALUT: 1683
ÆTAT: SUÆ 87.*

Arms.—See of York impaling Or a chevron between three crosses flory sable.—Sterne.

Richard, son of Simon Sterne, esq., of Mansfield, co. Notts, matriculated at Trinity College, Cambridge, 8 July, 1611. In 1634 he was elected Master of Jesus College, and in the same year was instituted to the rectory of Yeveston (Yeovilton ?), co. Somerset. On 2 December, 1660, he was consecrated bishop of Carlisle, over which see he presided until his translation to York in 1664. Archbishop Sterne married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Dickenson, esq., of Farnborough, co. Hants, by whom he had thirteen children. Several of his descendants are buried in the Minster, and will be mentioned afterwards.

(88). Dr. Robert Sorsbie, Præsenter, was bur. y^e 17th of August, 1683.

On a blue stone, in the north aisle of the choir :—“Hic jacet Rob^{ts} Sorsby, S.T.B. Precentor hujus Ecclie Cath., Natus Sheffeld’, Educatus Cantebrigiae Collegii Emanuelis, qui obiit 15^o die mens’ Augusti, año Dñi 1683, ætatis suæ 74.” (*Torre*, 224.)

Son of Robert Sorsbie of Sheffield, cutler (the first Master of the Cutlers' Company), by Catherine Clayton, his wife. Baptized at Sheffield 25 March, 1599.¹⁰ (*Hunter's Hallamshire*, p. 224.)

On 2 Sept., 1661, Robert Sorsbie was collated to the precentorship of York, and on 30 Sept., 1662, he was instituted to the rectory of Birkin.

(89). Dr. Marmaduke Cooke was bur. y^e 29th of December, 1684.

On a blue marble stone at the east end of the middle choir :—“In memoriam Marmaduci Cooke, canonici et prebendarii prebendæ de Riccal, mæstissima conjux Elizabetha Cooke, cui triste sui desiderium reliquit, marmor hoc ponit curavit. Obijt 7^{mo} kal. Jan. anno Erae Christianæ 1684, ætatis suæ 60” (*Torre*, 274). Gent says (p. 130) he “Lies near abp. Frewen.”

Marmaduke, the eldest of the six sons of Robert Cooke of Campsall, all of whom were in holy orders, was baptized at Hooton Paynel in December, 1625. He was educated at Catherine Hall, Cambridge, and ordained deacon and priest by Henry, bishop of Elphin, 14 May, 1653. In 1654 and 1658 he occurs as master¹¹ of the Free School at Doncaster. On 21 August, 1660, he was instituted to the rectory of Kirk Bramwith. On 2 March, 1660-1, he was collated to the stall of Riccall at York, which he held till his death. On 5 November, 1663, he was instituted to the vicarage of Leeds, which he resigned 25 July, 1677.

Dr. Cooke married, first, at Doncaster, 24 June, 1657, Mary, daughter of Robert Bladworth, of that town, and by her (who died in March, 1667, aged 33) had, with other issue, a daughter Mary, who married, at York Minster, 21 August, 1683, Mr. Thomas Crosland,¹² of Cobcroft, in the parish of Womersley; secondly, 5 January, 1668, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Atkinson, alderman of Leeds, but he left no male issue by either wife. In his will, dated 13 May, 1684, Dr. Cooke bequeaths £7 each to the churches of Riccall and Kirk Bramwith, “to buy a silver vessel, be it flagon, chalice, or paten, for the service of God’s holy altar there for ever.” His brother, William Cooke, LL.D., was president of Jesus College, Cambridge, and chancellor of Ely. They had a grant of the following arms :—Argent on a fess azure between three crescents gules as many doves or.

(90). Robert Graves, Verger, was bur. y^e 16th of January, 1684.

In the nave, near the west door :—“Here lyeth the body of Robt. Grave, jun^r., who was verger of this church 24 years, & dyed in y^e 68th year of his age, on 14 Jan., A.D. 1684.” (*Torre*, 145.)

Probably a son of Robert Graves, “y^e old verger,” who died in 1666. (*See No. 74 f.*)

¹⁰ If this date be correct, Dr. Sorsbie was 84 when he died, and not 74, as stated by Torre. Gent says, “septuagesimo quinto.”

¹¹ Robert, son of Marmaduke Cooke,

schoolmaster, was baptized at Doncaster, 11th August, 1658.—J. S.

¹² Thomas Crosland of Crosland Hill, afterwards vicar of Kirk Bramwith.

(91). Charles Howard, Earle of Carlile, was bur. y^e 12th day of March, 1684.

NEAR THIS PLACE LIES INTERRED,
 CHARLES HOWARD EARL OF CARLISLE,
 VISCOUNT MORPETH, BARON DACRES OF GISLAND,
 LORD LIEUTENANT OF CUMBERLAND & WESTMORELAND,
 VICE ADMIRAL OF THE COASTS OF NORTHUMBERLAND,
 CUMBERLAND, BISHOPRICK OF DURHAM, TOWN
 AND COUNTY OF NEWCASTLE, & MARITIME PARTS ADJACENT,
 GOVERNOUR OF JAMAICA, PRIVY-COUNCELLOR
 TO KING CHARLES THE SECOND, & HIS AMBASSADOR
 EXTRAORDINARY TO THE CZAR OF MOSCOVY,
 AND THE KINGS OF SWEDEN & DENMARK
 IN THE YEARS MDCLXIII & MDCLXIV,
 WHOSE EFFIGIES IS PLACED AT THE TOP OF THIS MONUT.

HE WAS NOT MORE DISTINGUISHED BY THE
 NOBILITY AND ANTIQUITY OF HIS FAMILY
 THAN HE WAS BY THE SWEETNESS & AFFABILITY
 OF A NATURAL CHARMING TEMPER,
 WHICH BEING IMPROVED BY THE PECULIAR
 ORNAMENTS OF SOLID GREATNESS,
 COURAGE, JUSTICE, GENEROSITY, & A PUBLIC SPIRIT,
 MADE HIM A GREAT BLESSING
 TO THE AGE & NATION WHEREIN HE LIVED.
 IN BUSINESS HE WAS SAGACIUS, DILIGENT, &
 IN WAR CIRCUMSPECT, STEADY & INTREPID;
 IN COUNCIL WISE, AND PENETRATING:
 AND THO' HIS CHARACTER MAY SECURE HIM
 A PLACE IN THE ANNALS OF FAME,
 YET THE FILIAL PIETY OF A DAUGHTER
 MAY BE ALLOWED TO DEDICATE
 THIS MONUMENTAL PILLER TO HIS MEMORY.

OBIIT XXIV FEBR: MDCLXXVI¹³ (*sic*) ÆTAT. LVI.

Arms.—(Gules) on a bend between six cross crosslets fitchée (arg.) an escocheon (or), charged with a demi-lion rampant, pierced through the mouth with an arrow, within a double tressure flory counterflory (of the first); a mullet for difference.

HERE¹⁴ LYETH THE BODY OF THE RG
 HONORBLE CHARLES HOWARD
 EARLE OF CARLEL LE (*sic*), WHO
 DYED Y^E 4TH DAY OF FEBRUAY.
 1684: ÆTATIS SUÆ: 56.

Arms (ut supra).

Charles, second, but eldest surviving, so (grandson of "Belted Will") by Mary, eld

¹³ An error for MDCLXXXIV. See the date of his will.

¹⁴ ing

Eure. Created baron Dacre of Gillesland, viscount Howard of Morpeth, and earl of Carlisle, 20 April, 1661. Married Anne, daughter of Edward, lord Howard of Escrick, and sister of William lord Howard of Escrick, who was buried here in 1694 (*see* No. 118). She died in 1696.

"Charles Earle of Carlisle, beinge not very well in health," made his will 16 January, 36 Chas. II., 1684-5 [Proved 20 March *seq.*] He bequeaths to his son, Edward lord Morpeth, "all that my lease of the mannor of Carlisle;"—also "the remaninge terme of an annuity or pension of one thowsand pounds per annum, granted unto me by his Ma^{tie} that now is, upon exported coales;"—and "unto my dearly beloved wife, Ann Countess of Carlisle, the use of all my plate, linnen, picktures, hanginges, beddinge, brass, pewther, and all other my houshold stuffe and impliments of houshold, during the terme of her naturall life;"—remainder "to and for the use and benifitt of my right heires."

(92). Mrs. Jane Thwinge was bur. y^e 14th of December, 1685.

In the north aisle of the choir, "on side of N. wall, lyes a white stone, under w^{ch} lyes buried Jane Thweng, wth this Escocheon of Arms hanging in a wooden Frame over her, wth this Inscription:—Q^rley 1st. & last A. a fess gu. inter 3 popingayes v^e. 2^d & 3^d. A. on a chevr. B. 3 garbs O. 'Here lyeth the body of Jane Thweng, coheir to Thomas Thweng, Esqr., late of Kilton in Clyveland, who dyed 12 Dec^{br}, in the 26th year of her age, A. D. 1685; who now rests in peace, waiting for the Resurrection of the just.'" (*Torre*, 222.)

Jane Thweng, daughter and co-heiress (with her sister Ann) of Thomas Thweng, esq. of Kilton (who died in 1678), by Jane, eldest daughter of Sir Joseph Cradock, Knt., LL.D. of Richmond, died at York, intestate, administration of her effects being granted, 1 April, 1686, to her mother, who was then the wife of George Tocketts, esq. of Tocketts. M^r. Theophilus Young & Madam Jane Tocketts, were mar^d at S^t. Mary's, Castle-gate, 6 Feb. 1695.

(93). The Right Hon^{ble} the Countess of Strafford was bur. the 13th of January, 1685.

The lady Henrietta Maria, daughter of James Stanley, earl of Derby, and widow of Richard lord Molyneux, married, 27 February, 1654-5, William Wentworth, earl of Strafford, and died 27 December, 1685. *See* No. 122. The following inscription to her memory, written by her husband, remains in the church at Wentworth:—

"The lady Henrietta Mary Stanley, countess of Strafforde, second daughter to the most noble and excellent lord James earle of Derby, who died a martyr for his king and country the 15th October, 1651, and that matchless lady Charlotte Tremoille, countesse of Derby, daughter to Claude duke of Tremoille and Charlotte Brabantine de Nassau, second daughter to William prince of Orange, by Charlotte de Bourbon, princesse of Orange. This noblest lady was borne the 17th November, 1630. She was the most beloved child of her princely parents; and, as her most noble father was so highly obliging as to have long wished it, she was married to William earle of Strafforde the 27th February, 1654. And to the inexpressible grieve of her afflicted husband, she died of a spotted fever at London, upon the 27th of December, 1685."

" She was of middle stature, excellent shape and grace, and in her beautiful eyes and mien appeared the surpassing virtues of her soule, the greatest life, modesty, affability, and goodnesse I think imaginable. Never wife did more truly and passionately love her husband, and for his sake all that were friends to him. Shee had in a most eminent degree, largenesse of heart, wisdom, and piety, worthy of a far better fortune than, by the sufferings of her husband and both their families, she found. Her excellence is impossible to bee expressed, consequently for me to shew that honour to her memory I desire to doe. But in this poore church I chiefly leave the marks of it ; the place for the worship of God being fittest for the memoriall of a saint, and daughter of a saint. May this admirable lady and the renowned stock shee came from, bee ever remembered with the highest honour, by me and all my family and name, while there remains any of them upon earth, and bee never forgot by posterity, though she left none. The Lord of his infinite mercy joyne mee again unto her in everlasting blisse. Amen. An. Dom. 1689. Strafforde." (*Hunter's South Yorkshire*, ii. 88).

At the funeral of the above countess of Strafford, a scandalous and disgraceful scene occurred in the Minster. As a compliment, and also as a matter of precaution, a company of Sir John Reresby's grenadiers, at that time quartered in York, was directed to accompany the funeral procession. The soldiers met the hearse at the Windmills beyond Micklegate Bar. When they got to the Minster, at the choir door, "they stood on either side of the corps, to let the same be carryed quietly in, and to hinder the rabble from stealing the escutcheons off from the pall and herse, and to let the clergy and gentry that attended the corps to go quietly in."—The mob and the military soon came into collision, when the latter were very roughly handled, and had to withdraw from the Minster. Richard Hewit, gent., who witnessed the scene, was "credably informed the escutcheons of the deceased countesse that were placed round the quire weere all torn downe before the service was donn ; and, when the corps was brought to the place of interrment, whilst the Deane was in performing the service," he saw "severall persons teare downe the escutchions that were placed over the place of interment." (*Depositions from York Castle*, ed. *Surt. Soc.*, pp. 279-281.)

(94). Mr. William Spink was bur. y^e 8th of March, 1685.

In the north aisle of the choir, "under the wall side, by the vaults, lies a blew stone about 2 yds long, where is engraven this Inscription :—'Here lyeth the body of William Spinke, gent., late of Dalby in the North Riding of Yorkshire, who departed this Life (being aged 64 years) the 6th of March, A.D. 1685.' His arms hanging up in a wooden frame are these :—B. on a chev. inter 3 crosses patée fitchè A. as many pomeg^{les}." (*Torre*, 220).

17 February, 1685-6. William Spink of Dalby, co. York, gent.—be buried in Dalby church, or in any other church where it s^t God I shall dye ; and a large stone to be laid over me. . . .tion of my name.—To the Hospitall of St. Mary Magdⁱ pounds a year for ever, as an augmentation to the . . . one tenn shillings a peice, to be paid on St. Thom^m and tenn shillings a peece upon the fift day of J^u

To the reader 20s. a year for reading prayres and makeing a sermon on those dayes that the money is appointed to be paid on.—To the poor of Dalby and Skuesby 3£ a year for ever, to be paid out of my free land and leasing at Ripon.—My freehold land and leasing, called by the name of Magdaline's, lying in the parish of Ripon, to Thos. Lumley of Dalby, gent., and his heirs for ever; failing issue, to Chas. Wilcox of Atleborrow, co. Norfolk, gent., and his heirs for ever.—My lordship or grange of Dalby to the said Thos. Lumley and his heirs for ever.—“I give all my new shillings to be distributed unto the poore att my death, ould twelve pence a peece, and young sixpence; what is a wanting shall be made good with other monies.”—Residue—to my nephews, Robert Hammond of Kiswick, co. Norfolk, gent., and Chas. Wilcox, gent.—They executors. [Proved 30 March, 1686.]

(95). Dr. Dolbin, Lord Arch Bishop, was bur. y^e 12th of April, 1686.

HIC SITUS EST
 JOHANNES DOLBEN, FILIUS GUILIELMI S. TH. PROFESSORIS,
 EX ANTIQUA FAMILIA IN CAMBRIA SEPTENTRIONALI ORIUNDUS,
 NATUS STANVICI IN AGRO NORTHAMTONIENSIS MARTII 20, A. D. 1624.
 ANNO ETATIS 17 REGIANA SCHOLAM WESTMONAST. AUSPICATO INGRESSUS
 SINGULARI ISTIUS LOCI GENIO PLENUIS 15 EXIVIT,
 IN NUMERUM ALUMNORVM *EDIS CHRISTI* OXON. ELECTUS.
 EXARDEENTE BELLO CIVILI
 PARTES REGIAS SECUTUS EST, IN PUGNA MARSTONIENSIS VEXILLARIUS;
 IN DEFENSIOINE EBORACI GRAVITER VULNERATUS,
 EFFUSO SANGUINE CONSECRAVIT LOCUM,
 OLIM MORTI SUE DESTINATUM.
 A. D. 1656 A REY. EPISCOP. CICESTRIENSI SACRIS ORDINIBUS INITIATUS,
 INSTAURATA MONARCHIA FACTUS EST *EDIS CHRISTI CANONICUS*,
 DEINDE DECANUS WESTMONASTERIENSIS;
 MOX CAROLO II. REGI OPTIMO AD ORATORIO CLERICUS,
 EPISCOPUS POSTEA ROFFENSIS;
 ET POST NOVENTIMUM REGIS ELEEMOSYNARIUS;
 ANNO DENIQUE 1653, METROPOLITI EBORACENSIS HONORE CUMULATUS EST
 HANC PROVINCIAM INGENTI ANIMO ET PARI INDUSTRIA ADMINISTRAVIT,
 GREGI ET PASTORIBUS EXEMPLIO.
 INTRA 30 CIRCITER MENSES, SECULI LABORIBUS EXHAUSTIS,
 COELO TANDEM MATURUS,
 LETHARGIA ET VARIOLEM PER QUADRIDUUM LECTO AFFIXUS,
 A. D. 1686, ETATIS 62^o, POTENTISSIMI PRINCIPIS JACOBII ALTERO, DIE DOMINICO,
 (Eodem die quo pleruste anno sacras SYNAXES
 IN ECCLESIA SUA CATHEDRALI SEPTIMANIAM CELEBRANDAS INSTITUERAT)
 CELO FRUEBATUR.
 MGESTISSIMA CONJUX MAGNI GILBERTI CANTUARIENSIS ARCHIEPISCOPI NEPTIS,
 EX QUA TRES LIBEROS SUSCIPIT, GILBERTUM, CATHARINAM ET JOANNEM;
 MONUMENTUM HOM POSUIT
 DESIDERATISSIMO MARITO,
 IN ADE CHRISTI SUI ILLIUS AUSPICIS PARTIM EXTRACTA,
 BEOMLENSI PALATIO REPARATO, CENOBIO WESTMONAST. CONSERVATO,
 IN SENATU ET ECCLESIA ELOGIENTIA GLORIA, IN DIOCESIBUS suis EPISCOPALI DILIGENTIA;
 IN OMNIBUS PIORUM ANIMIS, JUSTA VENERATIONE SEMPER VICTURO.

John, eldest son of William Dolben, D.D., rector of Stanwick, co. Northants, by Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Williams, esq. of Coghillian, co. Carnarvon, and niece to John Williams, archbishop of York. He was archdeacon of London 1662-1663, dean of Westminster 1662-1683, and bishop of Rochester 1666-83. On 26 July, 1683, he was elected archbishop of York, and enthroned 23 August *seq.* Dr. Dolben married Catherine, daughter of Ralph Sheldon, esq. of Stanton, co. Derby, and niece to Gilbert Sheldon, archbishop of Canterbury. His eldest son, Gilbert Dolben, M.P. for Ripon in 1685, was made one of the Justices of the Common Pleas in Ireland in 1701, and created a baronet in 1704.

(96). Mrs. Bridgett Procter was bur. y^e 13th of April, 1686.

(97). The Lady Phebe Pilkinton was bur. y^e 25th of June, 1686.

Phœbe, widow of Sir Lionel Pilkington, Bart. of Chevet (who died in 1684), and daughter of Robert Moyle, esq. of Buckwell, co. Kent.

(98). Dr. Christopher Stone was bur. y^e 26th of November, 1686.

"Eastward of last (Jane Hodson's monument, *see* No. 3), hangs up a little wooden frame bearing this escocheon for a memorall of the interment of D^r. Christopher Stone, late chancellor of this Church, whose body lyes buried underneath :—Gu. on a bend inter 6 pewitts A. 3 crosses formy of 1st & labell of 3 poynts of 2^d." (*Torre*, 251).

Christopher Stone was ordained deacon, 24 May, 1635, and priest 24 September, 1637, by Thomas, bishop of Durham. On 5 December, 1640, he was instituted to the rectory of Dalby. On 20 July, 1655, he was appointed rector of Sigston by the commissioners of Oliver Cromwell. On 7 February, 1660-1, he was collated to the chancellorship of York, which he held until he died. On 5 May, 1663, he was instituted to the rectory of Scrayingham, receiving on 20 May *seq.* a dispensation from the archbishop of Canterbury to hold that living jointly with Sigston. This latter he exchanged on 27 August, 1669, for the rectory of Beeford, which he ceded shortly before his death, and the former he resigned 30 December, 1679.

Dr. Stone married Grace, daughter of William Robinson of Leeds, by whom he had issue Margery, wife of Miles Gale, vicar of Keighley, and Beatrice, wife of Henry Holme, vicar of Paul. Another daughter, Anne Stone, married at the Minster, 29 August, 1719, Robert Spearman, esq. of Thorley, co. Durham, and was mother of Mary, wife of James Rowe, lord mayor of York in 1749 and 1768.

"Grace Stone, widow, relict and executrix of y^e last will and testament of D^r. Christofer Stone, Chancellour of the Cathedrall Church in York," made her will 18 June, 1689, which was proved 22 September, 1691.

(99). Mrs. Penelope Cutler was bur. y^e 23th of December, 1686.

HERE LYETH INTERRED THE
BODY OF PENELOPE THE
DAUGHTER OF Sⁿ GERVAS
CUTLER OF STEINBROUGH KT,
DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 2JTH OF
DECEMBER, 1686.

Fifth daughter of Sir Gervase Cutler, of Stainb-

second wife Magdalene, daughter of John, earl of Bridgewater. Her elder sister Elizabeth married Sir Thomas Herbert of York, Bart.

(100). S^r Gilbert Garrard was bur. y^e 24th of September, 1687.

In the north aisle of the choir, "by the wall side, under the 6th window, lyes a white stone, under w^{ch} S^r. Gilbert Gerard lyes Interred, who dyed (upon his travells) at York ; whose arms, depicted on a wooden frame, hang up over him, viz. Q^rterly 1st & last, A. on a saltire gu. a cressant of 1st (Gerard) ; 2^d. B. a Lyon ramp^t A. crowned O. (Gerard of Bryn) ; 3^d Q^rly Fr. & Engl. wth a border goboné A. & B." (*Torre*, 221.)

"Sir Gilbert Gerrard, late of Gateside, co. Durham, Barronett," made a nuncupative will at York on or about 17 Sept. 1687 [Pro. 26 Sept. seq.]. "Being asked how he would settle his worldly affaires, answered, all that I have I give & leave to my eldest sonne."—Witnesses, Mr. Tho. Carnaby, Joell Savile and Grace Carnaby.

Gilbert Gerard, esq. of Fiskerton, co. Linc., son of Ratcliffe Gerard, esq. (3rd son of Ratcliffe Gerard, esq. of Hatsall, co. Lanc., by Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Charles Somerset, 5th son of Henry, earl of Worcester), by Jennet, daughter of Mr. Edward Barret, was created a Baronet 17 Nov. 1666. He married, first, Mary, daughter of Sir John Brereton, by whom he had no issue ; secondly, Mary, daughter and co-heiress of John Cosin, bishop of Durham, by whom he had three sons, Gilbert-Cosin, Samuel and George, and two daughters, Charlotte and Mary. Sir Gilbert was M.P. for Northallerton 1661-1685, and High Sheriff of the county Palatine of Durham 1665-1675. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Gilbert-Cosin Gerard, born about 1662, who married, first, at Westminster Abbey, 2 May, 1681, Mary, daughter and heiress of Charles Berkeley, earl of Falmouth, from whom he was divorced in 1684 ; and, secondly, Lady Morland (a woman of abandoned character, who had been divorced from her husband, Sir Samuel Morland, Bart., in 1688), but had no issue by either wife. At his death the baronetcy is supposed to have become extinct.

(101). Mrs. Mary Bethill was bur. 21th of October, 1687.

In the north aisle of the choir, eastward of the monument of Sir Henry Bellasis, "upon the wall, hangs up a wooden frame containing this escocheon for a memoriall of the party deceased, who lyes buried under it :—A. on a chev. inter 3 boars' heads trunked & erected sab. an annulet of 1st (Bethell). Impaling Sab. guttē de Eau on a fess A. 3 Cornish choughs of 1st (Cornwallis). Underneath, written in golden letters,— 'Mary the daughter of Bevercotes Cornwallis of Lincoln, Armigeri, wife of William Bethel of Swandon Esqr. Obijt 19 Oct. 1687.' " (*Torre*, 219.)

Mary, daughter of Bevercotes Cornwallis, esq. of Lincoln, and first wife of William Bethell, esq. of Swinden near Kirkby Overblow. Her husband was the eldest son of William Bethell, rector of Kirkby Overblow (by Bridget, daughter of Sir John Bourchier, knt.), and was 14 years old in

Sept. 1665. He married, secondly, in 1688, at St. Martin's, Coney-street, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir John Brooke of York, Bart. (by Mary, daughter of Sir Hardress Waller), and died in 1699. His widow re-married Thos. Harrison, esq. of Copgrove, and died intestate, administration of her effects being granted to her husband 1 Nov., 1707. A second grant to her son, Hugh Bethell, esq., bears date 15 Oct., 1718.

(102). Mr. Thomas Carnaby was bur. y^e 3th of February, 1687.

Mr. Thos. Carnaby and Grace Carnaby were two of the witnesses to the will of Sir Gilbert Gerard (*see* No. 100). They were the son and daughter, I believe, of Sir Thomas Carnaby and dame Eleanor, his wife. *See* Nos. 74c, 106.

(103). Mr. Benjamin Lister was bur. y^e 23th of November, 1688.

Probably Benjamin Lister, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, seventh son of Sir John Lister, knt. of Hull, by Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Hugh Armyn of Hull.

(104). Lady Mary Raines was bur. y^e 21th of December, 1689.

INTRA SEPTEM ULNAS HUJUS TABULE
JACET MARIA RAYNES THOME
RAYNES ARMIGERI UXOR
& ROBERT(1) CONYERS DE
BOULBY IN COMITATU EBORUM
ARMIGERI FILIA VIRTUTIBUS VIXIT
CLARA & INTER INEFFABILES
GANGRENE CRUCIATUS PATIENTIA
MIRA EFFLAVIT ANIMAM VICESIMO
DIE DECEMBRIS 1689.

Mary, second daughter of Robert Conyers, esq. of Boulby, co. York (by Anne, daughter of Sir Ralph Conyers of Layton, co. Durham), and wife of Thomas Raynes, esq., lord mayor of York in 1688. Her husband, who, with other aldermen, had been displaced by the king in October, 1688, removed to Easingwold, where he died a.p., "after ten years' affliction in a Paralysis," 8 March, 1713-14, aged 73. His niece and heir, Anne, daughter of Capt. John Raynes of Appleton-le-Street, married William Salvin, esq., of Newbiggin, and was mother of Thos. Salvin, esq. of Easingwold, whose eldest daughter Mary married Sir John Webb, Bart., by whom she had an only child Barbara, who became the wife of Anthony Ashley Cooper, 5th earl of Shaftesbury.

(105). Mrs. Martha Williamson was bur. y^e 22^d of January 1689.

(106). Lady Elenor Carnaby was bur. y^e 8th of February 1689.

"Dame Elleanor Carnaby of the city of Yorke, widdow, being under some indisposition of my bodily health by reason of my age," made her will 7 Oct., 1689. She leaves everything to her daughter Grace Carnaby (*see No. 141*), whom she appoints sole executrix. [Pro. 15 March, 1689-90.]

The testatrix was the second daughter of John Thomlinson of York, by Eleanor, daughter of Matthew Dodsworth, chancellor to Toby Mathews, archbishop of York, and sister of Roger Dodsworth, the eminent antiquary. She married, first, Ralph Carnaby, esq. of Halton, co. Northumberland, and, secondly, Sir Thos. Carnaby, knt., who died in 1665, and was buried in the Minster. *See No. 74c.*

Her eldest sister Jane married Sir Thos. Twysden, knt., one of the justices of the King's Bench, who was created a Baronet in 1666, and was mother of the well-known antiquary Sir Roger Twysden.

(107). The Right Honorable y^e Lady Mary Jenkings was bur. y^e 16th of March, 1689.

The lady Mary Paulet, daughter of Charles, duke of Bolton (by Mary, eldest natural daughter of Emanuel lord Scroope, earl of Sunderland), and wife of Tobias Jenkins, esq., junior, of Grimston, afterwards an alderman of York, by whom she had two daughters, Elizabeth (*see 109*) and Mary. The latter, who became heir to her father, married, at York Minster, 26 April, 1707, Sir Henry Goodrick, Bart. of Ribston.

(108). Mrs. Mary Harrison was bur. y^e 11th of July, 1690.

"Near this Place lies the Body of Mary Harrison, the Twelfth child of Thomas Harrison of Allerthorp in this County, Esq. She was born October the 7th, 1666, and died July the 9th, 1690." She lies in the Great Isle behind the Altar." (*Gent*, 135.)

Her father was brother to Anne, the first wife of Henry Herbert, esq., (eldest son of Sir Thos. Herbert of York, Bart.,) and grandson of Robert Harrison, lord mayor of York in 1607.

(109). Elizabeth y^e Daughter of Mr. Tobias Jenkens was bur. the 20th of January, 1690.

One of the daughters of Tobias Jenkins, jun^r., esq. of Grimston, near York. *See No. 107.*

(110). Dr. Tho. Lamplew, Lord Arch Bishop of York, was bur. the 8th of May, 1691.

Hic
 in spe resurgendi depositum jacet
 Quod mortale fuit
 Reverendissimi in Christo Patris Thomæ Lamplugh
 ARCHIEPISCOPI EBORACENSIS, S.T.P.
 Ex antiqua et generosâ LAMPLUGHORUM de LAMPLUGH
 in Agro CUMBRIENSI familiâ ORIUNDI.
 Qui OXONIÆ in COLLEGIO REGINÆ Alumnus et Socius,
 (Ubi literas humaniores et sacras hausit)
 Aulae S. ALBANI in eadem Academia Principalis.
 Ecclesiae S^r. MARTINI juxta WESTMONASTERIUM vicarius
 Decanus ROFFENSIS, Et Anno 1676 Epûs EXONIENSIS consecratus.
 Tandem (licet dignitatem multum deprecatus)
 In sedem hanc Metropoliticam evectus est, aî 1688, mense Novembri.

Vir (si quis alias) per varias vitae honorumq; gradus spectabilis ;
 Ob Vitæ innocentiam, morum probitatem.
 Verbi divini prædicationem, charitatem in Patriam
 et Zelum erga Domum Dei ECCLESIAM ANGLICANAM
 in memorâ Æternâ cum justis futurus.

Obdormivit in Domino 5^{to} Maij An^o: Salutis 1691, Æta^t. 76.
 Uxorem habuit CATHERINAM filiam EDWARDI
 DAVENANT S.T.P. Neptem JOHANNIS
 DAVENANT, Episcopi SARISBURIENSIS
 E qua tulit liberos quinque ;
 THOMAS liberorum Superstes
 Hoc Monumentum
 P. M. P.

Arms.—The See of York impaling or a cross flory sable.—Lamplugh.

Thomas, son of Christopher Lamplugh, esq. of Thwing, co. York (a younger son of Thos. Lamplugh, esq. of Ruston Parva, in the same county, and of Lamplugh, co. Cumb., by Jane, daughter of Robert Fairfax,¹⁵ esq. of Pockthorpe, co. York). Born at Thwing. Educated at Queen's College, Oxford. Rector of Bingfield, co. Berks, and Carlton in Ottmore, co. Oxon. Archdeacon of London 1664-1676 ; Principal of Alban Hall, Oxford, 1664-1673 ; installed a prebendary of Worcester 19 June, 1669 ; collated vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, 1 July, 1670 ; made dean of Rochester 6 March, 1672 ; elected bishop of Exeter 3 October, 1676 ; translated to York in November, 1688, and enthroned 19 Dec., seq.

Archbishop Lamplugh married Katherine, daughter of Edward Davenant, rector of Gillingham, co. Dorset, and treasurer of Salisbury cathedral. She died at Kensington 18 May, 1671, aged 49. For notices of their descendants, see Nos. 194, 205, 223, 244 and 259.

¹⁵ Robert Fairfax, esq., of Pockthorpe, near Little Ruston, fifth son of Sir Nicholas Fairfax, of Gilling, daughter of Guy Palmes, esq., of Lindley), married one of the daughters of John Spencer, esq., of Yedingham.

(111). Toby Wickham, Esq. was bur. ye 1st of August, 1691.

HERE LYETH THE BODY
OF TOBIAS WICKHAM ESQ.^R
BARRISTER AT LAW,
SON TO THE REVEREND
TOBIAS WICKHAM, D.D.
DEAN OF THIS
METROPOLITAN CHURCH.
HE MARRIED AMY
DAUGHTER OF
SIR STEPHEN THOMPSON
OF YORK, K^{NT}
AND DEPARTED THIS
LIFE JULY 30TH
ANNO { SALUTIS 1691
ÆTATIS SUE 28

Tobias Wickham of York died intestate, and on 14th August, 1691, administration of his effects was granted to his widow *Anne*, who is erroneously, as I believe, called *Amy* in the above inscription. Sir Stephen Thompson does not mention a daughter *Amy* in his will, dated 17 Oct. 1687. His daughter *Anne* was then the wife of Metcalfe Weddell, esq. of Earwick, who died in 1688, and probably his widow became the wife of Tobias Wickham. She appears to have afterwards married Dr. Charles Palmer, rector of Long Marston, and canon of York. See Nos. 139, 140.

A True and perfect Register of all those that have beeene
Interred in the Cathedrall Church of St. Peter's in
Yorke since December the 22^d, 1691, when Oswald
Langwith¹⁶ was made Clerke of the Vestrey.

¹⁶ He was made Clerk of the Vestry on the suspension of Nicholas Proter, 22 Dec. 1691 (*Fabric Rolls*, ed. *Surt. Soc.*, 318).—14 April, 1723. I, Oswald Langwith, Clark of the Vestrey in ye Cathedral Church of St. Peter's, in York. To Benjamin Langwith, my son, Doctor in Divinity, to whome I have given a liberal education, I give a double Ryal of gold of Henry the Sixth's. To Nicholas Langwith, my son, for whom I have already made good provision by placeing him in ye King's second troop of Horse Life Guards, I give £10. Two closes at Green Hammeton to my daughter-in-law, Lucy Langwith, widow of my son John. She sole executrix [Pro. 8 Nov. 1723].

The above-mentioned Benjamin Langwith, D.D., was rector of Petworth, prebendary of Chichester, and a well-known numismatist. His friend and correspondent, the venerable author of "Eboracum," has printed a catalogue of his collection in the appendix to that work. Oswald Langwith, the Vestry Clerk, who is described as "a studious, inquisitive person," secured for his son, during more than twenty years, the coins then occasionally discovered in York and its vicinity.

"Oswald, the second son of John Langwith, was borne the 28 of July, betwixt 11 and 12 a clock att night, 1707," and baptiz'd in the Minster, 13 Aug. seq. "Benjamin, the 3d son of John Lang-

(112). Thomas the son of William Dalton of Haweks-well, knight, was bur. the 9th day of January, 169 $\frac{2}{3}$.—Memorandum that I received thre pounds for the Pall.

Son of Sir William Dalton, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, Bart. His brother Michael was buried here in 1682. *See No. 85.*

(113). Madam Savill, the Widow of Esquire Savill of Cridling Park, was bur. the 18 day of January, 169 $\frac{2}{3}$.—For the Pall, 3 . 0 . 0.

“‘ Hic jacet Catherine Ingram alias Savile, filia Arthuri Ingram, Armigeri, defuncti, ac nuper (uxor) Gulielmi Savage (*sic*), Armigeri, nuper de Cridling-Park, defuncti, quæ obiit decimo sexto die Januarii, 1692.’—Lieth behind the Altar.” (*Gent*, 136.)

Catherine, widow of William Savile, esq. of Cridling Park, co. York (son of Wm. Savile, esq. of Copley), and second daughter of Arthur Ingram, esq. of Knottingley (younger brother of Sir William Ingram of Little Cattal,—*see No. 80*), by Catherine, daughter of Edward Cayley, esq. of Brompton. She died at York intestate, and on 16 March, 1692-3 administration of her effects was granted to her daughters, Mary, Anne and Catherine Savile. Dorothy Ingram, sister of the above Catherine, married George Booth, esq. of Cridling-Park.

(114). Cresey Burton, the sonn of Joh. Burton, D^r.D., Archdecon of Cleaveland, was bur. the 26th of April, 1693.

Dr. Burton, who was related, I believe, to the Cresseys of Birkin, will be mentioned subsequently. *See No. 133.*

(115). William the son of D^r. Sharp, Lord Archbishop of this See, was bur. the 4th day of August, 1693.

(116). Mrs. Elizabeth Torre, the Wife of Mr. James Torr of the Parrish of Belton in the Isle of Axholme in Lincolnshire, was bur. in the south closet close by the Pillar, August the 15, 1693.—For the Pall 3 . 0 . 0.

Elizabeth, the first wife of James Torre, esq., the York antiquary, and youngest daughter and coheiress of William Lincoln, D.D. of Bottes-

with,” was baptized there 23 Aug. 1708. Oswald Langwith, B.A., of University College, Oxford, was ordained priest at Bishopthorpe, 21 Sept. 1746, and licensed

to serve the cure of Thornton in the diocese of York. These were grandchildren of the Vestry Clerk.

ford, co. Linc. Married there 22 April, 1672. Died 12 August, 1693. Mr. Torre married, secondly, at York Minster, 23 April, 1694, Ann, daughter of Nicholas Lister of Rington, co. York, by whom he had a son Nicholas, who "was privately bap. in the House of Mr. Nicholas Lister by Dr. Stainforth, Jan. 31, 1694-5, (and) brought to this Cathedrall, Feb. 14, where he recived the ceremoniall part, Mr. Lister, Mr. Medley and Madam Stainforth being his Suerties." (*Minster Reg.*) "Isabella, the Daughter of Mr. James Torr," was baptiz'd there 17 March, 1695-6.

(117). John Smith of Hallifax was bur. the 3^d day of X^{br}, 1693.

HIC SITUM EST
QUICQUID MORTALE JO^{HIS} SMITH
NUP DE HALLIFAX DEFUNCTI
FUTURAM PRÆSTOLAN^S
ἀνάστασιν.
OBIJT 2: DECEMB:
AS^O { DÑI 1693.
ÆT : 23.

(118). The Lord Howard of Eskrig wass bur. the 24th day of Aprill, 1694.

William second son of Edward lord Howard of Escrick, by Mary, daughter and co-heiress of John lord Butler of Bramfield, co. Herts. Succeeded his brother Thomas as third baron in 1683. Married Frances, daughter of Sir James Bridgman of Castle Bromwich, co. Warwick, by whom he had a son and heir Charles, who died s. p. in 1714, when the title became extinct.

(119). Thomas Wickam, the sonn of Dr. Tobias Wickam, Dean of this Cathedrall Church, was bur. the 20 of X^{br}, 1694.

(120). The daughter of Dr. Sharp, Lord Archbishop of this See, was bur. the 18 day of July, 1695.

(121). Anthoniae, the daughter of Mr. Thomas Southeby, was bur. the 7 day of 7^{br}, 1695.

Anthonina, daughter of Thomas Southeby, esq. of Birdsall in the East Riding, by Anthonina, daughter of Dr. Tobias Wickham, dean of York. *See No. 179.*

(122). The Honorable William Earle of Strafford of Went-

worth Woodhouse, was Interred the 7th of November, 1695.
—Rec^d for the Pall 7 lb.

WILLIAM WENTWORTH Earl of Strafford, Viscount Wentworth, Baron Wentworth of Wentworth Woodhouse, Newmarsh, Oversley & Raby, & Knight of the Most Noble Order of y^e Garter, was y^e Son of y^e Right Honourable THOMAS Earl of Strafford, by ARABELLA Second Daughter of the Right Honourable JOHN Earl of Clare.

The 27th of Feb. 1554, He married HENRIETTA MARY STANLY, Second Daughter of y^e Right Honourable JAMES Earl of Derby (who y^e 15th of Oct. 1651 was Beheaded at Bolton in Lancashire for his Loyalty to KING CHARLES y^e Second) by y^e Lady CHARLOTTE de la Tremoille Countess of Derby, Daughter to CLAUD DUKE of Tremoille & CHARLOTTE Brabantine de Nassau, 2^d Daughter to WILLIAM Prince of Orange by CHARLOTTE de Bourbon Princess of Orange.

His 2^d wife was the Lady HENRIETTA de Roye de la Rochefoucauld, Daughter of FREDERICK CHARLES de Roye de la Rochefoucauld Earl of Roye & Rouci, Knight of y^e most Illustrious & most Noble Order of the Elephant, and Generalissimo of the Armies of the King of Denmark, Son of FRANCIS de Roye de la Rochefoucauld Earl of Rouci & Roye, by JULIANA CATHARINA de la Tour d'Auvergne born Princess of Bouillon & Sedan.

The Mother of this Lady HENRIETTA was ISABELLA de Durfort Countess of Roye & Rouci Daughter of GVV ALSONSO de Durfort Marquess of Duras, by ELIZABETH CHARLOTTE de la Tour d'Auvergne born Princess of Bouillon & Sedan.

He having no Issue made the Honourable THOMAS WATSON, third son of y^e Right Honourable EDWARD Lord Rockingham by ANNE Eldest Daughter of THOMAS Earl of Strafford, Heir of his Estates in England & Ireland & required him to take upon him the name of WENTWORTH. He was born y^e 8th of June : 1626, and died y^e 16th of Oct : 1695, as full of good Deeds as of Dales.

*Arms.—Sable, a chevron between three leopards' faces or.
Over the vault :—*

The Earle of Strafforde's Vault appointed
to be made by Willi Earle of Strafforde
Anno Dom 1687.

The earl was a munificent benefactor to the church of York. In a letter, dated 30 Aug. 1687, and addressed to Dr. Wickham, the dean, he says :—" Things are in so ill a condition in Irland, where y^e greatest part of my estate now is, and my debts are so great, as I cannot doe what I desire ; but, besids a decent tombe I intend for my father, w^{ch} shall not be unbecoming y^e minster of Yorke, I will, by y^e grace of God, give a thousd p^d to y^e Church. I hope I may live to see this done, but if I doe not, it shall be provided for in my will."—*Fabric Rolls, ed. Surt. Soc., 330 n.*

The generous intentions of the pious earl were not carried out during his lifetime ; but he did not forget the promise he had made. In his will, dated 9 Sept. 1695, the earl bequeaths " to y^e Deane and Chapter of Yorke y^e sum of one thousand pounds," which he requires his trustees, " with y^e advice of y^e Deane and Chapter yⁿ being, to lay out upon lands, y^e yearly proffitts of w^{ch} lands shall be bestowed in repairing y^e Minster of Yorke, if y^e revenue appropriated for that use shall bee judged insufficient, & such addition be thought necessary by my said trustees, or else in founding a Prebendary (*sic*) in y^e said Church, w^{ch} shall allways bee bestowed upon som learned & sober Person who hath cure of soules in y^e Diocess of Yorke." And, he adds, " I will that one thousand pounds shall be raised out of my Estates in y^e kingdomes of England & Ireland, to bee bestowed in a monument in the Minster of Yorke, for my father, where I desire his bones, together with my Lady Margaret Clifford's (my father's first wife) and my mother's bones, & y^e bones of my mother-in-law Elizabeth Countess Dowager of Strafforde,

lately deceased, if it shall seem good to her Executors, should bee placed as likewise my own, with my late most deare wife's (*see* No. 93) in the vault I have caused to bee made there, judging it better to place those there that are dearest, & not to have such lye in y^e church att Wentworth, to y^e more sensible affliction of their freinds that goe frequently thither. Also, I will & require that seven hundred pounds bee bestowed upon a tombe for my late most Deare wife & myselfe, & bee placed next unto that which is made for my father in the Minster at Yorke."—[*Pro. 7 Nov. 1695.*]

The sum above bequeathed to the Dean and Chapter was laid out in the purchase of lands at Barrowby and Little Leake in the North Riding; a grand and stately "tombe" was erected for the testator and his "late most deare wife," in the "Minster at Yorke;" but the great earl of Strafford is not there commemorated, and he and his three wives still "lye in y^e church att Wentworth," where their presence can no longer be "to y^e more sensible affliction of their freinds."

Henrietta, countess of Strafford, widow of the above-mentioned earl, died 11 Nov. 1732.

(123). Elizabeth, the daughter of Mr. Mickelthwait of Swine, was bur. the second day of June, 1696.

Elizabeth, second daughter of Joseph Micklethwaite, esq. (grandson of Joseph Micklethwaite, esq., M.D., *see* No. 66), by Constance, daughter of Sir Thomas Middleton, of Stansted Montfichet, co. Essex.

(124). Colonell Tobias Jenkins, of Grimston in the Parrish of Donnington, was bur. the 12 of February, 169⁶.

Tobias Jenkins, senior, esq., second son of Sir Henry Jenkins, knt., of Grimston, near York, by Dorothy, daughter and heiress of William Tancred, esq., of Hutton. Born about 1614; married at Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, 25 Feb. 1638-9, Anthonina, daughter of Henry Wickham, D.D., archdeacon of York (*see* No. 12). She died in 1701. *See* No. 134.

Colonel Jenkins was the owner of St. William's College, within the Minster Close. In his will, dated 20 Aug. 1681 [*Pro. 17 June, 1697.*], he bequeaths to his wife Anthonina a third part "of my house in Parsonage Lane (now College Street) in the city of York, now in my own occupation."

Dorothy, third daughter of the above Tobias and Anthonina Jenkins, married to her first husband, Robert Benson, esq., of Wrenthorpe, near Wakefield, and was mother of Robert Benson, esq., lord mayor of York in 1707, afterwards Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was created Baron Bingley in 1713, and erected Bramham Park House.

Tobias Jenkins, only surviving son of the above Colonel Jenkins, was lord mayor of York in 1701 and 1720, and died in 1730, aged 70. *See* No. 107.

(125). Elizabeth, the wife of Dr. Wickam, Deane of this Cathedrall Church, was bur. the 27 of Aprill, 1697.

She was the daughter of William Wye, esq., of the county of Suffolk.

(126). Tobias Wickam, Deane of this Cathedrall Church, was bur. the 29 of Aprill, 1697.

Eldest son of Henry Wickham, D.D., archdeacon of York, (*see* No. 12), by his first wife Annabella, daughter of Sir Henry Cholmley, Bart., of Thornton. Educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Ordained priest by Thomas, bishop of Ardfert, 21 June, 1660. Presented to the Precentorship of York, but not admitted (?), in August, 1660. On 18 Sept. 1660, he was instituted to the rectory of Bolton Percy, and installed prebendary of Bilton, at York, on the 20th of the same month. In 1677, he succeeded Robert Hitch as dean, being installed March 31st. Dr. Wickham died 27 April, 1697 (the day of his wife's burial), aged 77, and was interred behind the high altar without any memorial.

(127). Mrs. Mary Levett was bur. the 14 of 9br., 1697.

The will of Mary Levett of York, widow, was proved 12 Aug. 1698, and administration granted to Thomas Levett, esq.

(128). Mrs. Elizabeth Moseley of Bishopthorp was bur. the 22^d day of May, 1698.

The mother of archbishop Sharp's wife (*see* Nos. 150, 170). She had lived for some years at Bishopthorpe.

(129). A daughter of the Honourable Mr. Wentwourthe's, aged 6 yeares, 6 months and eleaven days, was bur. the 27th day of June, 1698.

One of the daughters of the Hon. Thomas Watson Wentworth, of Wentworth Woodhouse. *See* Nos. 122, 156, 162.

(130). Jonathan, the sonn of Mr. Jonathan Dryden, was bur. the fourth of October, 1698.

"Jonathan, the sonn of Mr. Jonathan Dryden, Prebendary of [the] Prebend of Fridaythorp," was baptised in the Minster, 18 Oct. 1692. *See* No. 136.

(131). Lawrence Euesden, Rector of Spofford, D^r. of Devinity, was bur. the 14 of February, 1699.

Lawrence Eusden, clerk, M.A., was instituted to the rectory of Spofforth, 19 Jan. 1677-8, from the registers of which parish, and other sources, I glean the following particulars relating to his children:—Catherine, bap. 21 Feb. 1683-4, bur. 1 March, 1694-5. Rosamond, bap. 19 May, 1685, bur. 16 Aug. 1686. Battina, bap. 28 May, 1686, married at York Minster, 14 Jan. 1719-20, Abstrupus Danby,¹⁷ esq., of Swinton, lord of Mashamshire, by whom she had issue three daughters, Judith,

¹⁷ 14 Jan. 1719-20. "Mr. Abstrupo *Marriages in York Minster*). She was Danby & Mrs. Batte: Eusden" (*Reg. of* his second wife.

Anne, and Battina. Mrs. Danby¹⁸ died intestate in 1748, and was buried at Bath. Lawrence, bap. 6 Sept. 1688, was chaplain to the learned antiquary, Richard, Lord Willoughby de Broke, and rector of Coningsby, co. Lincoln. He was also Poet Laureate¹⁹ from 1718 to 1730, during which time he made, but never published, a translation of the "Jerusalem Delivered" of Tasso. John, bap. 24 Oct. 1690, bur. 3 Dec. seq. Frances, bap. 26 April, 1694, died unmarried and intestate at York, administration of her effects being granted 20 May, 1755, to Ann Danby, spinster, her niece and next of kin. "Madam Catharine Eusden, wife to y^e Reverend Doctor Eusden, Rector of Spofforth," was buried there 15 April, 1699; and, at the same place, on 16 Oct. 1683, "Joseph Daniel of Acaster, and Battinah Eusdin, of Spofforth, was married with a license." The bride was probably the rector's sister. Her husband, Joseph Daniel, esq., of Acaster Malbis, near York, had lost his first wife, Sarah, daughter of Conyers Rulerbut, on 17 Nov. 1681.

(132). A child of Dr. Sharp's, Lord Arch Bpp^s of Yorke, was bur. the 29th day of May, 1700. It was dead borne.

(133). John Burton, Archdecon of Cleveland and Canon Residentiary of the Cathedrall of York, was bur. the 27 day of November, 1700.

"Hic jacet Johannes Burton, S. T. P., Archidiaconus Cleveland et Prebendarius de Bugthorp, et hujus Ecclesiae Canonicus Residentiarius. Obiit 8 Cal. Decembris, Anno AEre Christianae MDCC, Etatis sua LX^{mo}." This archdeacon lies between the pillars next the South-Isle, over against the Lord Strafford's tomb" (*Gent*, 129), and probably under the modern altar tomb of archbishop Tobias Matthew, who died in 1628.

John Burton, of Magdalen College, Cambridge, was ordained deacon by the archbishop of York, 2 March, 1665-6, and priest by the same, 8 June, 1667. On 17 Dec. 1668, he was instituted to the vicarage of Swine, which he resigned in May, 1670. On 15 April, 1669, he was collated to the vicarage of Sutton-on-the-Forest, which he shortly afterwards exchanged for that of Wigginton. On 2 July, 1677, he was collated to the stall of Bottevant at York, resigning it in Sept. 1680, for that of Bugthorpe. On 23 July, 1685, he was collated to the arch-deaconry of Cleveland, which he held till he died.

In his will, dated 29 April, 1697, "John Burton of the city of York, Dr^r in Divinity," bequeaths his estate at Birkin, which he purchased of Everingham Cressey, esq., to Sarah Burton, his dear and loving wife,—remainder to his two sons, Nicholas and Richard Burton, their heirs and assigns for ever. [Pro. 5 Dec. 1700, admin. granted to Sarah Burton, his widow and relict]. See Nos. 114, 149.

¹⁸ 18 April, 1752. Administration of the goods of Battina Danby, late wife of Abstrupus Danby, esq., of Swinton, was granted to Wm. Danby, esq., and Ann

Danby, spinster, daughter of the said deceased.

¹⁹ "The Poets and Poetry of Yorkshire," by Wm. Grainge. Vol. i. p. 158.

(134). Mrs. Anthonina Jenkins was bur. the 7th day of August, 1701.

The widow of Colonel Tobias Jenkins, of Grimston (*see* No. 124), and daughter of Henry Wickham, D.D., archdeacon of York (*see* No. 12). She was baptized at Bolton Percy, 29 Sept. 1623.

(135). Dr. Thomas Gale, Deane of this Cathedrall, died the seaventh of Aprill, att twleve (*sic*) of the Clock in the night, and was bur. the 15 of Aprill, 1702, in a Lead Coffin.

“ ‘ AE. M. S.
 THOMÆ GALE, S.T.P., DECANI EBOR.
 VIRI, SI QVIS ALIUS,
 OB MULTIFARIAM ERUDITIONEM
 APUD SUOS EXTERNOSQ; CELEBERRIMI.
 QUALE NOMEN SIBI CONQUISIVIT
 APUD CANTABRIGIENSES,
 COLLEGIUM S. TRINITATIS, &
 GRÆCÆ LINGUÆ PROFESSORIS REGII CATHEDRA,
 APUD LONDINATES
 VIRI LITERATISSIMI AD REM PUBLICAM
 ET PATRIÆ COMMODUM
 EX GYMNASIO PAULINO EMISSI ;
 APUD EBORACENSES
 HUJUS RES ECCLESIE,
 HEU VIX QUINQUENNIO,
 AT DUM PER MORTEM LICUIT
 SEDULO & FIDELITER ADMINISTRATA
 ET, UBICUMQ; AGEBAT, DONATA LUCE
 VENERANDA LINGUÆ GRÆCÆ
 ET HISTORIE ANGLICANÆ
 MONUMENTA
 MARMORE LOQUACIORA,
 PERENNIORA
 TESTANTUR.
 OB. APRIL VIII. A. S. H. MDCCIL ÆTAT. SUÆ 68.’

“ This worthy Dean lies behind the Altar.”—(*Gent*, 133).

Thomas, only surviving child of Christopher Gale, esq., of Scruton, in the North Riding (great-grandson of George Gale, master of the Mint, and lord mayor of York in 1534 and 1549), by Frances, daughter of Mr. Conyers, of Holtby. Born at Scruton. Educated at Westminster School, and King's College, Cambridge. B.A. 1658, M.A. 1662, D.D. 1675. Regius Professor of Greek at Cambridge, 1666-1672. Admitted Dean of York, 16 Sept. 1697. Married Barbara, daughter of Thos. Pepys, esq., of Impington, co. Linc., by whom (who died in 1689) he left issue two sons, Roger and Samuel, both eminent antiquaries, and a daughter Elizabeth, who married the Rev. William Stukeley, also an eminent antiquary.

(136). Mr. Jonathan Dryden, Prebendary of the Prebend of Fryday Thorpe, was bur. the 27 of August, 1702.

" Hic jacet Jonathan Dryden, A.M., Prebendarius de Fridaythorp et hujus Ecclesiae Canonicus Residentiarius. Obiit xxx. die Augusti Anno Erae Christianae 1702, Aetatis sue 63.' He lies behind the Altar, over against Mrs. Annabella Wickham's Monument."—(Gent, 131.)

Jonathan Dryden was instituted to the rectory of Keighley, 9 March, 1675-6, which he resigned 30 Dec. 1679. On 16 Jan. 1679-80, he succeeded Christopher Stone (see No. 98) in the rectory of Scrayingham, and on 2 Feb. *seq.*, he was instituted to the rectory of Londesbrough, holding both livings until his death. On 7 June, 1682, he was collated to the stall of Botevant at York, which he resigned for that of Fridaythorpe, 27 Oct. 1685.

On 27 Nov. 1690, "Mr. Jonathan Dryden, of Lounsbrough, & Mrs. Margret Manklin of Yorke" were married in the Minster. She was the daughter of Henry Harrison, esq. of Holtby (second son of Sir Thos. Harrison, knt. of York and Copgrove), and widow of Samuel Mancklin and of Charles Wood, merchants, York. She was born 1 March, 1660, and dying 1 May, 1735, was buried in the church of St. Maurice, York. By her Mr. Dryden had four sons, who were all baptized in the Minster: —1. Jonathan (see No. 130); 2. Henry, 30 Nov., 1697; 3. Jonathan, 2 April, 1700; 4. Thomas, 26 May, 1702. Of these, Henry was a proctor, and died in 1742; and Jonathan, curate of Bolton Percy, and rector of St. Cuthbert's, York, and died in 1740.

(137). The Countess Dowager of Carlisle was bur. the 4th of 7^{br}, 1703. (For the Pall 8 lb.)

Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Uvedale, of Wickham, co. Southants, and widow of Edward, second earl of Carlisle (who died in 1692), and of Sir William Berkeley, 3rd son of Charles, Viscount Fitz-Harding.

(138). The Lady Kathrine Howard, Daughter of the honourable Charles Lord Howard, Earle of Carlisle, was bur. the 10th of March, 170 $\frac{3}{4}$.

This lady is not mentioned in the Peerages.

(139). Charles Palmer, D^r. of Divinity and Canon Residentiary of this Church, was bur. the 17 of January, 170 $\frac{4}{5}$.

Charles Palmer was collated to the prebend of Grindall at York, in February 1688-9, admitted to the stall of Norwell at Southwell, 25 Sept. 1690, collated to the rectory of Kirkby in Cleveland, 26 Jan., 1691-2, and to that of Long Marston, 25 May, 1694; all which preferments he held until he died.

Dr. Palmer was one of the sons of Sir William Palmer, knt., of The Hill, co. Beds., by Dorothy, daughter of Sir John Brampton, knt., lord chief justice of the King's Bench. He married Ann, daughter of Sir

Stephen Thompson, knt., of Kirkby Hall, alderman of York, and widow (I believe) of Tobias Wickham, esq., of York (*see No. 111*), and of Metcalfe Weddell, esq. of Earswick. *See No. 140.*

"William, son of Dr. Palmer, Prebendary of the Prebend of Grindall, and Canon Recedentiary," was baptized in the Minster, 5 Feb., 1701-2.

(140). Mrs. Ann Palmer, Widow of Dr. Charles Palmer, was bur. the 16 of March, 170 $\frac{4}{5}$.

(141). Mrs. Grace Carnabie was bur. the 18 of Xbr., 1705.

Grace Carnaby, spinster, daughter of Sir Thomas Carnaby, knt., and dame Eleanor, his wife. *See Nos. 74 c., 100, 102, and 106.*

(142). Mr. Henry Crofts, the Lord Archbishop^s Gentleman of hors, was bur. the 28 day of June, 1706.

On 14 Dec., 1706, administration of the goods of Henry Crofts of Bishopthorpe, gent., deceased intestate, was granted to George Masterman, clerk, husband of Sarah Woodhouse *alias* Masterman, and principal creditor of the said deceased.

(143). Dorathey, the wife of Dr. William Stainforth, Canon Residentiary of this Church, was bur. the 17 day of Aprill, 1707.

"Mr. Will^m Stanforth & Mrs. Dorothy Dolton," were married in the Minster, 1 March, 1689-90. She was his second wife, and the second daughter of Sir W^m Dalton of Hawkswell, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Marmaduke Wyvill of Constable Burton.

(144). The Honourable the Lady Mary Fenwick was Inter'd the first day of 9br., 1708.

HERE
LIETH THE BODY OF
THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE LADY MARY FENWICK
RELICT OF S^r. JOHN FENWICK BAR^T.
OF NORTHUMBERLAND,
AND DAUGHTER OF CHARLES HOWARD
EARLE OF CARLISLE.
SHE DIED ON THE 27TH OF OCTOBER 1708
IN THE 58TH YEAR OF HER AGE.
HER LIFE WAS A PATRIMONY TO
THE POOR & FREINDLESS ; &
HER MANY VIRTUES
MAKE HER MEMORY
PRECIOUS.

Arms.—Fenwick impaling Howard.

The above inscription occupies a central position on the monument which was erected by Lady Fenwick, in the north aisle of the choir, to the memory of her father (Charles, Earl of Carlisle,—*see* No. 91), and husband. The latter, who was beheaded on Tower Hill, for high treason, 27 Jan., 1696-7, is thus commemorated on the right-hand pilaster:—

THIS MONUMENTAL PILLAR
IS ERECTED & DEDICATED
BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE LADY MARY FENWICKE,
ELDEST DAUGHTER TO
CHARLES HOWARD
EARL OF CARLISLE,
AS A TESTIMONY OF HER RESPECT
TO THE MEMORY OF
S^R JOHN FENWICKE BARONET
OF FENWICK CASTLE
IN THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND,
HER DECEASED HUSBAND,
BY WHOM
SHE HAD FOUR CHILDREN,
ONE DAUGHTER & THREE SONS:
JANE, HER ELDEST, DIED VERY YOUNG
AND WAS BURIED IN A VAULT,
IN THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST NICHOLAS
IN NEWCASTLE UPON TINE.
CHARLES, HAVING ATTAINED
THE AGE OF FIFTEEN YEARS,
DIED OF THE SMALL POX:
WILLIAM WAS SIX YEARS OLD,
AND HOWARD, AN YEAR & AN HALF,
WHEN THEY DEPARTED THIS LIFE.
THESE THREE SONS
DO ALL LIE
WITH THEIR FATHER
IN THE PARISH CHURCH OF
ST MARTIN IN THE FIELDS
IN LONDON;
NEAR THE ALTAR,
WHERE HE WAS INTERRED,
JANUARY 28, MDCCXCVI,
AGED LII.

Arms.—Per fess gules and argent six martlets counterchanged. Fenwick.

(145). Mrs. Buterwick was bur. the 14 of June, 1709.

(146). James Fall, D^r. of Divinity, and Precentor of this Cathedrall, was bur. the 13 day of June, 1711.

"In the North-Ile, near Archbishop Sterne :—' Hic dormit in Christo quod mortale fuit venerabilis & primævæ pietatis viri Jacobi Fall, S. T. P., olim Regiæ majestati apud Scotos ab historiis & Academias Glascuensis Principalis plurimum colendi : quem Hierarchia Apostolica e Scotia sua exulantere ostracismo simul insignitum hæc Ecclesia Metropolitica in Praecentorem, Archidiaconum Clevelandiæ, & Canonicum Resident, cooptasse summo in honore & lucro posuit ubi per 19 & quod excurrit annos Confratribus conjunctissimus : Pauperibus peregrinis bonis omnibus charus vixit flebilis obiit Prid. Id. Junii Anno Salutis 1711, Ætatis suæ 64.' " (*Gent*, 132.) A small portion of this inscription is still legible.

James Fall was collated to the precentorship of York, 19 Jan. 1691-2, and to the archdeaconry of Cleveland, 7 Dec. 1700. On 17 July, 1707, he was instituted to the rectory of Londesbrough, which he resigned in Sept. 1708.

Dr. Fall died within the Cathedral Close. From his will, which bears date 9 May, 1711 [Pro. 25 July *seq.*], I append a few extracts :—" If I dye in York, in regard of the hono^r I bear to the Cathedrall Church there, & of my being a member thereof, my desire is that my body may be buried in the said Cathedrall Church, in the open place at the East end thereof, neare to the place or Clossett wherein Archb^{pp} Sterne lies interred.—To the Dean and Chapter of York all my French & Italian booke, to be by theire order Registered & deposited in theire publick Library, & remaine there for ever, as a Testimony of the respect & hono^r I have for that Reverend & venerable Society.— To my necessitous bretheren the Episcopall clergy in Scotland, or theire poore widowes, 20l. sterling.—To the Blue Coat School in York, 10l.—It is my will and mind that his grace the duke of Queensberrye's picture, hanging in my drawing-roome, be p'sented to his grace, or his son the marquess of Baverley. And I humbly beseech God to bless with all temporall & spirituall blessings that noble family and theire posterity." —The testator leaves legacies to his cousins George and Catherine Fall, son and daughter of James Fall, merchant, late of Dunbar, deceased ; to W^m Fall of Dunbar, merch^t, and his brothers, Robert, Charles, and James ; and to the two sons of Mr. George Fall, late of Kelso.

(147). Mrs. Elisabeth, Daughter of Dr. Sharp, Lord Archbishop of this see, was bur. the 5th day of April, 1713.

Born at Bishopthorpe 23 January 1696-7. Died at the Deanery, Ripon, 1 April, 1713. She was carried to Bishopthorpe, and buried in York Minster on Easter Day.

(148). William Stainforth, D.D., Canon Residentiary of this Church, was bur. the 16 day of August, 1713.

William Stainforth, of Emanuel College, Cambridge, son of John Stain-

forth of York, gent. and Mary, his wife, daughter of Marmaduke Blakeston, esq. of Monk Fryston (by Mary, eldest daughter and coheiress of Alverey Birkby, esq., son and heir of James Birkby, lord mayor of York in 1588 and 1596), was ordained deacon at Bishopthorpe 2 June, 1667, and priest 21 June, 1668. On 9 July, 1668, he was instituted to the rectory of St. Mary Bishophill Senior, York, which he ceded in May, 1705. On 30 Oct. 1679, he was collated to the stall of Oxton at Southwell. On 13 Sept. 1680, he was collated to the prebend of Botevant at York, exchanging it in February, 1680-1 for that of Langtoft. On 2 Oct. 1704, he was instituted to the rectory of Barnbrough, which he held until he died. He was also rector of St. Martin's, Coney-street, in which parish his mother died in 1678.

Dr. Stainforth was twice married. By his first wife, whose name has not been ascertained, he had three sons, William, John, and Leonard, and two daughters, Rebecca and Judith. His second wife, to whom he was married at the Minster, 1 March 1689-90, was Dorothy, daughter of Sir William Dalton of Hawkswell. She died in 1707. *See No. 143.*

In his will, dated 26 May, 1712 [Pro. 2 Oct. 1714], Dr. Stainforth desires "to be interred (but without any vain and pompous expence) either in the chancell of St. Martin's in Coney Street in York, or in the Cathedrall church of York, if I shall die in the city of York, or att Barnbrough, if itt happen that I die there."—He bequeaths 1*l.* 1*s.* to "my good freind Richard Sterne, esq. (*see No. 152*)," as a small testimony of that gratitudo which I owe to him & his family."—40*l.* for the use of the Boys belonging to the Charity School in York.—Also 80*l.* to be laid out in the purchase of land to the value of 4*l.* a year, or thereabouts, for the use of the vicar of Langtoft and his successors for ever.—To the Chapter of Southwell, towards the re-building and repairing of their almost ruined church, 20*l.*

William, the eldest son of Dr. Stainforth, was rector of Simonburne, co. Northumberland, and died at York in 1746. He was baptized at St. Michael's-le-Belfrey, 18 Nov. 1669, and married at the Minster, 21 Aug. 1699, Frances, daughter of George Prickett, esq. recorder of York, by whom he had, with other issue, a daughter Tabitha, who became the wife of Richard Terrick, bishop of London, eldest son of Dr. Samuel Terrick, canon of York. *See No. 159.*

John Stainforth, the second son, baptized 25 Oct. 1671, was sheriff of York in 1705-6, and lord-mayor in 1730. He married at the Minster, 8 Nov. 1707, Mrs. Mary Goodrick of York, and was buried at St. Martin's, Coney-street, 31 Dec. 1747.

"Mr. Zachari Sugar, vickar of Felliskirk, & Mrs. Judith Stainforth" (the youngest daughter of Dr. Stainforth), were married in York Minster 26 May, 1700.

(149). Sarah, the Relict of John Burton, D.D. of Divinitie (*sic*), was bur. the 8th day of 7^{br}, 1713.

For some account of Dr. Burton, *see No. 133.*

(150.) Dr. Sharp, Lord Archbishop of this See, was bur.
the 16 day of February, 17¹³₁₄.

M. S.

REVERENDISSIMI IN CHRISTO PATRIS
JOHANNIS SHARP, ARCHIEPISCOPI EBORACENSIS,
QUI
HONESTIS PARENTIBUS IN HOC COMITATU PROGNATUS
CANTABRIGIE OPTIMARUM ARTIUM STUDIIS INNUTRITUS
TUM SOLI, UNDE ORTUS,
TUM LOCI, UBI INSTITUTUS EST, FAMAM
SUI NOMINIS CELEBRITATE ADAUXIT.
AB ACADEMIâ IN DOMUM ILLUSTRISMI D^r. HENEAGII FINCH
TUNC TEMPORIS ATTORNATI GENERALIS
SUMMI POSTE ANGLIE CANCELLARI,
VIRTUTUM OMNIUM ALTRICEM FAUTRICEMQUE EVOCATUS
ET SACELLANI MINISTERIUM DILIGENTER OBIIT
ET SACERDOTIS DIGNITATEM UNA SUSTINUIT
TALIS TANTIQ³ VIBI PATROCINIO ADJUTUS,
ET NATURE PARITER AC DOCTRINÆ DOTIBUS PLURIMUM COMMENDATUS,
PERACTO RITE MUNERUM ECCLESIASTICOUM CURSU
CUM PAROCHI ARCHIDIACONI DECANI OFFICIA
SUMMÂ CUM LAUDE PRÆSTITISSET,
OB EXIMIA ERGA ECCLESIAM ANGLICANAM MERITA
QUAM INQUISIMIS TEMPORIBUS, MAGNO SUO PERICULO
CONTRA APERTAM PONTIFICIORUM RABIEM
ARGUMENTIS INVICTISSIMIS
ASSERUERAT, PROPUGNAVERAT, STABILIVERAT,
APOSTOLICÆ SIMUL VERITATIS PRÆCO, AC FORTITUDINIS ÆMULUS,
FAVENTIBUS GUILIELMO AC MARIA REGIBUS,
PLAUDENTIBUS BONIS OMNIBUS,
AD ARCHIEPISCOPALI DIGNITATIS FASTIGIUM TANDEM ERECTUS EST.
NEC HUJSCE TANTUM PROVINCLE NEGOTIA SATIS ARDUA FELICITER EXPEDIJT
SED ET ANNÆ PRINCIPUM OPTIME TUM A CONSILIIS TUM AB ELEEMOSYNIS FUIT
QUAS UTCUNQ³ AMPLAS UTCUNQUE DIFFLUENTES,
NE QUEM FORTE INOPUM A SE TRISTEM DIMITTERET
DE SUIS SEPENUMERO FACULTATIBUS SUPPLEVIT.
ERAT IN SERMONE APERTUS, COMIS, AFFABILIS,
IN CONCIONIBUS PROFLUENS, ARDEN^S, NERVOUSUS,
IN EXPLICANDIS THEOLOGIA CASUISTICE NODIS
DILUCIDUS, ARGUTUS, PROMPTUS,
IN EXIMENDIS DUBITANTUM SCRUPULIS,
UTCUNQ³ NATURE BONITATE AD LENIORES PARTES ALIQUANTO PROPENSIOR
ÆQUI TAMEN RECTIQ³ CUSTOS SEMPER FIDISSIMUS.
PRIMÆV^A MÓRUM SIMPLICITATE,
INCULPABILI VITE TENORE,
PROPENSA IN CALAMITOSOS BENIGNITATE,
DIFFUSA IN UNIVERSOS BENEVOLENIA,
STUDIO IN AMICOS PERPETUO AC SINGULARI,
INTER DETERIORIS SÆCULI TENEBRAS EMICUIT,
PURIORIS AEVI LUMINA ÆQUAVIT.
TAM ACRI BERÙ CŒLESTIUM DESIDERIO FLAGRABAT
UT HIS SOLIS INHIANS, HARUM UNICE AVARUS,
TERRENAS OMNES NEGLEXERIT, SPREVERIT, CONCULCARIT,
EO ERAT ERGA DEÙ PIETATIS ARDORE,
UT ILLUM TOTUS ADAMAVERIT, SPERAVERIT,
ILLUM UBIQUE PRÆSENTEM,
ILLUM SEMPER INTUENTEM,
ANIMO SUO AC IPSIS FERE OCULIS OBSERVERAVIT.
PUBLICAS HASCE VIRTUTES DOMESTICIS UBERRIME CUMULAVIT,
MARITUS ET PATER AMANTISSIMUS,
ET A CONJUGE, LIBERISQUE IMPENSE DILECTUS,
QUI, NE DEESSET ETIAM MORTUO PIETATIS SUE TESTIMONIUM,
HOC MARMOR EI MÆRENTES POSUERUNT.

PROMOTUS	NATUS
AD ARCHIDIACONATUM BEBCHER-	BRAFORDIE IN HOC COMITATU
IENSEM 20 FEB. 1672	16 FEB. 1644
CANONICATUM NORVICENSEM	IN ACADEMIAM COOPTATUS
26 MART. 1675	26 APR. 1660
RECTORIAM S ^T . BARTHOLOM ^{EI}	GRADUS SUSCEPIT
22 APR. 1675	ARTIUM BACCHALAURI
S ^T . EGIDI IN CAMPIS 3 JAN. 1675	26 DEC. 1663
DECANATUM NORVICENSEM	ARTIUM MAGISTRI 9 JULII 1667
8 JULII 1681	SANCTAE THEOLOGIE PROFESSORIS
CANTUARIENSEM 25 NOV. 1689	8 JULII 1679
ARCHIEPISCOPATUM EBORACENSEM	BATHONIA MORTUUS ETAT.
5 JULII 1691	SUE 69, 2 FEB. 1713
	SEPULTUS EODEM QUO NATUS
	EST DIE 16 FEB. 1713.

UXOR EJUS ELIZABETHA
PER XV. ANNOS INVITO SUPERSTES
HIC TANDEM AD MARITI SINISTRAM (SIC ENIM PETTERAT)
SEPULTA EST.
OB. APRIL 7TH 1729, ETAT. 73

(To which has been added),
IGNE FERE DELETUM
CATHARINA SHARP, HENEAGE ELSLEY, JOHANNES THURLOW DERING
ET THOMAS BARWICK LLOYD BAKER,
ARCHEPISCOPI NEPOTES, REFICI CURAVERUNT
ANNO SALUTIS MDCCXXXIII.

Arms.—The See of York impaling azure a pheon argent within a bordure or, charged with eight torteaux.—Sharp.

Archbishop Sharp, whose ecclesiastical preferments are enumerated on his epitaph,²⁰ was the son of Thomas Sharp of Bradford, by Dorothy, eldest daughter of John Weddell of Widdington²¹ near York. Born in Ivesgate, Bradford, on Shrove-Tuesday (16 Feb.), 1644-5. Ordained deacon and priest 12 August, 1667. Married at Clerkenwell, in 1676, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Palmer, of Winthorpe, co. Linc., the ceremony being performed by his friend Dr. Tillotson, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. By this lady, who died in 1729 (*see* No. 170), Dr. Sharp had issue fourteen children, only four of whom, two sons and two daughters, survived him.

(151, 152). 2.²² Mrs. Penelope Gibson & 1 (*sic*) Richard Sterne Esq. were bur. y^e 29th of January, 1715.

NEAR
THIS PLACE
LYETH THE BODY OF
MRS PENELOPE GIBSON
DAUGHTER OF
JOHN GIBSON
OF WELBURNE IN THE
COUNTY OF YORK ESQ.
SHE DYED THE 19TH
OF JANUARY
1715

Arms.—Barry of six ermine and sable a lion rampant or.—Gibson.

²⁰ This epitaph was written by Dr. Smalridge, bishop of Bristol.

²¹ A younger branch of the Weddells of Clifton and Earswick, near York, who derived their descent from John Weddell,

butcher, sheriff of that city in 1563-4, whose representative is the present earl De Grey and Ripon.

²² "Figures is near y^e head of y^e corps" interlined. I have not observed any of

Penelope, second daughter of John Gibson, esq. of Welburn, by Joan, daughter of James Pennyman, esq. of Ormesby, co. York, was 20 months old on Aug. 28, 1665. *See No. 159.*

Richard Sterne, esq. commissary of the Exchequer and Judge of the Prerogative Court of York, was the eldest son of archbishop Sterne (*see No. 87*). He married Mary, daughter of Joseph Loveland, prebendary of York and Norwich, but died without issue. Will dated 16 July, 1713 [Proved 3 Feb. 1715-6]. His widow Mary died in 1724. *See No. 164.*

(153). 3. Dr. Pearson, Sub Dean of this Church & Chancellor of y^e Diosis, was bur. y^e 9th of Feb. 1715.

M. S.
 GULIELMI PEARSON, LL:D:
 DIOCESEOS EBORUM CANCELLARIJ
 ARCHIDIACONI NOTTINGHAM
 HUJUS ECCLESIAE
 CANONICI RESIDENTIARIJ, ET SUB:DECANI
 NEC NON
 RECTORIS DE BOLTON PERCY.
 VIRI

NON TAM MUNERIBUS ET DIGNITATIBUS, QUAM MERITIS ET DOTIBUS
 ECCLESIASTICIS CUMULATI;
 ILLORUM ENIM CUM AMBIVISSET NULLA,
 EGREGIE ADMINISTRAVIT SINGULA,
 ORNAVIT OMNIA:

VIRI INSUPER

PIETATE, CHARITATE, ET SUAVITATE MORUM SINGULARI
 PLANE INSIGNIS;

QUI

STUDIJS ET LABORIBUS SACRIS ASSIDUE INCUMBENDO,
 VALETUDINEM SATIS FIRMAM, IMMINUIT, EXHAUSIT,
 VITAMQ3 OMNIBUS DESIDERATISSIMAM, PERBREVEM REDDIDIT.

OBIJT 6th FEB. 1715.

A^o. ET. 53.

MARITO DILECTISSIMO CONJUX M^ESTISSIMA
 M. H. P. C.

Arms.—Argent a chevron between three roses gules?

William Pearson was collated to the stall of Ampleford at York, 17 June, 1689. On 26 July, 1690 he was made archdeacon of Nottingham, and on the same day admitted to the rectory of Barton, co. Notts, which he resigned for that of Wheldrake, co. York, in January, 1691-2. On 26 May, 1692 he was collated to the prebend of Segeston at Southwell. On 1 May, 1695 he was installed sub-dean of York. On 18 May, 1697,

this series of figures (1—18) on the existing grave-stones. A second series (1—50)

commences in 1765 (*see No. 208*). Some of these may yet be traced.

he ceded the rectory of Wheldrake on being collated to the rich living of Bolton Percy, which he held until his death.

Dr. Pearson died intestate, and on 17 Aug. 1716 administration of his effects was granted to his widow Mary Pearson.

The following children of the sub-dean were baptized in York Minster :—Catherine, 1 Aug. 1705, William 9 Aug. 1706, and Christopher 24 Feb. 1707-8. Another daughter, Ann, married the Rev. John Wright, rector of Euston, co. Suffolk, by whom she had a daughter Elizabeth, who became the wife of Robert Chad, esq. of Wells, and was mother of Sir George Chad, Baronet.

(154). 4. The daughter of Mrs. Fotherley was bur. y^e fifth day of November, 1716.

The Act Books in the archiepiscopal Registry at York contain the following notices of this family :—21 Sept. 1721. Probate of the will of Anthony Fotherley, late of York, granted to Dorothy F., his mother.—20 July, 1725. Adminⁿ of the goods of Dorothy Fotherley of York, granted to Dorothy F., her mother.—4 Feb. 1758. Probate of the will of Dorothy Fotherley of Bath, widow.—*See* No. 157.

(155). 5. Dorothea the Wife of Lawyer Wickam was bur. y^e the (*sic*) 17 of Febrvary, 1716.

Perhaps the first wife of William Wickham, esq. of Ulleskelfe, near York, Clerk of the Peace for the West Riding 1718-33. (*See* Coll. Top. et Gen. III. 370.)

(156). A Child of his Honor Wentworth's was bur. the Third day of May, 1718.

William, eldest son of Thomas Wentworth (afterwards baron Malton and marquis of Rockingham—*see* No. 198), by the lady Mary Finch, daughter of Daniel, earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham. Bap. at Wentworth 25 April, 1718.

(157). 6. William the son [of] Mrs. Fotherley was bur. the 31st of August, 1718.

See No. 154.

(158). 7. A Child of Dr. Derin was bur. y^e 8th of October, 1718.

Heneage, eldest son of Heneage Dering, LL.D., by Ann, daughter of archbishop Sharp. He was born in July, 1718, and dying 13 Sep. *seq.* was buried near his grandfather.

(159). 8. Samuel Tirrick, Canon Resedentary of this Church, was bur. 6th day of January, 1718.

M : S :
 SAMUELIS TERRICK A : M :
 ECCL: PAROCH: DE WHELDRAKE RECTORIS
 HUJUSCE METROPOLITICÆ CANON. RESIDEN :
 VIRO PRÆHONORABILI—STANHOPE LEGATO IN HISPANIAM.
 DEIN REVERENDISSIMO PIOQ3 PRÆSULI JOH̄NI SHARP
 A SACRIS, OLIM, DOMESTICIS.
 QUALI ERAT INGENIO, QUÂ VIRTUTE,
 QUANTUM PRODESSE POTERAT ET PLACERE SIMUL,
 CONJICE VIATOR, CUM NOVERIS
 MULTÂ ILLUM SCIENTIÂ, MULTA RERUM ATQ3 HOMINUM COGNITIONE
 ELOQUENTIÂ ITEM FUISSE SUAVI SIMUL ET NERVOSÂ,
 VITÂ AC MORIBUS GRAVEM ET PIUM ;
 IN COLLOQUIO JUCUNDUM ET FACETUM,
 SINCERO PECTORE, ATQ3 ANIMO CANDIDO PRORSUS ET BENEVOLO.
 HIS PRÆDITUS DOTIBUS
 BONORUM AMICITIAM, OMNIUM FAVOREM
 SIBI FACILE CONCILIÂRIT VIVUS.
 SUBLATUM OMNES QUÆRUNT,
 BONI VERIS DEFLENT LACHRYMIS.
 OB. 2^{do} DIE JANUARIJ 1718
 ÆTAT. SUÆ 51^{mo}.

Arms.—Gules three birds or within a bordure argent (Terrick) impaling Barry of six ermine and sable, a lion rampant or (Gibson).

Samuel Terrick was collated to the stall of Riccall at York 23 Nov. 1696, exchanging it for that of Wistow 11 May, 1711. On 20 May, 1697, he was collated to the rectory of Wheldrake, which he held until his death.

By will attested 18 Dec. 1718 [Pro. 25 Feb. seq.] Samuel Terrick, clerk, rector of Wheldrake, desires, if he died at York, "to be buried in the Cathedral church there, near my late dear sister Pen : (Penelope Gibson,—see No. 151) and my dear brethren Dockter Fall (see No. 146) and Docter Pearson" (see No. 153). He mentions his late mother Anne Terrick, his daughter Ann T., his sons Samuel and Richard T., his brothers Thomas, Edward and Charles Gibson, and his sister Joanna Gibson (see No. 174). He bequeaths 20*l.* to the Blue Coat Boys' School, York, and 30*l.* to the poor of the parish of Wheldrake. Wife Ann residuary legatee and sole executrix.

Canon Terrick married at Bishopthorpe Ann, widow of Nathaniel Arlush, esq. of Knedlington, co. York, and daughter of John Gibson, esq. of Welburn, in the same county.

"Penelope the Dau. of Mr. Tirrick, Canon Resedentier," was baptized in the Minster 30 Sept. 1708. His son Richard, who was baptized there 20 July, 1710, became a prebendary of St. Paul's, and bishop of Peterborough and London. He married Tabitha, daughter of the Rev. William Stainforth, rector of Symonburne, co. Northumberland, and

granddaughter of Dr. William Stainforth, canon of York. See No. 148.

(160). 9. Mary, the wife of Mr. Edmund Barker, alderman of Leeds, bur. January 15th, 1721.

I have not ascertained the parentage of this lady, who appears to have been the wife of Edmund Barker, *junior*, mayor of Leeds in 1723. His father, Edmund Barker, mayor in 1704, married Ann, daughter of William Calverley, alderman of Leeds, by whom he had, with other children who died young, two sons, Edmund and Henry, both living in 1707. On 1 April, 1729, administration of the goods of Ann, wife of Edmund Barker, esq. of Leeds, deceased intestate, was granted to her said husband, who, as Edmund Barker, esq. of Potter Newton near Leeds, made his will 19 Oct. 1729. He bequeaths a messuage in Ogleforth, in the city of York, to his second son Henry, then under 26 years of age, and to his eldest son Edmund considerable estates at Otley and elsewhere in the West Riding [Pro. 12 Dec. 1729].

The testator was brother, I believe, to Thomas Barker, esq., of Otley and York, counsellor-at-law, who died in 1724, and was buried, near his son Edmund, in the church of St. Mary in Castlegate.

(161). 10. John the son of [the Rev^d Mr. Richardson, Precentor of this Church, bur. Septem^{br} 12th, 1723.

The only child of John Richardson, the precentor. See No. 176.

[Timothy Mortimer²³ made Clerke of ye Vestry Oct^r 3^d, 1723.]

(162). 11. The Hon^{ble} Thomas Wentworth was bur. October 18th, 1723.

THE HON^{BLE}
THOMAS WATSON
WENTWORTH

THIRD SON OF EDWARD LORD ROCKINGHAM
BY ANNE ELDEST DAUGHTER OF THOMAS EARL OF
STRAFFORD AND LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND
HE SUCCEEDED TO THE ANCIENT ESTATE OF THE WENTWORTH
FAMILY BY THE LAST WILL OF HIS UNCLE WILLIAM EARL OF
STRAFFORD; HE MARRIED ALICE THE ONLY DAUGHTER OF SIR
THOMAS PROBY OF ELTON IN HUNTINGTONSHIRE,
BY WHOM HE HAD ONE SON THOMAS LORD MALTON
AND TWO DAUGHTERS WHO DIED IN THEIR INFANCY
HE DEPARTED THIS LIFE AT HARROWDEN IN
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE OCTOBER 6, 1723, ÆTAT. 58.

²³ Timothy Mortimer of York, gent. died 8 March, 1750-1, aged 64, and was buried at Healaugh, near his parents Robert and Alice Mortimer. By his wife Frances he had three sons, Charles, Timothy, and John, and a daughter

Frances. Timothy, the second son, married Mary, daughter of Robert Bewlay, esq. of York, by whom he had a daughter Mary, who, in 1786, became the wife of Hewley-John Baines, esq. of Bell Hall.

HIS VIRTUES WERE EQUAL TO HIS DESCENT
BY ABILITIES HE WAS FORMED FOR PUBLICK,
BY INCLINATION DETERMINED TO PRIVATE LIFE
IF THAT LIFE CAN BE CALLED PRIVATE, WHICH WAS DAILY EMPLOYED
IN SUCCESSIVE ACTS OF BENEFICENCE TO THE PUBLICK.

HE WAS IN RELIGION EXEMPLARY, IN SENATE IMPARTIAL,
IN FRIENDSHIP SINCERE, IN DOMESTICK RELATION
THE BEST HUSBAND, THE MOST INDULGENT FATHER.

HIS JUSTLY AFFLICTED RELICT AND SON
THOMAS LORD MALTON,
TO TRANSMIT THE MEMORY OF SO GREAT WORTH TO FUTURE TIMES,
ERECTED THIS MONUMENT.

Arms.—Quarterly 1 and 4. Argent on a chevron engrailed azure between three martlets sable as many crescents or (Watson). 2 and 3 sable a chevron between three leopards' faces or (Wentworth). Over all—Ermine on a fess gules a lion passant or (Proby).

On 12 Nov. 1723, administration of the effects of the Hon. Thomas Wentworth of Hooton Roberts, co. York, who died intestate at Harrowden, co. Northants, was granted to the Hon. Thomas Wentworth, his son, Alice Wentworth, his widow and relict, having renounced.

Born 4 Aug. 1665. Assumed the name of Wentworth on succeeding to the estates of his uncle William, earl of Strafford, in 1695 (*see No. 122*). His widow (who is called *Anne* by Hunter) died 2 Oct. 1749 (*see No. 197*). Their son, Thomas marquis of Rockingham, will occur afterwards. *See No. 198.*

(163). 12. Mrs. Eliz. Trotter was bur. Dec^r ye 2^d, 1723.

Probably Elizabeth, widow of John Trotter, esq. of Skelton Castle, co. York, and daughter of Godfrey Lawson, esq. alderman of Leeds. Hannah Trotter, her husband's sister, married Charles Perrot, esq. alderman of York, lord mayor in 1710 and 1723.

(164). 13. Mrs. Mary Sterne, (Widow), bur. March 29th, 1724.

Mary, widow of Richard Sterne, esq. of York (*see No. 152*), and daughter of Joseph Loveland, canon of York and Norwich. By will dated 17 June, 1719 [Pro. 29 April, 1724], she bequeaths "my lord archbishop Sterne's picture and his Lady's," to her late husband's nephew, the Rev. William Sterne of Averham, co. Notts.

(165). 14. Mr. Nicholas Procter, formerley Clerke of the Vestry, was bur. February 17th, 1724.

Nicholas Procter was made clerk of the vestry 11 Nov. 1681, and held

that office until 22 Dec. 1691, when he was suspended. As "Nicholas Proctor of Great Badminton in the County of Gloucester, esquire," he made his will 16 Feb. 1707-8, in which he divides the bulk of his property equally between his three sisters, Katherine, Bridget and Rosamond Proctor, whom he appoints joint executrices [Pro. at York, 8 March 1724-5 by Catherine and Bridget Proctor].

A few years after the date of his will, the testator returned to York, and on 2 Feb. 1717-8 was married at the Minster to Mrs. Mildrew Rhodes, widow, but he does not appear to have had any issue by her.

The ex-clerk of the vestry was the owner of a small estate at Knapton in the Ainsty, which his last surviving sister, Bridget Proctor, bequeathed, in 1737, to Joseph Maltus, the grandson of her sister Sith.

Mildrew Proctor of York, widow, made her will 2 Oct. 1729 [Pro. 16 March *seq.*] desiring, if she died in any part of Yorkshire, to "be decently buried at Whitt-church near Leeds." She bequeaths 20*l.* to her godson Nicholas Maltus of Scotton, co. Linc., and to her sisters-in-law, Mrs. Katherine and Mrs. Bridget Proctor, she leaves her "silver coffee pots, the white brass tea kettle and lamp, with one sett of china, two white tea potts, and six silver spoons."

(166). 15 William Collingwood Esquire was bur. July y^e 28th, 1726. (I Rec^d for y^e Pall 3rd.)

By will attested 18 July, 1726 [Pro. 3 Aug. *seq.*] William Collingwood of the city of York, esq. founded and endowed a Hospital and School at Upper Bentham in Craven, as set forth in the following extract:—"In case any one of those persons to whom I have given an annuity for life or lives shall happen [to die], then my intent is that every such respective annuity shall, as they so determine, go towards the purchase of some convenient house or place in Upper Bentham as a Hospitall for the maintenance and support of six old decayed House Keepers in that parish, men and women, six of each sex; and as soon as there is a place fit for their reception, I order three shillings a week a piece to every one of the twelve for their support; none to be admitted but those who openly profess the Church of England. Farther, as to a School which I intend to supply with two Masters to instruct the children of Upper Bentham, I doe hereby order for the support of the upper Master 30*l.* a year, and to the under Master I order 20*l.* a year for his pains; but no masters to be admitted who have not been educated according to the Rules of Oxford & Cambridge, meaning to exclude the pretention of all who may be of a narrower education. I farther order the under Master 5*l.* a year more to his salary, for his paines in instructing the boyes under his care in writing and arithmetic, & for reading of prayers twice a week to the Hospitall."—Trustees, the parson of the parish and his successors, Robert and John Cumberland and their heirs. William Greenvile, esq. of York, to act in trust and confidence in these charity uses.

The testator, who appears to have died childless, left a widow Sarah, who shortly after his decease became the wife of Nicholas Robinson, esq. of Thicket. She died intestate, administration of her effects being granted to her husband 27 June, 1730.

(167). 16 Mrs. Dor. Dickingson was bur. Sept^r y^e 24th 1726. (I Rec^d for y^e Pall 3ⁱⁱ.)

In her will dated 25 June, 1715, Dorothy Dickinson of York, spinster, desires "to be decently buried in the same place where it's known my grandfather (*see* No. 66) & uncle Mr. Joseph Micklethwait (*see* No. 80 a.) was buried in York Minster, [and] to have eight of my intimate acquaintances bearers."—My lands and tenements at Dowthrop in Holderness to my sister Ann Colston & my sister Abigail Sowray for their lives.—Said sister Colston sole executrix. [Pro. 23 March 1726-7 by Anne Coulstone, widow, the ex^x.]

The testatrix was one of the daughters of Thomas Dickinson, esq. of Kirkby Hall, lord mayor of York in 1648 and 1657 (in which latter year he was knighted by Oliver Cromwell), by his second wife Anne, daughter of Joseph Micklethwaite, esq. M.D. of Swine.

"Richard Sorawray, Dr. of Physick & Mrs. Abigail Dickinson, both of the cytie of York," were married at the Minster 27 Jan. 1707-8. Dr. Sowray was the son of Richard Sowray of York (*Dugd. Visit., ed. Surt. Soc.*, p. 317), and dying 27 Feb. 1708-9, aged 45, was buried in his parish church of St. Mary in Castlegate.

(168). 17 Mrs. Mary Thornhill, Relicks of George Thornhill Esq. of Fixby In y^e County of York, was bur. Dec^r y^e 9th, 1726. (I Rec^d for y^e Pall 3ⁱⁱ.)

Mary, daughter and heiress of Thomas Wyvill, esq. of Bellerby, co. York (by Mary, daughter of Christ. Place, esq. of Dinsdale, co. Durham), and second wife of Geo. Thornhill, esq. of Fixby, who died in 1687. Their eldest son, Thomas Thornhill, esq. was high-sheriff of Yorkshire in 1745. *See* Nos. 202 and 213.

(169). 18 The Hon^{ble} & Revr'd Mr. Hen. Finch, Dean of York, died at the Bath y^e 8th day of Sept^r, and was Bur. y^e 18th of y^e same, near Arch Bishop Sharp's Monument, 1728.

HENRICUS FINCH, A.M.
HUJUS ECCLESIAE DECANUS,
OBIIT 8 SEPT: AÑ DÑI 1728, ÆTAT. 64.
VIR VERE NOBILIS,
NOBILIS NATU ET AMPLITUDE MAJORUM;
SED NON PERITURÆ VIRTUTUM,
QUÂ ORNATUS ERAT, CORONÂ,
LONGE NOBILIOR.
VULTU MAJESTAS ET DECOR ET ALACRITAS,
SANÆ MENTIS INDICIA,
EFFULGEBANT.
DICTIS NON INDECORÈ FACETUS ERAT,
ET CUM SUAVITATE SEVERUS.

OMNIBUS SE PRÆBUIT FACILEM ET AÉQUUM,
 OMNIBUS PRÆSERTIM VERO FIDELIBUS
 QUAM MAXIME BENIGNUM,
 JUSTI TENACEM,
 NEC SPES SORDIDA NEC METUS SERVILIS
 A SEMITÀ RECTA CONSILIISQ3 HONESTIS
 UNQUAM POTUIT DETORQUERE
 PIETATE SIMULATIONIS NESCIÂ
 ET AB OMNI FUCO ABHORRENTI
 (QUIPPE QUI RELIGIONIS CHRISTIANÆ MYSTERICIS
 FIDEM HABUIT FIRMAM)
 MERITOS DEO SOLVEBAT HONORES
 QUÆCUNQ3 PURA, HONESTA, DECORA, LAUDANDA SUNT,
 (UT SUMMATIM OMNIA) EXCOLUIT IPSE;
 EADEMQ3 UT ALII EXCOLERENT
 QUANTUM IN IPSO ERAIT, CURAVIT.
 ECCLESIAE ANGLICANÆ DECUS FUIT ET ORNAMENTUM
 ECCLESIAE CUI PRÆERAT EBORACENSIS
 CUM MUNIMENTUM TUM DELICIE;
 EHEU! VIX ULLUM INVENIET PAREM
 MELIOREM NEDUM SPERARE FAS EST.
 BEATAE APUD SUPEROS VITÆ PERMATORUM
 E SECULO MALE MERENTI
 DEUS ACCERSIVIT.

"Henry Finch, dean of York and rector of Winwick, co. Lanc," in his will, dated 4 Feb. 1717-18, desires "to be buried with as much privacy and as little expence as can be contrived with decency." The bulk of his property he leaves to his dearest friend and brother Edward Finch (*see No. 180*). He bequeaths "one hundred pounds to the Library of the Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of St. Peter in York, for the purchaseing books, as the dean and residentiarys shall think fitt." [Pro. 5 Oct. 1728.]

The testator was the sixth son of Heneage Finch, earl of Nottingham, lord chancellor of England, by Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Harvey, merchant, London. He was prebendary of Ely 1690-1714. On 5 June 1695 he was collated to the stall of Wetwang at York, which he resigned in 1704, and in May, 1702, he succeeded Dr. Gale as dean of York.

(170). Lady Eliz. Sharp, late Wife of Dr. Sharp, Lord Archbishop of this See, was Bur. the 11th day of April, 1729.

Lady Sharp died at the Deanery, Ripon, 7 April, 1729, aged 73, and was buried, *ut supra*, near her husband (*see No. 150*). She was the daughter of Mr. Palmer of Winthorpe, co. Linc. Her daughter Ann, married Heneage Dering, LL.D., dean of Ripon.

(171). Daniel, the Son of the Right Hon^{ble} L^d Malton, was Bur. the 9th day of April, aged 6 years, 1730.

Daniel, third son of Thomas Wentworth, baron Malton, by the lady

Mary Finch, daughter of Daniel, earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, brother of the Hon. Henry Finch, dean of York (*see* No. 169). He was baptized 9 June, 1724. *See* No. 175.

[*Burials in Volume I. end here.*]

A Regester²⁴ of those Persons that have been Burried in the Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of St. Peter's in York since March the 25th, 1731.—Timothy Mortimer, Clerk of the Vestry.

(172). Mrs. Cat : Stanley was Bur. June 1st, 1731.

Catherine, daughter of Dr. Nicholas Stanley, and sister of Mary, wife of the Hon^{ble} Edward Finch, canon of York. *See* No. 180.

(173). Mrs. Althea (*sic*) Richardson was bur. May 20th, 1733.

Allathea, wife of the Rev. John Richardson, precentor of York, and daughter and heiress of Mr. Wardman, of Catfoss, in Holderness. *See* No. 176.

(174). Mrs. Joanna Gibson was bur. June 29th, 1733.

NEAR
THIS PLACE LYETH THE
BODY OF M^{RS} JOANNA GIBSON
THE ELDEST DAUGHTER OF JOHN
GIBSON OF WELBURN IN THE
COUNTY OF YORK Esq^R SHE DYED
THE 27 OF JUNE 1733 IN THE
78 YEAR OF HER
AGE.

Arms.—Barry of six ermine and sable a lion rampant or. Gibson.

The elder sister of “Mrs. Penelope Gibson,” who was buried here 29 Jan., 1715-6. *See* Nos. 151 and 159.

(175). Thomas, the son of the Right Hon^{ble} Thomas Lord Malton, was bur. September 23, 1734.

The second son of Thomas Wentworth, lord Malton. He was baptized 18 January, 1719-20; and died, at Leyden, in August, 1734. *See* No. 171.

²⁴ Volume III. There are no Burials entered in the second volume of the Register.

(176). The Rev'd Mr. John Richardson, Late Presenter,
was bur. October the 31st, 1735.

H. J.
JOHANNES RICHARDSON, A.M.
BRADFORDIA IN HOC COMITATU ORIUNDUS,
COLL. CHRISTI APUD CANT. ALUMNUS
JOHANNI SHARP ARCHIEP. EBOR.
PER COMPLURES ANNOS A SACRIS DOMESTICIS :
AUCTUS SIMUL RECTORIA DE BEEFORD,
ET PRÆBENDA DE WISTOW ;
QUAM IN HAC ECCLESIA DIGNITATEM
AMPLIORIBUS POSTEA PERMUTAVIT
AD POTIORA STALLA EJECTUS
PRÆCENTORIS, & ARCHIDIACONI DE CLEVELAND
IN NUMERUM TANDEM CANONICORUM RESIDENTIARIORUM ASCITUS.

VIR PACIFICUS VERECUNDUS, SIMPLEX :
HISCE NOMINIBUS CUM PAUCIS CELEBRANDUS
CUM PLERISQ3 PROBIS ET PIIS QUOD CETERA LAUDANDUS.
FAMILIARIBUS SUIS ET AMICIS
OB ADMODUM SUAVEM A NATURÆ INDOLEM
MORESQ3 PLANE INGENUOS
NON MINUS CHARUS VIXIT QUAM DESIDERATUS DECESSIT
28 Oct. 1735 ÆT. 60.

Arms.—Quarterly 1 and 4. Sable on a chief argent three lions' heads erased of the first (Richardson). 2 and 3 Ermine a cross engrailed sable.

John, son of John Richardson, esq. of North Bierley, co. York, by his second wife, Hannah, daughter of Mr. Thomas Sharp of Bradford, and sister of archbishop Sharp, was baptized at Bradford 20 Oct. 1675. Ordained deacon, 5 March, 1698-9, and priest, 24 Sept. 1699, by the archbishop of York. On 24 May, 1701, he was collated to the stall of Bilton at York, which he exchanged for that of Wistow, 12 Aug., 1703. On 16 Aug. 1702, he was instituted to the vicarage of Burton Agnes, which he resigned 7 June, 1703. On 19 April, 1704, he was collated to the rectory of Beeford, which he held until his death. On 6 Aug. 1711, he was admitted precentor of York, resigning on Aug. 11th *seq.* his stall of Wistow.

The precentor married Alathea, daughter and heiress of Mr. Wardman, of Catfoss in the East Riding. She died s.p. in 1733, and was buried in the Minster. *See No. 173.*

The will of John Richardson, clerk, precentor of York, bears date 21 June, 1733, and was proved in April, 1736. His eldest sister Dorothy, married the Rev. Edmund Wickens, rector of Kirkby Thore, co. Westmorland, and canon of York, by whom she had (with other issue) John Wickens, D.D., vicar of Tadcaster, 1735-44, and Hannah, wife of John Head, merchant, Liverpool, and mother of Sir Edmu

(177). Captain Hen : Wickham was bur. Nov^r 30th, 1735.

Henry Wickham, esq. of Heslington, third son of Dr. Tobias Wickham, dean of York. He was six months old in Sept. 1665. Married Mary (or Margaret) Archer of Barbadoes, by whom he had a son Henry, rector of Guiseley, who died in 1772, aged 73.

(178). The Revr'd Dr. Samuel Brearey was bur. Jan. the 19th, 1735.

HERE LIES IN HOPES OF A BLESSED RESURRECTION THE BODY OF SAMUEL BREAREY D:D: WHO AT HIS DEATH WAS SUCCECTOR OF THE CANNONS & PREBENDARY OF STRENSAL IN THIS CATHEDRAL CHURCH, ALSO RECTOR OF THE TWO NEAR ADJOINING RECTORYS OF MIDDLETON & SOUTH-DALTON IN THE EAST RIDING. HE WAS SON & HEIR OF CHRISTOPHER BREAREY OF MIDDLETHORP GENT: SON & HEIR OF CHRISTOPHER BREAREY

WHO WAS SON OF WILLM BREAREY ESQ. TWICE LORD MAYOR (*sic*) ESQ^R ONCE LORD MAYOR OF THIS CITY, & WHO BY HIS FATHER WALTER BREAREY OF LEEDS GENT: WAS GRANDSON OF WILLIAM BREAREY RECTOR OF LANGFORD IN DERBYSHIRE, WHO WAS HEIR TO A YOUNGER SON OF WILLIAM & ISOLD BREAREY OF MENSINGTON ALIAS MENSTON, CALLED WALTER, WHICH LAST NAMED WILLIAM BREAREY WAS SON & HEIR OF RICHARD BREAREY ESQ^R OF MENSTON (BY ALICE DAUGHTER & HEIRESS OF ROBERT BRADLEY ESQ^R LORD OF THE MANNOR OF KELBROOK) AND WHO WAS LINEALLY DESCENDED FROM ADAM BREAREY OF MENSINGTON, GRANDSON OF ROBERT BREAREY ALIAS BREARHAUGH OF BREAREY ALIAS BREARHAUGH NEAR LEEDS, BY AGNES, DAUGHTER & HEIRESS OF RICHARD FRANK, ESQ^R. THIS SAMUEL BREAREY HERE INTERRED MARRIED LELLIS DAUGHTER & HEIRESS OF THOMAS SPENCER OF LYNN REGIS MERCHANT, & LEFT ISSUE BY HER ONE SON NAMED CHRISTOPHER SPENCER BREAREY, AND TWO DAUGHTERS NAMED LELLISA, & ELIZABETH SPATCHURST.

LELLIS HIS MOURNFULL WIDOW HAS CAUSED THIS INSCRIPTION OF HIS OWN WRITING, & THIS MONUMENT DIRECTED BY HIM TO BE IN THIS FORM, BOTH AT HIS REQUEST, TO BE ERECTED HERE. OBIIT 15TH JAN: A:D: 1735 ÆTAT: 65

Samuel Brearey was ordained deacon by the archbishop of York 7 June, 1696, and priest by the bishop of Ely, 20 Sept. *seq.* On 9 Dec. 1706, he was instituted to the rectory of Middleton-on-the-Wolds, and inducted 23 Feb. *seq.* On 13 July, 1715 he was instituted to the rectory of South Dalton, having obtained (June 23rd) a dispensation from the archbishop to hold both livings. In 1718 he was appointed Succentor Canonicorum at York, and in 1722 was collated to the stall of Strensall.

Dr. Brearey, whose ancestry is fully and, I believe, accurately set forth
ent, succeeded his father as lord of the adjoining manors
Bustardthorpe, near York in 1719. His mother,
1 heiress of Fras. Spatchurst, esq. of the
ne year, and was buried, with her husband,
Ouse-bridge-end. The above-mentioned

Walter Brearey of Leeds gent., "æstat. about 100 yeares, father of Mr. W^m. Brearey, gent.", was interred in the same church 20 Dec., 1602. Christopher Spencer Brearey, the only son of Dr. Brearey, was instituted to his father's rectory of Middleton 23 March, 1735-6, which he held until his death in 1788. He was succeeded at Middlethorpe by his eldest son, Christopher Brearey, esq. who died in 1826.

Lellis, the widow of Dr. Samuel Brearey, died in 1747-8, and was buried in the Minster. See No. 195. Lellisa, their eldest daughter, became the wife of William Tayleure, esq. LL.B., commissary of the Exchequer Court of York. Elizabeth-Spatchurst, their youngest daughter, married, without her mother's consent, Arthur Riccard of York, gent., and died in 1747, leaving an only son.

(179). Mrs. Anthonina Sowtheby was bur. January the 14th, 1737.

The wife (or widow) of Thomas Southeby, esq. of Birdsall, and daughter of Dr. Tobias Wickham, dean of York. Born 3 June, 1672. Married at the Minster, by her father, 6 July, 1693.

"Elizabeth, the daughter of M^r. Thomas Southabie, of Burdsall," was baptized at the Minster, 20 June, 1694. Another daughter, Anthonina, was buried there in the following year. See No. 121.

(180). The Hon^{ble} and Rev'd Mr. Edward Finch was bur. February the 17th, 1737.

EDWARDUS FINCH A.M.

HUJUS ECCLESÆ CANON : RESIDENTIARIUS,

OBIIT 14TH FEBR : ANNO D^{NI} 1737, ÆTAT : 75

EX ANTIQUÂ NOBILIMUM, & PRÆCLARE GESTIS INSIGNIUM
QUAM IPSE PORRO PROBITATE ET MORUM ELEGANTIA ORNAVIT
STIRPE ORIUNDUS.

HENRICO JUXTA QUIESCENTI

BENEVOLENTIA, CHARITATE, ATQ³ AMORE VERE FRATERNO,
PER VITAM PARITER DECURSAM,
CONJUNCTISSIMUS :

UTER LATIUS, MELIUSQ³ DE EGENIS ET ÆRUMNOSIS MERERET ;

ET (QUOD UTRIQ³ ERAT CORDI) OCCULTIUS
HONESTA FUIT INTER EOS, ATQ³ SOLA CERTATIO.

HIC ILLUM QUAM PLURIMUM DESIDERANS
PER NOVENNIVM (NISI QUOD AD NUMEN DIVINUM
SE TOTUM ACCOMODARET)

INVITUS FUIT SUPERSTES

MORIBUS PER OMNEM VITAM FACILLIMIS
INGENIOQ³ LIBERALI

PIOS REVERENTER, PROBOS CUPIDE ET HILARITER,
DOCTOS SCITE ET ELEGANTER FACETOS LEPIDE & PERURBANE

OMNES HUMANITER ET BENEVOLE EXCEPIT

CONSORTEM TORI INTIME AMANTEM PARITERQ³ AMATAM
PENITUS MÆRENTEM RELIQUIT,

SEDES PETENS BEATUM.

IN QUIBUS AMICITIÆ IN ÆTERNUM COLUNTUR
NULLO CASU DIRIMENDÆ.

Edward, 5th son of Heneage Finch, earl of Nottingham, and lord chancellor of England, by Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Harvey, merchant, London. He married Mary, third daughter of Dr. Nicholas Stanley, by whom he left no issue. She died in 1741. *See No. 186.*

The Hon. Edward Finch, M.A. was ordained deacon, Sept. 8th, and priest, Sept. 15th, 1695, by the archbishop of York. In 1704 he succeeded his brother Henry in the stall of Wetwang at York, which he held until he died. He was also rector of Kirkby, in Cleveland.

In his will, dated 4 Jan., 1737-8, Edward Finch, canon residentiary of York, prebendary of Canterbury, and rector of Eyam, in the Peak of Derbyshire, desires to be buried "in York Minster, next to the body of my dearest friend and brother Henry Finch, late dean of York, deceased" (*see No. 169.*) And he adds, "I positively appoint that there be no manner of expence in putting my coffin into the grave which can possibly be spared, which I leave to the discretion of the person or persons who takes care of my burial, with this general direction, that whatever can be saved out of the useless funeral shew which the undertakers for funerals do usually procure or provide, the saving that expence will be most according to my intent and desire, for I would be put into my grave with the utmost decent privacy that can be contrived." He bequeaths his house in the Minster Yard, York, to his wife Mary for her life. The corps of my prebend of Wetwang (w^{ch} hath fallen in to me), I devise the same to my nephew Daniel Finch, earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, his heirs and assigns for ever.—All my estate at Knapton, in the county of the city of York, after the determination of John Fuller's interest therein, to the said Daniel and his brother John Finch, their heirs and assigns for ever.—My estates at Belton, co. Rutland, and at Owston, co. Leic., to be settled on the heirs male of my late brother, the earl of Winchelsea.—Executors, his wife Mary, and nephew Daniel Finch. [Pro. 8 March, 1737-8.]

(181). Mrs. Ann Sterne was bur. April the 10th, 1738.

Ann, daughter of Richard Sterne, esq. of Elvington, (grandson of archbishop Sterne), by his first wife Dorothy, died at York, unmarried, 5 April, 1738, aged 31. *See No. 232.*

In her will, dated 19 Jan. 1732-3 [Pro. 12 May, 1738], she bequeaths to her brother Richard Sterne (*see No. 189.*), 200*l.*, and all her shares in the mine adventure ;—to her uncle Jaques Sterne (afterwards precentor of York) 20 guineas ;—to her sisters Frances and Dorothy Sterne, and to her brother-in-law (half-brother) Timothy Sterne, 10*l.* each.—Residue to her sister, Mary Sterne (*see No. 232.*), whom she appoints sole executrix.

(182). Mrs. Mary Wardman was bur. Jan. 26, 1738.

Mary Wardman of York, widow, made her will 1 Dec. 1738 [Pro. 25 May, 1739] in which she deals with property at Seaton and Hornsea, in Holderness, and mentions her sisters Grace Pease, spinster, and Margaret Dunning of Northallerton, widow ; also Grace Pease, spinster, daughter of her late brother, Henry Pease.

The testatrix was probably the widow of Mr. Wardman of Catfoss in Holderness, whose daughter and heir Allathea married John Richardson,

precentor of York, and, dying in 1733, was buried in the Minster. *See* Nos. 173, 176.

(183). The R^t. Hon^{ble} Lord Higham was bur. August the 30th, 1739.

William, viscount Higham, fourth son of Thomas Wentworth, earl of Malton (*see* No. 198), by the lady Mary Finch, daughter of Daniel, earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, was baptized 2 Sept. 1728, and died 16 Aug. 1739.

(184). Mrs. Sarah Drage was bur. May ye 30th, 1740.

(185.) M^{rs} Sarah Lamplugh was bur. May the 17th, 1741.

Probably Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Lamplugh, canon residentiary of York, baptized here 19 April, 1734.

(186). The Hon^{ble} Mrs. Mary Finch was bur. March the 3rd, 1741.

NEAR THIS MONUMENT LIETH THE BODY
OF THE HON^{BLE} MARY FINCH WIFE TO
THE HON^{BLE} AND REV^D. EDWARD FINCH
SHE DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 26TH OF FEB^Y
1741

IN SURE AND CERTAIN HOPES OF A JOYFUL
RESURRECTION
TOGETHER WITH HER THREE DEAR FRIENDS
THE HON^{BLE}. EDWARD FINCH
M^{RS} CATHERINE STANLEY, HER SISTER,
AND THE HON^{BLE} HENRY FINCH,
LATE DEAN OF THIS CHURCH.

(187). Mrs. Bridgett Procter was bur. April the 17th, 1743.

Bridget Procter of York, spinster, last surviving sister of Nicholas Procter, clerk of the vestry from 1681 to 1691. *See* No. 165.

(188). George Willmer Esq^r. was bur. March the 18th, 1743.

George Wilmer, esq. of York, lord of the manor of Upper Helmsley, eldest son of Randall Wilmer, esq. (who was bur. at St. Mary's, Castle-gate, York, 29 March, 1712), by his first wife Dorothy Cornwall. Born 16 Dec. 1676; married Anne, daughter and heiress of Lewis Etherington, esq. of Rillington, co. York, by whom he had issue, George (ob. v. p. 1731); Dorothy, wife of John Iveson, esq. of Bilton, near York (ob. 1742); Anne, married at the Minster, 13 Nov. 1731, William Gossip,

esq. of Thorparch; Rebecca, died unmarried 1736; and Lucy, who married at the Minster, 26 Oct. 1749, Mr. Nelthorpe of Seacroft.

Mr. Wilmer's will bears date 19 Nov. 1740, and was proved, 20 April, 1744, by his daughter Lucy Wilmer. His father's second wife was Sarah, youngest sister of Dr. Wm. Stainforth, prebendary of York (see No. 148), and by her he had issue Randall, John, Thomas and Mary.

"Mr. Randall Wilmer of Staples Inn, London, & M^r. Jane Suger of the city of York," were married in the Minster, 5 Jan. 1748-9, by Zachary Suger, brother of the bride.

(189). Richard Sterne Esq^r. was bur. Nov^r. 16th, 1744.

Richard Sterne of Elvington, esq. son and heir of Richd Sterne, esq. (grandson of archbishop Sterne), by his first wife Dorothy, died at Fulford, 13 Nov. 1744, aged 37 (see No. 232). Will dated 5 May, 1743 [Pro. 23 Jan. 1744-5]. "My large silver Tankard, gilded with gold, given to archbishop Sterne by King Charles the Second, I give to the male heir of the family, and desire the same may be left from one to another so long as conveniently may be."

By his wife Mary, testator left a son and heir, Richard (see No. 239), and a daughter Mary (see No. 191).

(190). Mrs. Jane Hasell was bur. January ye 13th, 1745.

Jane Hasell of York, widow, died intestate, and on 17 Feb. 1745-6, administration of her effects was granted to her daughters Dorothy Arbuthnot, widow, and Elizabeth Hasell, spinster (see No. 219). She was the widow, I believe, of Thomas Hassle, or Hasell, of York, who also died intestate in 1719.

The above-mentioned Dorothy Arbuthnot died, intestate, at Kirkby Moorside, in 1760, leaving a daughter Dorothy, wife of the Rev. William Comber, vicar of that parish, and grandson of the learned Dr. Comber, dean of Durham.

(191). M^{rs} (blank) Sterne was bur. March ye 18th, 1745.

Probably Mary, only surviving daughter of Richard Sterne, esq. of Elvington, who died in 1744 (see No. 189). She was baptized at St. Mary's, Castlegate, 21 Aug. 1735. Her sister Ann was baptized 2nd and buried 4th June, 1738, in the same church.

(192). Mrs. Deborah Rowe was bur. July ye 2, 1746.

The first wife, I believe, of James Rowe, druggist, sheriff of York 1747-8, and lord mayor in 1749 and 1768, whose daughter, Grace Barstow of Leeds, widow, in 1792, desires to "be interred in York Minster, near the remains of my late dear mother" (see No. 240). Before 17 June, 1748, Mr. Rowe married Mary, daughter of Robert Spearman, esq. of Thornley, co. Durham (by Ann²⁵ daughter of Christ. Stone, D.D., chancellor of York (see No. 98). She died at Hull in 1783.

²⁵ 17 June, 1748. Admin^r. of the goods of Ann Spearman, widow, late of Douglas in the Isle of Man, deceased intestate, granted to her daughter Mary, wife of James Rowe, gent.

(193). Mrs. (blank) Aislabie was bur. October y^o 14, 1746.

Elizabeth Aislabie of York, spinster, daughter of George Aislabie, esq. who was buried in the Minster in 1674-5 (*see* No. 81 c). Her will bears date 1 July, 1746, and was proved 31 Oct. *seq.* by her niece Elizabeth Humphreys, spinster.

(194). The Revr'd Mr. Lamplugh was bur. July y^e 25, 1747.

HERE LIETH
THE BODY
OF THOMAS
LAMPLUGH
M.A. RECTOR OF
BOLTON PERCY
AND CANON
RESIDENTIARY OF THIS
CHURCH. SON OF THO^S
LAMPLUGH D:D : AND
GRANDSON OF THOMAS
LAMPLUGH ABP. OF THIS
PROVINCE
HE MARRIED HONOR
DAUGHTER OF W^M CHALONER
OF GISBOROUGH ESQ^R AND
LEFT ISSUE ONE SON AND FIVE
DAUGHTERS.
HE WAS A FAITHFUL & TRUE PASTOR,
A TENDER HUSBAND, AND INDULGENT
FATHER, A GENEROUS MASTER, AND
EMINENT FOR HIS GENERAL KINDNESS
HOSPITALITY AND CHARITY.
HE DIED JULY 21. A. AE. 60.
A.D. 1747.

Arms.—Or, a cross flory sable (Lamplugh); *impaling* Sable, a chevron between three cherubs' heads winged or (Chaloner).

Thomas Lamplugh was ordained deacon 23 Sept. 1711, by the bishop of London, and priest, 30 Dec. *seq.* by the bishop of Winchester. On 15 Feb. 1711-12, he was collated to the stall of Knaresborough-cum-Bickhill at York, and on 13 Feb. 1715-16 inducted into the rich living of Bolton Percy.

In his will, dated 24 June, 1742 [Pro. 9 Feb. 1747-8], Thomas Lamplugh, rector of Bolton Percy, desires that his funeral expenses do not exceed 150*l.* He bequeaths to his wife Honor (Chaloner), her mother's pictures, one of them drawn by Mr. Greece, and the other by Mr. Mercier, also "her own picture and mine", drawn by Mr. Murray.—Mentions his son Thomas, his daughters Honor (*see* No. 244), Mary (*see* No. 205), Catherine (*see* No. 259), Ann and Jane, his brother Edward Lamplugh,

and his sisters Mary Lamplugh,—Baldwin,—Waterhouse, and Sarah Carpenter.—Wife Honor (*see* No. 223) sole executrix.

His only son, Thomas Lamplugh of Lamplugh Hall (baptized in the Minster 26 Sept. 1727), rector of Copgrove and Goldesbrough, and canon of York, died s. p. m. in 1783.

Ann, his fourth daughter, baptized in the Minster 5 Nov. 1729, married there, 8 Oct. 1750, John Raper, esq., town-clerk of York 1749-81 (eldest son of John Raper, lord mayor in 1745), and died at Aberford 17 July, 1783. Their only surviving son, John Raper, esq. of Aberford and Lotherton, succeeded in that year to Lamplugh Hall, as heir to his uncle. He married, at Fulford, 16 Oct. 1789, Catherine, third daughter of the Rev. Godfrey Wolley, rector of Thurnscoe (by Catherine, daughter of the above Thos. Lamplugh, rector of Bolton Percy) by whom he had a son and heir, the late John Lamplugh Lamplugh-Raper, esq. of Lamplugh and Lotherton.

Jane, the youngest surviving daughter of the rector of Bolton Percy, was baptized in York Minster 14 Sept. 1732.

(195). Mrs. Lellis Brearey was bur. January 3^d, 1747.

In her will, dated 11 Sept. 1747 [Pro. 12 Jan. *seq.*], Lellis Brearey of York, widow of Dr. Samuel Brearey of Middlethorpe (*see* No. 178), desires "to be buried by my good & dear husband in York Minster, to be carried in a hearse at six o'clock in the morning, no pall, no bearers, but tenants to carry me from the hearse to my grave, & to have each of them a pair of gloves & a crown piece."

The testatrix was the daughter and heiress of Thomas Spencer of Lynn Regis, merchant.

(196). Right Hon^{ble} Ann Countess of Ruglen was bur. April 27th, 1748.

Anne Hamilton, countess of Ruglen, elder daughter of John earl of Ruglen, by his first wife, the lady Anne Kennedy, only daughter of John, seventh earl of Cassilis. Born 5 April, 1698 ; married, first, William, second earl of March, and by him (who died 7 March, 1731) had an only child, William ; secondly, in January 1747, Anthony Sawyers, esq., paymaster of the forces in Scotland, by whom she had no issue. On the death of her father in 1744, she succeeded as countess of Ruglen, and died at York, on her way to London, 21 (or 23) April, 1748, when the title of Ruglen devolved on her son, William Douglas, earl of March, afterwards fourth duke of Queensberry, who died s. p. in December, 1810, when the earldom of Ruglen became extinct, and the marquessate of Queensberry devolved upon his kinsman, Sir Charles Douglas, bart., whose daughter the lady Harriet Douglas, married in 1841, the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Duncombe, the present munificent dean of York.

(197). The Hon^{ble} Mrs. Wentworth was bur. October, 15th, 1749.

Alice, relict of the Hon. Thomas (Watson) Wentworth of Wentworth

Woodhouse, and daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Proby of Elton, co. Hunt., died 2 Oct. 1749, aged 77. *See* No. 162.

(198). The Marquiss of Rockingham was bur. Dec^r. 29th, 1750.

Thomas Wentworth, only son of the Hon. Thomas (Watson) Wentworth, by Alice, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Proby of Elton, co. Huntingdon (*see* No. 162), died at Wentworth House, 14 Dec. 1750. Born 13 Nov. 1693, created baron Malton 28 May, 1728, baron of Wath and Harrowden, viscount Higham and earl of Malton 19 Nov. 1734, and marquis of Rockingham 19 April, 1746.

On 22 Sept. 1716, he married the lady Mary Finch, fifth daughter of Daniel earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, and by her, who died in 1761 (*see* No. 206), had, with other issue, a son and successor, Charles, second marquis of Rockingham. *See* Nos. 175, 183 and 225.

(199). Mrs. Margrit Wickham was bur. July the 19th, 1751.

Perhaps the widow of Captain Henry Wickham of Heslington. *See* No. 177.

(200). Mrs. Mary Torton was bur. Jan^ry ye 22^d, 1752.

Although the dates do not agree with the entry in the Register, I think the following inscription, taken from Drake's *Eboracum*, ed. 1788, vol. II. p. 357, must refer to the above lady:—

"In this vault lies the body of Mary Turton, daughter of John Paul Freeman of Ellerton-Abby in this county, and wife of William Turton of Soundes House in the county of Oxford. She died of the small-pox July 13, 1751, aged 29."

Two of her sisters, Catherine Freeman (*see* No. 211) and Rachel Wood Boynton (*see* No. 234), are buried in the Minster.

Her husband, who was an officer in the army, and served at the battles of Minden and Warburg, married, secondly, Jane, daughter of Thos. Clarke, M.D. of Hertford, by whom he had, with other issue, a son, Thomas Turton, of Starborough Castle, co. Surrey, who was created a baronet 13 May, 1796.

(201). Mrs. Place was bur. Feb^ry ye 26th, 1754.

The first wife of Thomas Place, esq. of Green Hammerton (*see* No. 208) whose maiden name is unknown to me, died s. p. 24 February, 1754.

(202). Miss Thornhill bur. Feb^ry ye 16th, 1755.

Ann, daughter of George Thornhill, esq. of Fixby, and Mary, his wife, died at York, unmarried, 11 Feb. 1755, aged 68. *See* Nos. 168, 213.

(203). Miss Rotherey was bur. 16th of Feb^v, 1757.

Probably Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Rothery, baptized at the Minster 28 March, 1729.

(204). Mrs. Homphreys was bur. y^e 8th of Oct^r, 1757.

Perhaps the mother of Elizabeth Humphreys, spinster, executrix under the will of Elizabeth Aislaby of York (*see* No. 193), and daughter of George Aislaby, esq.(?)

(205). Miss Molly Lamplugh bur. Jan^ry 2nd, 1761.

Mary, second daughter of the Rev. Thos. Lamplugh, canon residentiary of York, was baptized at the Minster 4 July, 1724, and died 29 Dec. 1760, aged 36. *See* Nos. 194, 223.

(206). Lady Rockingham bur. 20th June, 1761.

The Lady Mary (Finch), widow of Thomas Wentworth, marquis of Rockingham (*see* No. 198), died 30 May, 1761.

(207). Mrs. Mar^y Allanson bur. 22nd October, 1762.

"On a blue Marble, on the Floor at the Back of the Altar, near the East Wall, is the following Epitaph:

HIC JACET
MARIA
DAN. TURNER, M.D. FILIA
ET CAR. ALLANSON
DE BRAMHAM BIGGIN
COM. EBOR. ARMIGERI,
UXOR PRÆDILECTA.
OBIT 14 OCTOBRIS
ANNO ÆTATIS 39,
ANNO DOM. 1762.
HEU VIRTUS ! HEU FORMA."²⁶

She was the first wife of Charles Allanson, esq., who will be mentioned subsequently (*see* No. 218), and died without issue.

(208). Thomas Palce (*sic, sed lege* Place) Esq. bur. 6th March, 1765. Grave stone marked T. P. No. 1.

Thomas Place, esq. of Green Hammerton, clerk of the peace for the West Riding, died intestate 3 March, 1765. He was the eldest son of Thos. Place, esq., recorder of York 1722-59, by Anne, daughter and coheiress of Lionel Maddison, esq., of Saltwellside, co. Durham (by Margaret, second daughter of Sir Henry Herbert, bart. of Middleton Whernho). His first wife died s. p. 24 Feb. 1754, and was buried in

²⁶ Eboracum, ed. 1788, Vol. II. p. 357.

the Minster (*see* No. 201). His second wife, to whom he was married at St. Martin's, Coney-street, 30 Oct. 1755, was Mary, daughter and heiress of Hugh Bosville, esq. of York. She purchased the estate of Skelton Grange near York in 1783, and died at Fulneck 16 Feb. 1807, aged 81. Their eldest son, Edward Place, esq. of Skelton Grange, married the lady Anne Gordon, third daughter of George, earl of Aberdeen, and died in December, 1842, aged 84, being succeeded by his son, Thomas Herbert Place, esq., who in 1822, married Caroline, daughter of the Rev. Richard Smith, rector of Long Marston, and died at the Bridge of Allan, N.B., 12 June, 1857, aged 64, leaving issue.

(209). S^r. Hen. Erskine bur. Aug^t. 10, 1765. Grave stone mark^d H. E. No. 2.

Lieutenant-general Sir Henry Erskine of Aloa, bart., colonel of the 1st regiment of Foot, and secretary to the Order of the Thistle, died 7 Aug. 1765. He was the second son of Sir John Erskine, by Barbara, daughter of Henry, seventh lord Sinclair. Succeeded his brother Charles as fifth baronet in 1747. In 1756, being then a lieutenant-colonel in the army, he was dismissed the service by order of George II, owing to a vote he gave in the House of Commons; but he was re-instated by George III. in November, 1760, and on 19 Jan. 1765, advanced to the rank of lieutenant-general.

Sir Henry married Janet, daughter of Peter Wedderburn, lord Chesterhall, and sister of Alexander Wedderburn, esq., afterwards lord Loughborough, lord chancellor of England, and earl of Rosslyn, by whom he had, with other issue, James St. Clair, his heir, who, on the death of his maternal uncle in 1805, succeeded as second earl of Rosslyn. Lady Erskine died in June, 1797.

(210). Mast^r Mathewes Gream bur. Dec^r. 24th, 1765.
Grave stone No. 3. M : G :

(211). Miss Catherine Freeman bur. Jan. 4, 1767. C. F.

In her will, dated 25 Dec. 1766, Catherine Freeman of York, spinster, mentions her sisters Elizabeth Close, widow, and Rachael, wife of John Wood Boynton, esq. (*see* No. 234); also her two nieces Mary and Frances Turton, daughters of her late sister Mary Turton (*see* No. 200). Proved 24 March, 1767, and administration granted to Sir Robert Hildyard, bart., one of the executors. The testatrix was one of the daughters of John Paul Freeman, esq. of Ellerton Abbey, co. York.

(212). Mrs. Dorathea Wentworth bur. 5th May, 1767.
Mark^d D : W : Grave stone No. 4.

Dorothy, daughter of Godfrey Wentworth, esq. of Woolley (by Anna-Maria, daughter of Giles Clarke, esq.), and sister of Godfrey Wentworth, esq. of Hickleton, lord mayor of York in 1759, died unmarried 3 May, 1767.

(213). Miss Mary Thornhill bur. 30th Sept. 1768. Grave stone No. 5. M. T.

IN MEMORY OF M^{RS}. MARY THORNHILL,
RELCIT OF GEORGE THORNHILL, ESQ.^R
OF FIXBY IN THIS COUNTY,
WHO DIED THE 6TH DAY OF JANUARY IN THE YEAR 1726/7,²⁷
IN THE 71ST YEAR OF HER AGE.

AND OF HER DAUGHTER ANNE,²⁸
WHO DIED THE 11TH DAY OF FEBRUARY IN THE YEAR, 1755,
IN THE 68TH YEAR OF HER AGE.

AND OF HER DAUGHTER MARY,
WHO DIED THE 25TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER IN THE YEAR 1768,
AGED 83 YEARS.

BY WHOSE ORDERS IN HER WILL THIS MONUMENT IS ERECTED,
AND WHO ALL LIE INTERR'D IN THIS CATHEDRAL.

Arms.—(Gules) two bars gemelles and a chief (argent).

Mary Thornhill of York, spinster, daughter of George Thornhill, esq. of Fixby, in a codicil to her will, written with her own hand, and dated 6 July, 1756, gives the following "orders" for the above monument:—"I leve unto my two trustees, Sr. Georg Cayley & Thomas Thornhill, my nephews, the som of one hundred pound of layfull mony to be lade out In a Monument of Marble to be sett up In the Minster of York." In her will, dated 26 June, 1756, she desires her trustees "to provide apartments in my house at Hunton for eight decayed females." [Pro. 28 Sept. 1768.]

(214). Miss Anne Barker bur. Dec^r. 28, 1770.

(215). Mr. John Barker bur. June 9, 1772. Grave stone No. 6.

HERE LIE THE REMAINS OF
M^R. JOHN BARKER WHO DIED
JUNE 4TH 1772, AGED 62.

ALSO OF M^{RS}. ANN BARKER,
WIFE OF THE ABOVE
M^R. JOHN BARKER, WHO DIED
OCT^R 27TH 1776, AGED 67.

ALSO OF MISS ANN BARKER,
DAUGHTER OF THE ABOVE,
WHO DIED DEC^R 23^D 1770
AGED 24.

²⁷ This date does not agree with the entry in the Register. See No. 168.
²⁸ See No. 202.

John Barker, upholsterer, second son of John Barker, upholsterer, York. His brother Robert Barker, also an upholsterer, filled the office of sheriff in 1776-7, and died in 1781, aged 73. *See* No. 221.

(216). John Daltry, M.D. Esq^r. bur. Mar^h 30: 1773
Grave stone No. 7.

TO THE MEMORY OF JOHN DEALTRY, M.D.
WHOSE SKILL IN HIS PROFESSION WAS ONLY EQUALLED
BY THE HUMANITY OF HIS PRACTICE,
ELIZABETH, HIS AFFLICTED WIDOW, DEDICATES THIS MONUMENT.
HE DIED MARCH XXV: MDCCCLXXIII.
AGED LXV.

HERE O'ER THE TOMB WHERE DEALTRY'S ASHES SLEEP
SEE HEALTH, IN EMBLEMATIC ANGUISH, WEEP !
SHE DROPS HER FADED WREATH ; "NO MORE," SHE CRIES,
"LET LANGUID MORTALS, WITH BESEECHING EYES,
"IMPLORE MY FEEBLE AID : IT FAIL'D TO SAVE
"MY OWN AND NATURE'S GUARDIAN FROM THE GRAVE."

"Last Thursday (March 25), about noon, died suddenly, as he was visiting his patients, Dr. Dealtry, aged sixty-five; whose learning, great skill and sagacity in the healing art, thro' a long and extensive course of practice, crown'd with success, justly procur'd him an uncommon degree of medical reputation, and render his death an unspeakable loss to the public. His social virtues make his loss irreparable to his friends, relations, and family, in particular to his amiable and disconsolate lady. His charitable assistance to the poor, humanity to his patients, with singular politeness to all, gain'd him universal esteem, and will endear his memory to posterity.

'Flatt'ry avaunt ! can Science name the Man,
Whose Loss was greater since her Reign began ?'

York Courant.

Dr. Dealtry lived in Lendal, in the house now appropriated to the residence of the Judges of Assize, which was erected by another eminent physician, Dr. Clifton Wintringham. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Langley, esq. of Wykeham Abbey, co. York, and by her, who died in 1812 (*see* No. 267), had issue, a son Peregrine (*see* No. 269), and two daughters, Elizabeth and Jane.

(217). The Reverend Charles Cowper, Canon Residentiary of this Church, was bur. the 26 February, 1774. Grave stone No. 8.

Charles Cowper, M.A., rector of Oswaldkirk and Foston, co. York, prebendary of Riccall, and 33 years canon residentiary, died at his house in the Minster Yard, Feb. 22, 1774, aged 82.

He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. Ordained deacon at York 8 June, 1718, and priest 25 Sept., 1720. On 21 June, 1732 he

was instituted to the rectory of Foston. On 28 Jan. 1735-6, he was collated to the stall of Riccall. On 18th Feb. 1743-4, he was instituted Succentor Canonicorum, which office he retained until his death. His institution to the rectory of Oswaldkirk has not occurred to me.

In his will, dated 7 Oct. 1773 [Pro. 22 March *seq.*], Charles Cowper, clerk, canon residentiary of York, appoints his daughters, Ann, wife of the Rev. Thos. Eglin, and Martha,²⁹ wife of the Rev. John Pigott, joint executrices, and leaves a legacy to Mr. Allanson Cowper of the Bank, London. The testator was succeeded in his rectory of Oswaldkirk by his son-in-law Pigott.

(218). Charles Allanson, of Bramham Biggin, was bur. in this Church the 28 Sept. 1775. Grave stone No. 9.

Charles Allanson, esq., M. P. for Ripon, died at Bramham Biggin on Sunday, Sept. 17th, aged 54, and was buried in the cathedral on Thursday evening, Sept. 28th, 1775, with great funeral pomp. "The procession began at the Mount, without Micklegate Bar, in the following order.—First, two men with flambeaux—then followed Mr. Marshall, the undertaker, with a man with a flambeaux on each side—six tenants, three and three, with two men with flambeaux on each side—two men with small branches, with four wax tapers in each—six mutes, three and three, with two men with flambeaux on each side—two small branches, as before—two large branches, with eight tapers and a flambeaux in each—the hearse and six horses, cover'd with velvet, and adorned with silk escutcheons, etc.—six men with flambeaux on each side—four servants, two and two, with two men with flambeaux on each side—a mourning coach and six horses, with three men with flambeaux on each side—four servants, with two men with flambeaux on each side—a mourning coach and six horses, with three men with flambeaux on each side—two servants, with a man with flambeaux on each side.—The procession closed with his tradesmen and men with flambeaux. At the upper end of Blake-street the whole dismounted, and walked from thence in the same order to the cathedral, where the funeral service was read by the Rev. Mr. Cayley, one of the residentiaries. The coffin was covered with Genoa velvet, and richly ornamented." (*York Courant.*)

Mr. Allanson was the only son of William Allanson, esq. of Sion, co. Middlesex, and great-great-grandson of Sir William Allanson, knight, lord mayor of York in 1633 and 1655, of whom an interesting memoir is given by Mr. Davies in "The Life of Marmaduke Rawdon, of Yorke" (*ed. Camb. Soc.*, p. 125). He married, first, Mary, daughter of Daniel Turner, esq. M.D. She died s. p. in 1762, and was buried in the Minster (see No. 207). Secondly, in 1765, Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heiress of William Aislaby, esq. of Studley. She also died s. p. in 1808. At Mr. Allanson's decease his estates passed to his cousin George Winn, esq. of Little Warley, co. Essex (only son of Pelham Winn, esq. of South Ferriby, co. Linc., by Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Gilbert Wighton, by Elizabeth, sister of the above-named William Allanson, of Sion), who

²⁹ In 1766, Charles Allanson, esq. of Bramham Biggin (see No. 218), bequeaths 1000*l.* each to Anne and Martha Cowper, daughters of the Rev. Mr. Cowper of Oswaldkirk.

assumed the additional³⁰ surname of Allanson in 1776, and was made a baronet in the same year. In 1797, he was raised to the Irish peerage with the title of lord Headley, baron Allanson and Winn, of Agadoe, co. Kerry. His great-nephew, Charles Allanson Winn, is the present lord Headley.

(219). Elizabeth Hassel of Oldwork in the City of York, was bur. in this Church the Tenth of February, 1776, Grave stone No. 10.

Elizabeth Hassell, daughter of "Mrs. Jane Hasell", who was buried here in 1745 (*see* No. 190), died unmarried 6 Feb. 1776. In her will, dated 1 July, 1759, she bequeaths all her lands, etc. at Ampleforth, co. York, to her niece Dorothy Comber.—To the Blue Coat Boys' and Grey Coat Girls' Schools she leaves the sum of 40*l.*, and to the poor of Ampleforth and Oswaldkirk 30*l.* She desires, "when I die, to be buried at the Minster at York, unless I should order it otherways." In a codicil, dated 8 May, 1771, she leaves 20*l.* to the York County Hospital, and 5*l.* to the poor of the Minster at York [Proved 14 March, 1776, and administration granted to her niece Dorothy, wife of the Rev. William Comber, clerk].

(220). Mary Wharton, of Micklegate in the City of York, was bur. in this Church the twenty-third day of May, 1776. Grave stone No. 11.

Mary, youngest daughter and coheiress of Anthony Wharton, esq. of Gillings-Wood Hall, co. York (by Margaret, daughter of Sir William Hicks, bart., of Beverston Castle, co. Glouc.), died unmarried, at her house in Micklegate, 21 May, 1776, aged 77. In a codicil to her will, dated 17th June, 1771, she desires to "be buried in the Minster very private, and none but my servants attend my funeral". Her freehold messuage, &c., in Micklegate she bequeaths to her sister Margaret Wharton, spinster, her heirs and assigns absolutely for ever.—This is the eccentric "Peg Pennyworth", who will occur afterwards. *See* No. 238.

(221). Mrs. Ann Barker bur. Nov^r 1st, 1776. Grave stone No. 12.

Ann, widow of John Barker, upholsterer (*see* No. 215), and daughter of John Skilbeck of York, gent., died intestate 27 Oct. 1776, aged 67, and on 6 Dec. *seq.* administration of her effects was granted to Thos. Barker, esq., her son, and only next of kin.

(222). Mrs. Henrieta Digby bur. Dec^r 22(?) 1776. Grave stone 13.

³⁰ According to Mr. Allanson's will, dated 29 Sept. 1766, he was to take and use the surname of Allanson only, but on

2 Nov. 1776, administration was granted to him as Sir George Allanson Winn, Bart.

Henrietta Digby, of Hutton Bushel, died at York, unmarried, on Sunday, Dec. 22nd (l) 1776, aged 65. She was one of the daughters of John Digby, esq. of Mansfield Woodhouse, co. Notts, and coheiress (with Philadelphia, wife of Sir George Cayley, bart. of Brompton, Lucy, wife of George Osbaldeston, esq. of Hutton Bushel, Margaret, wife of George Cartwright, esq. of Ossington, and Frances, wife of Sir Thomas Legard, bart., of Ganton) of her brother John.

Her niece, Dorothy Cartwright, married, in 1756, Henry Willoughby, esq. of Birdsall, afterwards 5th baron Middleton, and was mother of Henrietta, countess of Scarborough (baptized in York Minster, 29 July, 1766), and Dorothy, wife of Richard Langley, esq. of Wykeham Abbey. See No. 278.

(223). Mrs. Honor Lamplugh bur. Jan^{ry} 11, 1778. Grave stone 14.

BENEATH THIS STONE
IS INTERRED
THE BODY OF HONOR LAMPLUGH,
DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM CHALONER
OF GUISBROUGH ESQ^R
AND WIDOW OF THE REV^D THO^S LAMPLUGH ³¹
HERETOFORE CANON RESIDENTIARY
OF THIS CHURCH :
SHE DIED 6TH JAN^Y 1778, ET : 82.
ON HER RIGHT SIDE LIE
THE REMAINS OF HER SAID HUSBAND,
AND ON HER LEFT SIDE
THOSE OF HER SECOND DAUGHTER
MARY LAMPLUGH, ³²
WHO DIED 29TH DEC^R 1760, ET : 36.

A Regester of Those Persons that have been Burried In the Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of S^{nt}. Peter's in York since Jan^{ry} the first, 1780. W^m. Darwin, Clerk of the Vestry.

(224). Mrs. Mildred Foulis Bur. the 2 Feb^{ry} 1780. Grave stone marked Nu^{br} 15. M. F.

Mildred, eldest daughter of Sir William Foulis, bart. of Ingleby Manor (by Mildred, eldest daughter of Henry, second viscount Downe), died at York, unmarried, 27 Jan. 1780. In her will, dated 13 Aug. 1779 [Pro. 10 Feb. 1780], Mildred Foulis of York, spinster, desires, "that my body may be laid in the Minster at York, and my funeral to be as private as possible consistant with decency."

Her sister Mary married Boynton Langley, esq. of Wykeham Abbey.

³¹ See No. 194.

³² See No. 205.

A Register of Those persons that have been Buried in the Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of St. Peter's in York, since March the 25th, 1782. W^m. Walton, Clerk of y^e Vestry.

(225). The most Noble & Puissant Prince Charles Watson Wentworth, Marquiss of Rockingham, Earl of Malton, Viscount Higham of Higham Ferrers, Baron of Rockingham, Malton, Wath & Harrowden, Knight of the Most Noble order of the Garter, & Baronet. Also Earl and Baron of Malton in the Kingdom of Ireland. Died the 1st day of July, 1782, at Wimbleton, in the County of Surrey, Aged 52 years. Buried Saturday, July the 20th, in the Earle of Strafford's Vault.

Fifth, but eldest surviving son of Thomas Watson Wentworth, marquis of Rockingham (*see* No. 198). Born 13 May, 1730. Succeeded his father as 2nd marquis in 1750. Married 26 Feb. 1752, Mary, daughter and heiress of Thomas Bright, esq. of Badsworth, by whom (who died in 1804) he had no issue. He was succeeded by his nephew, William earl Fitzwilliam.

The following list of interments in the Strafford vault is taken from a broadside, in the possession of Canon Raine, entitled "A Walk in York Minster," by T. L.

"The corps buried in the Marquis's Vault are as follow :

1. William Wentworth, Earl of Strafford. (No date now.)
2. Mary Stanley, his first Wife.
3. A Child's coffin. (No date.)
4. A Child's coffin. (On the lid W.W. 1718.)
5. Thomas Wentworth, Second Son of Edward Lord Rockingham. (He died Oct. 6, 1723, aged 58 years.)
6. A Child's coffin. (On the lid D. W. 1730, aged 6 years.)
7. A very large coffin. (No inscription on the lid.)
8. William Lord Higham, Son of the Earl of Malton. (He died Aug. 16, 1739, aged 12.)
9. The Honourable Alice Wentworth, Relict of the Honourable Thomas Wentworth. (She died October 2, 1749, aged 77 years.)
10. Thomas, Marquis of Rockingham, born November 13, 1693. (He died Dec. 4, 1750.)
11. Mary Wentworth, Dowager Marchioness of Rockingham, died May 30, 1761, aged 59 years.
12. Charles Watson Wentworth, Marquis of Rockingham, died the first day of July, 1782, aged 52 years."

Two interments have taken place in this vault since T. L. was "among the Tombs." *See* Nos. 260, 265.

(226). The Rev^d. William Berdmore, M.A., Canon Residentiary of this Cathedral, Prebendary of Bugthorpe, and Rector of Rothbury in Northumberland. Died January the 24th, Bur. the 31st, 1784, Aged 71 years.

Canon Berdmore, who died at his house in the Minster Yard, was the son, I believe, of the Rev. Samuel Berdmore, rector of Cotgrave, co. Notts, and prebendary of Bugthorpe at York. He was ordained deacon by the bishop of St. Asaph, 6 March, 1736-7 (the curacy of Cotgrave giving him a title), and priest by the same, 20 March *seq.* On 22 March, 1736-7, he was collated to the vicarage of Bishopthorpe, and instituted to the perpetual curacy of Acaster Malbis, resigning both livings in 1758. In 1743 he was collated to the stall of Bugthorpe, void by the death of (his father ?) Samuel Berdmore. On 1 June, 1748, he was instituted to the rectory of St. Crux, York.

On 25 June, 1748, "the Rev^d Mr. William Berdmore, Rector of St. Crux in the City of York, & Mary Herring of the same city," were married at the Minster, by licence from Dr. William Herring, LL.D., father of the bride.

"Thomas son of the Rev^d. Wm. Berdmore, can. res., & Mary, his wife," was bap. at the Minster 24 April, 1751. William and Samuel, twin sons of the above, were bap. there 31 May, 1755. Mary, their only daughter, married Nathaniel Barlow, esq., and was living in 1784, as was also William Berdmore, their only surviving son.

(227). The Rev^d. Joseph Bridges, subchanter of this Cathedral, Died Dec^r 21st, Bur. the 27th, 1784, Aged 67 years. Grave stone marked J. B. No. 16.

15 Sept. 1741. Letters dimissory for priest's orders to Joseph Bridges, M.A., curate of St. Sampson's, York. "Joseph Bridges & Mary Yoward, both of par. Holy Trinity, King's Court," were married at York Minster 11 Oct. 1742. On 24 May, 1768, he was instituted to the vicarage of Ferry Fryston, and shortly afterwards to that of St. Martin's Coney-street, holding both livings until his death. "He was a gentleman of worth, genius and learning, and much respected by his parishioners and a numerous acquaintance." (*York Courant*.)

Mr. Bridges left a widow Mary, and a daughter Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Thomas Roger Filewood, rector of Mickleham, co. Surrey. See Nos. 246, 256.

(228). The Reverend George William Anderson, Rector of Epworth in the County of Lincoln, died in the City of York on Saturday the sixteenth day of April, Bur. on Wednesday the 20th, 1785, Aged 25 years. Grave stone marked G. A. No. 17.

SACRED
TO THE MEMORY OF THE
REV^D GEO: W^M ANDERSON,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
ON THE 16TH DAY OF APRIL,
IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1785,
AND IN THE 25TH YEAR OF HIS AGE.

ALSO
TO HIS WIDOW
LUCY ANDERSON,
WHO AFTER AN EXEMPLARY LIFE
OF UNAFFECTION PIETY,
AND ACTIVE BENEVOLENCE,
DIED AT HARROGATE
ON THE 30TH OF SEPT^R 1830,
AGED 73 YEARS.

THE MEMORY OF THE JUST
IS BLESSED.

Arms.—Argent, a chevron between three crosses flory sable, a crescent for difference (Anderson); *impaling* Vert, on a chevron between three lions' heads erased or, langued and couped gules, three martlets of the field (Plumer).

Crest.—A talbot.

Second son of Sir William Anderson, bart, of Broughton, co. Linc. and Kilwick Percy, co. York, by Anne, daughter of John Maddison, esq. of Harpswell, co. Linc. Born 10 Nov. 1759; married Lucy, eldest daughter of Thomas Plumer, esq. of Bilton near York (by Ann, daughter of Henry Thompson, esq. of Kirkby Hall, son and heir of Sir Stephen Thompson, knt., alderman of York); died s.p., and intestate, in the parish of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, administration of his effects being granted to his brother, Sir Edmund Anderson, bart., 21 Jan. 1786.

(229). Mrs. Dorothea Nevill died in Bedren, York, on Monday the Nineteenth Day of December, & Bur. on Friday the 23rd 1785, Aged 90 years. Grave stone marked D. N. No. 18.

HERE LIETH THE BODY OF DOROTHEA
NEVILL, WIDOW OF GEORGE LANGFORD
NEVILL GENT: OF NOTTINGHAM, WHO
DEPARTED THIS LIFE DECEM^R 20TH
1785, AGED 90.

By will dated 7 May, 1785 [Pro. 5 Jan. 1786], Dorothea Nevill of the city of York, widow, bequeaths £50 each to the Blue Coat Boys' and Grey Coat Girls' schools. Her then dwelling house in the Bedern, together with her household goods and wearing apparel, she leaves to her servant Mary Jefferson; "and also I give her my two little dogs, and desire she will keep and take proper care of them so long as they shall live, & I do give her the sum of £5 a peice a year

long as they shall respectively live."—Residue of real and personal estate to Langford Nevill of Nottingham, esq., the sole executor. "Lastly, I would have my body decently buried in the Cathedral Church of York."

The testatrix was the widow of a Nottingham linen draper, and related to the Saltmarshes of Saltmarsh. "She was possessed of many shining virtues, and eminently distinguished for her liberal contributions to the poor and indigent, who will have great cause to lament the loss of so kind and generous a benefactress" (*York Courant*).

(230). Sir Thos^s Davenport, Kn^t, one of his Majesty's Serjeants at Law, Died in the City of York on Saturday the 25th of March & Bur. on Saturday the first of April, 1786, Aged 53 years. Grave stone marked T. D. No. 19.

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
S^R. THOS^S DAVENPORT, KN^T
ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S SERGEANTS AT LAW
AND REPRESENTATIVE IN PARLIAMENT
FOR THE BOROUGH OF NEWTON IN LANCASHIRE,
WHOSE INTEGRITY, HONOUR, & JUDGEM^T IN HIS PROFESSION
RAISED HIM IN THE ESTIMATION OF ALL,
WHO BEST KNEW HIS LONG APPROVED
MERITS AND ABILITIES.
AFTER HAVING OPEN'D THE COMMISSION OF ASSIZE
ON SAT^X. MARCH 11TH 1786, & ATTENDED ON THE NEXT DAY
THE DUTIES OF DIVINE SERVICE
IN THIS SACRED PLACE,
HE WAS SEIZED WITH A FEVER,
WHICH ON THE 25TH DEPRIVED HIS SOVEREIGN
OF A LEARNED AND ABLE SERVANT,
HIS COUNTRY OF A STEADY, & INFLEXIBLE SUPPORTER,
AND ALL HIS LAMENTING CONNECTIONS
OF A MUCH HONOUR'D, & HIGHLY VALUED FRIEND.

HE WAS BORN IN JANUARY, 1734
THE SON OF DAVIES DAVENPORT ESQ^{RE} OF WOODFORD
(BY PENELOPE HIS WIFE THE DAUGHTER
OF JOHN WARD ESQ^{RE} OF CAPESTHORNE)
IN THE COUNTY OF CHESTER.

HIS AFFLICTED WIDOW
(JANE DAUGHTER OF ROB^T. SEEL ESQ^{RE} OF LIVERPOOL)
CAUSED THIS MONUMENT TO BE ERECTED.

Arms.—Argent, a chevron between three crosses crosslet fitchée sable.

Cooper, D.D., archdeacon of
Ll, Rector of Kirby Whiske,
b near this city on Monday

10th of July and Bur. on Friday the 14th, 1786, aged 52 years. Grave stone marked W. C. No. 20.

On 3 Aug. 1786, administration of the goods of the Rev. Wm. Cowper, D.D., vicar of Manfield, co. York, deceased intestate, was granted to Constantia Cowper, widow, his relict. The latter died 12 July, 1818, aged 74, and was buried at Gainford, co. Durham, where was also interred their daughter Constantia, who died 4 Aug. 1833, aged 71.

(232). Mrs. Mary Pulleyne of Burley in the Parish of Otley & County of York, Widow & Relick of Thos. Pulleyne of Burley aforesaid, Esq. She was Great Granddaughter to the late D^r Sterne Archb^b of York, her father was Rich^d Sterne Esq^r of Woodhouse in the Parish of Halifax. Died at Burley on Thursday the 31st of August, & buried on Tuesday the 5th of Sep^r, 1786, Aged 82 years. Stone marked M. P. No. 21.

TO THE MEMORY OF
MARY PULLEYNE, WIDOW OF THOS^S PULLEYNE
OF BURLEY ESQ^R AND DAUGHTER OF
RICH^D STERNE, OF ELVINGTON ESQ^R
SHE DIED THE 31ST DAY OF
JULY 1786 AGED 82 YEARS.
(sic)

ANNE STERNE DAUGHTER TO THE ABOVE
SAID RICH^D STERNE, DIED THE 5TH DAY
OF APRIL 1738 AGED 31.

ALSO RICH^P STERNE, SON OF THE ABOVE
NAMED RICH^D STERNE,
HE DIED THE 13TH OF NOVEMBER 1744
AGED 37.

MARY STERNE DAUGHTER OF THE ABOVE
RICH^D STERNE, DIED IN HER MINORITY.

Arms.—Azure, on a bend cotised argent, three escallop shells gules, on a chief or, as many martlets sable (Pulleyne); *impaling* Or, a chevron between three crosses flory sable (Sterne).

On 18 Dec. 1739 “Thomas Pulleyne of Burley in the Diocese of York, Esq^r and M^r. Mary Sterne of the City and Diocese of York,” were married in the Minster by the precentor, the Rev. Jaques Sterne, uncle of the bride. Her husband,³³ who was lord of the manor of Burley, and for many years clerk of the peace for the West Riding, died in 1759, leaving, by his first wife, Frances Hammond, a daughter Frances, wife of

³³ He was the eldest son of John Pulleyne, esq. of Burley, by Ann, only daughter of John Fairfax, fifth son of Charles Fairfax, esq. of Menston (author

of the *Analecta Fairfaxiana*), a younger son of Thomas, first lord Fairfax of Denton.

the Rev. Thos. Moseley, rector of Stonegrave, co. York, and mother of Thos. Pulleyen Moseley, esq. who succeeded to Burley.

Mrs. Mary Pulleyen of Burley, died intestate, and on 6 Sept. 1786, administration of her effects was granted to Frances Rawson,³⁴ widow, her sister and only next of kin.

(233). Mrs. Eleonora Swinburne died in the City of York on Sunday the seventh of January 1787 & Bur. on Saturday 13th of Jan^{ry}, Aged 47 years. Stone marked E. S. No. 22.

Eleanora, youngest daughter of Sir John Swinburne, bart. of Capheaton, co. Northumberland, by Mary, only daughter of Edward Bedingfeld, esq., son of Sir Henry Bedingfeld, bart. of Oxburgh Hall, co. Norfolk.

(234). Mrs. Rachel Boynton Wood (*sic*) died in the City of York on Saturday 24th of Nov^{br} & Bur. on Friday 30th, 1787, Aged 66 years.

Rachel, widow of John Wood Boynton, esq. of Copmanthorpe, and daughter of John Paul Freeman, esq. of Ellerton Abbey, co. York. See No. 211.

Her husband, John Wood, who assumed the name of Boynton, was the eldest son of John Wood, esq. of York, Copmanthorpe, and Hollin Hall, near Ripon, barrister-at-law, and grandson of Charles Wood, merchant (son and heir of John Wood, lord mayor of York in 1682), whose widow Margaret married the Rev. Jonathan Dryden, canon of York (*see* No. 136). He died s. p. 15 Nov. 1778, aged 71, and was buried at Copmanthorpe, being succeeded by his brother Richard, whose great-grandson is the present Frederick-Henry Wood, esq. of Hollin Hall.

(235). Mrs. Elizabeth Neale died at Greenhamerton on Sunday the 16th of Nov^{br} and Bur. on the 19th 1788, aged 73 years. Stone marked E. N. No. 23.

"This lady's death cannot fail to be the subject of severe affliction to those who stood in the nearest relation to her, and even they who could boast of her acquaintance must sincerely regret the loss of so amiable and endearing a character; for if goodness of heart and mildness of disposition are estimable qualities in human life, few or none possessed them in a higher degree" (*York Courant*). She was the relict of Noah Neale, esq. of Stamford.

(236). John Clough Esq^{re}, Chapter Clerk of the Cathedral Church of St. Peter of York, Register of the Deanry and ~~of the Consistory Court~~ at York, and one of the Proctors

³⁴reet, York" (*Reg. of Marriages Minster*).

of the other Ecclesiastical Courts there, died in the City of York on Thursday Dec^{br} 31st, 1789, & was bur. Jan^{ry} 4th, 1790, aged 58 years. Grave stone marked J. C. No. 24.

IN MEMORY OF
JOHN CLOUGH ESQUIRE
REGISTER TO THE
VENERABLE THE DEAN
AND CHAPTER OF THIS
CATHEDRAL, WHO
DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE
31ST DECEMBER 1789
AGED 58.

"On Thursday died John Clough, Esq., Distributor and Collector of his Majesty's Stamp duties for this city and the West Riding, Register of the Deanery and Dean and Chapter's Court of York, one of the Proctors of the ecclesiastical Court there, and a partner in the bank of Messrs. Garforth and Co. He went to bed well the preceding evening, and was found dead in his bed. His age was 58" (*York Herald*, 2 Jan. 1790).

In his will, dated 4 May, 1786, John Clough of York, esq. bequeaths "to my best friend the Rev. John Fountayne D.D., Dean of York, 200 guineas, which I desire him to accept of as a token of my unfeigned gratitude and great respect." He desires his partners in the bank to take his only son, John William Clough, into partnership, as soon as he attained his majority [Pro. 2 April, 1790].

(237). Ann Thompson, wife of the Rev^d Richard Thompson, Rector of Kirk Deighton and Prebendary of Langtoft, Died Sunday the 29th of May, and Bur. Saturday the 4th of June, 1791, Aged 75 years. Grave stone marked A. T. No. 25.

SACRED TO THE MEMORY
OF
ANNE, THE LAMENTED WIFE OF THE REV^D RICH^D THOMPSON
PREBENDARY OF THIS CATHEDRAL, & RECTOR OF KIRKDEIGHTON
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE MAY THE 29TH ANNO 1791, ETATIS 76.
THE UTMOST BENEVOLENCE OF HEART,
A STRONG & CULTIVATED UNDERSTANDING,
UNCOMMON SWEETNESS OF TEMPER,
WITH THE MOST KIND & AFFECTIONATE MANNERS,
FORM'D THE BASIS OF HER CHARACTER.
THROUGHOUT A LONG LIFE
HER CONDUCT WAS SO TRULY GOOD & AMIABLE,
THAT HUMANITY WILL DROP A TEAR,
NOT FOR HER,
BUT FOR THOSE OF HER FAMILY WHO HAVE
THE MISFORTUNE OF SURVIVING HER.

NEAR THIS PLACE ARE ALSO DEPOSITED
 THE REMAINS OF THE SAID REV^D RICHARD THOMPSON
 (IN PIous AND AFFECTIONATE MEMORY OF WHOM,
 THIS TABLET IS SUBJOINED
 BY HIS ONLY SURVIVING DAUGHTER, ANNE THOMPSON)
 HE DEPARTED THIS LIFE JAN^{RY} 30TH, 1795,
 AGED 75.

AND ALSO THE REMAINS OF THE ABOVE
 MENTIONED ANNE THOMPSON,
 THE DAUGHTER OF THE SAID REV^D RICHARD THOMPSON,
 WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE APRIL 6TH, 1835,
 AGED 88.

Arms.—Per fess argent and sable, a fess counter-embattled between three falcons all counter-changed. An inescutcheon, Vert, three escallop shells in pale or between two flanches ermine.

Crest.—An arm embowed in armour proper, grasping a tilting-spear or.

The maiden name of Mrs. Thompson is unknown to me. Some account of her husband is given at a subsequent page. *See No. 245.*

(238). Mrs. Margaret Wharton Died at Thirsk on Thursday the 8th of Sept^r and Buried on Friday the 16th, 1791, Aged 102 years.

IN A VAULT UNDER THIS MARBLE
 ARE DEPOSITED THE REMAINS
 OF MARGARET WHARTON,
 DAUGHTER AND COHEIRESS OF
 ANTHONY WHARTON ESQ^R
 OF GILLINGWOOD HALL
 IN THIS COUNTY,
 WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
 THE 9TH OF SEP^{BR} 1791
 IN THE 97TH YEAR OF HER AGE.
 MARY HER SISTER
 WHO IS INTERRED IN THE SAME VAULT
 DIED MAY 21ST, 1776, AGED 77.

The wealthy and eccentric Mrs. Margaret Wharton, of whom Hutton, in his "Trip to Coatham," gives some amusing anecdotes, and whose character is portrayed by Foote, in a farce called "Peg Pennyworth," by which name she was afterwards popularly known.

This singular lady derived her descent—as did also her noble contemporary, Hugh, duke of Northumberland—from an alderman of York, John Bean, inn-holder, lord mayor in 1545 and 1565, whose daughter Mary married at St. Martin's, Micklegate, 6 Aug. 1554, Anthony Wharton, esq. of Regell Grange, co. Westmerland. The freehold manor of Regell Grange, which Wharton bequeathed to her sister Mary, died 1771 (*see No. 220*), in which the latter resided for some time, belonging to alderman Wharton, who attained the great age of 102

years (*Minster Reg.*, *Gent. Mag.*, 1791, *Grainge's Yorkshire Longevity*, &c.) Her epitaph, however, records that she died "in the 97th Year of Her age," and the following extracts from the parish register of Low Leyton in Essex, kindly communicated by the Rev. John Pardoe, the vicar, tend to show that she was still younger:—

"Anne y^e Daughter of Anthony Wharton Esq^r & Margaret, his wife", bap. 10 Aug. 1695.

"Margaret y^e Daughter of Anthony Wharton Esq^r & Margaret, his wife," bap. 24 April, 1697.

The above Anne, who was the eldest daughter of Mr. Wharton, married Ambrose Stevenson, esq. of the Manor House, co. Durham, and was mother of Ann, the wife of John Hall Stevenson, esq. of Skelton Castle, author of "Crazy Tales."

(239). Rich^d Sterne Esqr Died at Beverley on Friday the 30th of Septb^r and Bur. on Wednesday the 5th of Octb^r, 1791, Aged 51 years. Grave stone marked R. S. No. 26.

NEAR THIS MONUMENT
LIETH THE BODY
OF RICH^P STERNE, ESQ^R
OF ELVINGTON,
IN THE COUNTY OF YORK,
LINEALLY DESCENDED FROM THE
ARCH BISHOP OF THAT NAME,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1791
AGED 51 YEARS.

Richard Sterne, esq. late of Beverley (formerly of Elvington) died intestate, and on 24 Oct. 1791, administration of his effects was granted to his widow Mary Sterne. He was the only son of Richard Sterne, esq. of Elvington (great-grandson of the archbishop) and Mary his wife, (see Nos. 189, 191). Baptized at St. Mary's, Castlegate, 28 Feb. 1738-9.

(240). Mrs. Grass Barstow, Widow of the late Thomas Barstow Esq^r, Died at Leeds on Sunday October the 7th and Bur. on Thursday Oct. 11th, 1792, Aged 61 years. Grave stone marked No. 27. G. B.

Grace, daughter and co-heiress of James Rowe, alderman of York, lord mayor in 1749 and 1768 (by his first wife Deborah?—see No. 192), and widow of Thomas Barstow, esq. town-clerk of Leeds (to whom she was married at Fairfield, in 1781), of Edward Weaver, esq. M.D. of Chester, of Richard Richardson, esq. of the same city, and of Peter Ellames, esq. of Bath.

In her will, dated 1 Aug. 1792, Grace Barstow of Leeds, widow, directs "that in case I shall happen to depart this life at or near the city of Bath, that my body be interred there, near the remains of my late husband, Peter Ellames, but in case I shall happen to die at any other place, or at a distance from Bath, it is my desire that I may be interred

in York Minster, near the remains of my late dear mother" (*see* No. 192). She bequeaths property in Petergate and elsewhere in York to her step-daughter Frances Barstow, her heirs and executors for ever. She sole ex^r.

Her half sister Mary Rowe, married, first, at St. Michael's-le-Belfrey, 18 Aug. 1772, the Rev. Henry Foord, rector of Foxholes, and secondly, the Rev. Richard Sykes.

A Register of those persons that have been Buried in the Cathedral & Metropolitical Church of St. Peter's in York since the 16th of December, 1793. Robert Dewse, Clerk of the Vestry.

(241). Elizabeth Hunter, Wife of Docter Hunter, Petergate, Died the 4th of July, Buried the 8th, 1794. Grave stone marked No. 28. E. H.

Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of William Dealtry, esq. of Gainsborough, co. Linc. and first wife of Alexander Hunter, esq. F.R.S., an eminent physician in York (*see* "Memoirs of the York Press," by Robt. Davies, esq.) Her husband married, secondly, Anne, daughter of Richard Bell, esq. of Welton near Hull, who survived him. Dr. Hunter died at his house in Petergate, 17 May, 1809, and was buried in his parish church of St. Michael-le-Belfrey. In his will, dated 9 April, 1809, he desires "that the Dean of York may be requested to suffer the remains of my late dear wife to be removed from the vault in the Minster, and after being put into an oak coffin, similar to my own, to be placed on my right hand."

(242). John Farr Abbott, Esq^r died in the City of York on Monday Sep^r 22^d, 1794, and was bur. in the Cathedral Church of Saint Peter's, York, Sep^r 26th, 1794, Aged 38 years. Grave stone marked No. 29. J. F. A.

THE REMAINS OF
JOHN FARR ABBOT ESQ :
OF
LINCOLNS INN FIELDS, LONDON,
WHO DIED AT YORK
22 SEPT. 1794,
AGED 38.

John Farr Abbott, esq. F.A.S., Clerk of the Rules in the Court of King's Bench, died at his lodgings in York.

(243). Richard Wharton Esq^r died in the City of York on Wednesday Nov^r 19th, 1794, & was bur. in York Minster

Nov^r 22^d, 1794, Aged 64 years. Grave stone marked No. 30.
R. W.

NEAR THIS MARBLE
LIE INTERRED THE REMAINS OF
RICHARD WHARTON OF CARLTON
IN THE COUNTY OF YORK ESQ^R
WHO DIED 17TH NOVEMBER 1794
AGED 64 YEARS.

HE WAS A MAN, WHOSE VIRTUES WERE BEST KNOWN
TO HIS FRIENDS AND TO THE POOR,
FOR HIS LIFE WAS PRIVATE, THO' NOT SOLITARY ;
HIS PIETY WAS SINCERE, HIS MANNERS AMIABLE,
AND HIS BENEVOLENCE TRULY CHRISTIAN.

Arms.—Sable, a maunch argent within a bordure or, charged with eight pairs of lions' paws saltireways, erased gules.

Crest.—A bull's head erased sable, armed and ducally gorged or.

(*On the grave stone.*)

HERE LIETH THE BODY OF
RICHARD WHARTON ESQ^R.
HE DIED 17TH NOV. A.D. 1794
ÆT. 64.

" On Tuesday night died suddenly, in this city, of an apoplectic fit, Richard Wharton, esq. of Carlton near Pontefract, and late of Chollerford in Northumberland. His wife died about a month ago " (*York Courant*, 24 Nov. 1794).

Richard Wharton of Carlton in the parish of Pontefract, esq., in his will, dated 16 Oct. 1794, desires "to be buried in a decent private manner; my body to be conveyed in an Hearse, attended only by my three men servants, my labouring man and seven other under bearers (he being one of the eight), and any of my servant Joseph Sleadle's children (all my god-children) who may chose to accompany their father on this occasion; I desire scarves, hatbands and gloves may be given to the vicar, the curate, the clerk, and the apothecary, full mourning to my three servants," &c. He bequeaths a gold-ring with Lady Savile's hair, and a Fruit-piece of her own painting, to his sister Mrs. Hannah Burdon (wife of George B. esq.), and appoints her children William Burdon, M.A. of Emanuel College, Cambridge, Hannah, wife of Captain Otway, and Priscilla Burdon, residuary legatees and joint executors. [Pro. 28 Nov. 1794, by Wm. Burdon.]

(244). Mrs. Honor Lamplugh of Peter Gate in the City of York, died Jan^r the 2^d and was Bur. in this Church the eighth Day of January 1795, aged 73 years. Grave stone marked H. L. No. 31.

" Honor Dau. of ye Rev. M^r Lamplugh, Canon Residentiary of the Church" (see No. 194), was baptized in the Minster 15 Oct., died unmarried.

(245). The Rev^d Richard Thompson died January the 30th, and was bur. in this Church the sixth Day of February, 1795, Aged 75 years. Grave stone marked R. T. No. 32.

Richard Thompson, M.A. of Merton College, Oxford, was ordained priest at Bishopthorpe 19 Aug. 1744, and on the 22nd of the same month was instituted to the vicarage of Holy Trinity, King's Court. This he ceded for the rectory of Kirk Deighton, to which he was instituted 20 April, 1747, on the presentation of William Thompson of York, gent. On 18 Feb. 1747-8 he was collated to the stall of Langtoft at York, which he held until his death.

He was the eldest son of Jonas Thompson,³⁵ esq. of Kilham, lord mayor of York in 1731 (grandson of Jonas T. of Kilham, elder brother of Sir Henry Thompson of Escrick and Sir Stephen Thompson of Kirkby Hall, aldermen of York), by Anne, daughter of William Justice, attorney, York, and sister of Henry Justice,³⁶ esq. barrister-at-law, lord of the manor of Rufforth in the Ainsty. By his wife Ann (*see* No. 237) he had issue two daughters, Ann, who died unmarried in 1835 (*see* No. 280), and Frances, wife of the Rev. Robert Tripp of Rewe, co. Devon, who died before her sister.

(246). Mrs. Mary Bridges, Wife of the Rev^d Joseph Bridges, Subchanter of this Church, died the 6th and was bur. the 11th Day of May, 1795, Aged 74 years. The grave stone marked M. B. No. 33.

Mary Bridges of Gate Fulford, *widow* of the Rev. Joseph Bridges (*see* No. 227), died at York, *ut supra*. Her will was proved 16 May, 1795, and administration granted to her daughter Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Thomas Rogers Filewood (*see* No. 256).

(247). Mrs. Mary Wentworth, wife of Peregrine Wentworth, Esq^r of Castle-Gate in the city of York, died June the 29th, and was bur. in this Church the 7th Day of July, 1797, Aged 76 years. The Grave stone marked M. W. No. 34.

HERE LIE THE REMAINS
OF MARY WIFE OF
PEREGRINE WENTWORTH ESQ^R
OF THIS CITY.
SHE DEPARTED THIS LIFE
ON THE 29TH DAY OF JUNE 1797,
IN THE 77TH YEAR OF HER AGE.

³⁶ His wife Elizabeth was the author "Amelia, or the Distressed Wife" *of the York Press, by Rob. Davies,*

On 6 July, 1798, administration of the goods of Mary Wentworth of York, deceased intestate, was granted to Peregrine Wentworth, esq. her husband (*see* No. 265). She was the daughter of Ralph Assheton, esq. of Downham, co. Lanc. (by Mary, daughter of Thomas Lister, esq. of Gisburne Park), and widow of the Rev. John Witton of Lupset Hall.

(248). The Right Hon. Lady Mary Hore, Wife of the Rev^d Thomas Hore of the Kingdom of Ireland, died at York July the 25th, and was bur. in this Church the 29th of July, 1798, Aged 22 years. The Grave stone marked M. H. No. 35.

MARIE
CONJUGI CARISSIMÆ
THOMAS HOE
POSUIT.

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LADY MARY HOE
(WIFE OF THE REVEREND THOMAS HOE AND
DAUGHTER OF RALPH LATE LORD VISCOUNT AND
ALICE NOW COUNTESS OF WICKLOW OF THE
KINGDOM OF IRELAND) : WHO ON HER WAY TO
SCARBOROUGH, FOR THE RECOVERY OF HER HEALTH,
DIED AT YORK JULY THE 25TH, 1798.
AGED 22.

MARRIED ONE YEAR AND THREE MONTHS
HER VIRTUES ARE BEST DESCRIBED, AND HER
REWARD ESTIMATED IN THE WORDS OF HER
LORD & SAVIOUR.

BLESSED are the POOR in SPIRIT: for theirs is the KINGDOM of HEAVEN.

BLESSED are the MEEK: for they shall INHERIT the EARTH.

BLESSED are they which do hunger and thirst after RIGHTEOUSNESS: for they SHALL BE FILLED.

BLESSED are the MERCIFUL: for they shall OBTAIN MEROY.

BLESSED are the PURE in HEART: for they shall SEE GOD.

BLESSED are the PEACE MAKERS: for they shall be called the CHILDREN of GOD.

Matthew 5 chap : 3, 4, 5, 6 & 8 verses.

She was PURE in HEART; she was MEEK and HUMBLE:
was GENTLE, MERCIFUL, and RIGHTEOUS:
therefore

amidst the anguish and desolation which her death has occasioned
this consolation supports her afflicted friends
that

(having learnt of her LORD and SAVIOUR)
SHE HATH FOUND REST TO HER SOUL.

Matthew xi. chap. 29 verse.

Her Husband and her Mother have erected this Monument to her Memory.

Arms.—(Argent) an eagle displayed, with two heads (azure), within a bordure engrailed (), a martlet for difference (Hore); *impaling* (Gules) a bend between six cross-crosslets fitchée argent (Howard). *Crest.* A demi eagle (azure). *Motto.*—Constanter.

The hon. Mary Howard, youngest daughter of Ralph, viscount Wicklow, by Alice, daughter and heiress of William Forward, esq. of Castle Forward, co. Donegal. Married in 1797, the Rev. Thos. Hore, a younger son of Walter Hore, esq. of Harperstown, co. Wexford.

(249). Edward Tipping Esq^r of Dundalk in Ireland, died August the 16th, and was bur. in this Church the 23rd Day of August, 1798, Aged 35 years. The grave stone marked E. T. No. 36.

HERE REST
THE REMAINS OF EDWARD TIPPING Esq^r
SECOND SON OF
EDWARD TIPPING Esq^r OF
BELLURGAN PARK,
IN THE COUNTY OF LOWTH, IRELAND
OBIIT AUGUST 17TH A.D. 1798,
ÆTAT: 35.

READER CONSIDER THIS
AS THE LAST REMAINING TRIBUTE OF
AN AFFECTIONATE WIFE;
TO THE VIRTUES OF ONE, WHO WAS
A TENDER AND FAITHFULL HUSBAND
A FOND PARENT:
A DISINTERESTED AND SINCERE FRIEND.

(250). Elizth Challoner of without Botham Barr in the city of York, died the 17th & was bur. in this Church the 22^d Day of December, 1798, aged 52 Years. Grave stone marked E. C. No. 37.

TO THE MEMORY
OF ELIZABETH CHALONER
WHO DIED 17TH DECEMBER, 1798,
AGED 52 YEARS.

AND OF ALBINIA CHALONER
WHO DIED 24TH MAY, 1836,
AGED 45 YEARS.

Administration of the goods of Elizabeth Chaloner of Bootham, spinster, deceased intestate, was granted to Robert Chaloner, esq. her nephew, 16 April, 1799. She was the daughter of William Chaloner, esq. of Guisbrough, by Mary, daughter and heiress of James Finny, esq. of Finny-Lane, co. Stafford. Her nephew Robert Chaloner, was lord mayor of York in 1817, and M.P. in 1820.—See No. 281.

(251). Elizabeth Smalley, in the Parish of S^t Mary Gate without Bootham Barr in the City of York, died on the 13th March, and was bur. on the 21st of March, in this Cathedral 1799, Aged 87 Years. The grave stone marked E. S No. 38.

Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Nathaniel Smalley, B.D., rector of Preston near Lavenham, co. Suffolk (who died 22 Dec. 1776), and daughter of the Rev. William Tomlin, incumbent of Ulram in the East Riding of Yorkshire. In her will, dated 2 Dec., 1797, she desires that her "remains may be interred in the Cathedral Church of York," and ordains "that the sum of twenty pounds be laid out by my executrix in the preparing and putting up a piece of plain white marble in the chapel of Ulrome in the East Riding of Yorkshire, where the remains of my family are deposited, with an inscription, to be inclosed in this my will, in case the same shall not be done in my life time." To the Rev. Samuel Ayscough, librarian to the British Museum, she bequeaths one hundred guineas. The residue of her effects she leaves to her friend Mrs. Arabella Lutton of Bootham, whom she appoints sole executrix [Pro. 14 June, 1799.]

Poulson (*Hist. Holderness*, i. 239) gives a copy of the above inscription, which reads as follows:—"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Mr. Tomlin and Mrs. Tomlin, his wife, whose remains are here deposited; and also those of two sons, Mr. Geo. Tomlin and the Rev. Heneage Tomlin, A.M.; and of their daughter, Elizabeth Smalley, who died March 13, 1799, and whose remains are deposited in York Cathedral."

(252). Miss Mary Eyre died March the 28th and was bur. in this Church the 1st Day of April, 1800, Aged 8 years. The grave stone marked M. E. No. 39.

Mary daughter of the Rev. Anthony Fountaine Eyre of Barnborough, canon residentiary of York, by his second wife Honor, daughter of the Rev. Godfrey Wolley of Warmsworth, and granddaughter of the Rev. Thos. Lamplugh, canon of York (see No. 194).

The following children of canon Eyre were baptized in the Minster:—Honor, born 24 May, 1785, bap. 1 July *seq.*; Catharine-Judith, born 16 Sept., 1787, bap. 18 Oct. *seq.*; Mary, born 8 July, 1791, bap. 8 Aug. *seq.*

(253). Mrs. Frances Graham, Widow of the late D^r. Graham of Netherby in Cumberland, died at York on Tuesday the 17th, and was bur. in this Church on Monday the 23rd of February, 1801, Aged 69 years. The grave stone marked F. G. No. 40.

FRANCES GRAHAM
 RELICT OF THE
 REV^D DR GRAHAM
 OF NETHERBY IN THE
 COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND,
 DIED ON THE
 EIGHTEENTH DAY OF
 FEBRUARY 1801,
 AGED 69 YEARS.

Arms.—Or, on a chevron sable three escallops of the field.

Frances, daughter of Sir Reginald Graham of Norton Conyers, bart., by Catherine, daughter of Metcalfe Graham, esq. of Pickhill, co. York. Married, at York Minster, 1 June, 1752, the Rev. Robert Graham, D.D., rector of Arthuret, co. Cumb., second son of Dr. Wm. Graham, dean of Carlisle, and grandson of Sir Geo. Graham of Esk, bart. Their eldest surviving son, James Graham of Netherby, esq., was created a baronet 28 Dec. 1782.

Mrs. Graham died at her house in Micklegate. In her will, dated 7 Feb. 1801, she desires to be buried "in the Cathedral Church of York, having already made a request for that purpose to the Reverend the Dean."

(254). The Honourable Mrs. Mary Tipping, widow of the late Edward Tipping Esqr of Dundalk in Ireland, died at Bristol Hot Wells May 16th, and was bur. in this Church June 1st, 1801, Aged 25 years. The grave stone marked M. T. No. 41.

See No. 249.

(255). Mrs. Sarah Mapleden Gibbons, died at York October the 4th, and was bur. in this Church October 8th, 1802, Aged 24 years. The grave stone marked S. M. G. No. 42.

S. M. G.
 DIED OCT^R 4TH, 1802,
 AGED 24.

(256). Mrs. Elizabeth Filewood, aged 54 years, Relict of the Rev^d. Tho^s. Roger Filewood, Rector of Mickleham & Dunsfold in Surry: She died 31st Oct^r 1803, at Silkston near Barnsley, and was bur. in this Church Nov^r 11th, 1803. The grave stone marked E. F. No. 43.

She was the daughter of the Rev. Joseph Bridges, of York, and Mary (Yoward), his wife.—*See* Nos. 227, 246.

(257). Anne Langley, spinster, died at the Manor House

without Bootham Bar, in the Parish of St. Marygate in the North Riding of the County of York, Decem^r the 3^d, and was bur. in this Church Dec^r. 9th, 1803, Aged 70 years. The grave stone numbered 44.

ANN LANGLEY
DIED DECEMBER 3^D 1803,
AGED 70.

FRANCES LANGLEY
DIED APRIL 28TH, 1817,
AGED 79.

Anne, daughter of Richard (Hutchenson⁷⁷) Langley, esq. of Wykeham Abbey, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheiress of Boynton (Apple yard⁷⁸) Boynton, esq., of Rawcliffe, and Elizabeth, his wife. Her brother Boynton Langley, esq., was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1763. Several of her relatives are interred in the Minster. See Nos. 266, 267, 271 273, and 278.

(258). Ann, Wife of the Rev^d Thomas Eglin, and Daughter of the Rev^d Charles Cowper, Canon Residentiary of this Church, died at Stillingfleet August the 16th, and was bur in this Church the 24th Day of Aug^t 1804, Aged 79 years The grave stone numbered 45.

For some account of her father, see No. 217.

(259). Katherine Wolley, Widow of the Reverend Godfrey Wolley, A.M., late Rector of Thunscoe and Warmsworth in this County, third and last surviving Daughter of the Rev Thomas Lamplugh, A.M., heretofore a Canon Residentiary of this Church and Rector of Bolton Percy, died in the Parish of St. Martin, Coney Street, York, the first Day of November and was bur. in this Church the fourth Day of November 1804, Aged 79 years. The grave stone numbered 46.

KATHERINE WOLLEY
WIDOW OF
GODFREY WOLLEY A.M.
RECTOR OF THURNSCOE,
DAUGHTER OF
THOMAS LAMPLUGH A.M.
CANON RESIDENTIARY
OF YORK:
OB: 1: NOV: A.D. 1804
ÆT: 79.

⁷⁷ He assumed the name of Langley on succeeding to the estates of his uncle, Thomas Langley, esq. of North Grimston, co. Linc. & M^r. Elizabeth Strangeway of York," were married in the Minster 27 July, 1699.
⁷⁸ "M^r Boynton Appleyard of Ulceby,

"Catherine, Dau. of y^e Rev^d M^r Lamplugh, Canon residentiary," was baptized in the Minster, 30 Sept. 1725.

(260). The Marchioness of Rockingham died the 19th Day of Decem^r, 1804 at Hillingdon House near Uxbridge in the County of Middlesex, and was bur. in this Church, in the Earl of Strafford's Vault, the 9th Day of January, 1805, Aged 68 years.

Mary, daughter and sole heiress of Thomas Bright, esq. of Badsworth, and widow of Charles Wentworth, second marquis of Rockingham (see No. 225). Married 26th Feb. 1752.

(261). Mary the Wife of William Marwood Esq^r of the Minster Yard in the Liberty of Saint Peter, York, died April 8th, and was bur. in this Church April 13th, 1807, aged 63 years. The grave stone numbered 47.

Eldest daughter of Christopher Goulton, esq. of Beverley, and wife of William Marwood, esq. of Little Busby, co. York. Her husband was the son of the Rev. Thomas Metcalfe, rector of Kirkby Overblow, and assumed the name of Marwood on succeeding to Little Busby under the will of his cousin Jane, widow of Cholmley Turner, esq. of Kirkleatham, and daughter and heiress of George Marwood, esq. He died s. p. in 1809, and was succeeded by his brother, the Rev. George Marwood, canon of Chichester.

(262). Francis Croft, son of John Croft Esq^r of the Parish of Saint Cuthbert, formerly Saint Helen's-on-the-Walls, in the City of York, died 14th of December, and was bur. in this Church the 19th Day of Decem^r, 1807, Aged 31 years. Grave stone numbered 48.

FRANCISCUS CROFT
OB. XIV DEO. ÆTAT. XXXI,
MDCCCVII
HEU MULTUM FLEBILIS.

JOHANNES CROFT
EJUSDEM FRANCISCI PATER
OB. XVIII NOV^R. ÆTAT. LXXXVIII
MDCCXXX.

JUDITHA CROFT
EJUSDEM FRANCISCI MATER
OB. XVII JUN. AETAT. LXXXVIII,
MDCCCLXXIV.

Arms.—Quarterly. 1st quarterly, indented ~~cross~~—^{cross}—and gules, in the

"To the duke of Leeds, over and besides the cup I have given him by my said will, a silver Eparne with his grace's arms upon it, and the picture or portrait of the earl of Strafford and his secretary which was given to me by his grace's father."—To the above-mentioned William Carr,—"an old piece of plate of Meleager hunting the Boar." [Pro. 8 Sept., 1809.]

(266). Mary Roydes, Daughter of Boynton Langley Esq^r, of Wykham Abbey, and Wife of Rob^t Roydes Esq^r of Easthorpe Park in the Parish of Appleton, in the County of York, died on Wednesday the 13th, and was bur. in the Cathedral at York on Tuesday the 19th Nov^r 1811, aged 48 years.

MARY ROYDS
DIED
NOV: THE 13TH 1811,
AGED 48.

ROBERT ROYDS ESQ^R
DIED
FEB: THE 10TH 1815,
AGED 57.

Mary, wife of Robert Royds, esq., of Easthorpe Park (afterwards of Elvington—*see* No. 270), and daughter of Boynton Langley, esq. of Wykeham Abbey, by Mary, daughter of Sir William Foulis, bart., of Ingleby Manor. Her brother Richard Langley, and his wife, are both interred in the Minster. *See* Nos. 271, 278.

(267). Elizabeth, Daughter of Boynton (*sic, sed lege* Richard) Langley Esq^r, of Wykham Abbey, and Relict of John Dealtry, M.D., died at Bradenham House in the County of Buckingham, August the 28th, and was bur. in the Cathedral at York, September the 15th, 1812 Aged 84 years.⁴⁰

ELIZABETH DEALTRY,
RELICT OF JOHN DEALTRY, M:D:
AND DAUGHTER OF
RICHARD LANGLEY, ESQ^R
OF WYKEHAM ABBEY,
DIED AT BRADENHAM HOUSE
IN THE COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM
AUG^T 28TH 1812,
AGED 84 YEARS.

⁴⁰ End of Volume III. The next Burial is in Volume V., where the entries are made on printed forms.

PEREGRINE DEALTRY, ESQ.
OF BRADENHAM HOUSE
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE,
SON OF THE ABOVE
ELIZABETH DEALTRY,
WHO DIED AT RYDE IN THE
ISLE OF WIGHT, 1ST SEPT^{ER} 1814
AGED 52 YEARS.

Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Richard (Hutchenson) Langley, esq. (by Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheiress of Boynton Boynton, esq. of Rawcliffe), and widow of Dr. Dealtry, the eminent physician of York. *See Nos. 216, 269.*

(268). 1814, April 27. Naomi the wife of Sir John Royds, Knight, of the parish of Saint Giles in the suburbs of the city of York. Age 59.

NAOMI ROYDS
DIED
APRIL 21ST 1814,
AGED 59.

Dame Naomi Royds, who died s. p. at her residence in Bootham, was the only daughter of Robert Royds, esq. of Halifax and London, merchant, and sister of Robert Royds, esq. of Elvington (*see No. 270*). In 1781, she married her cousin, John Royds, esq. (eldest son of John Royds, esq., of Halifax, brother of the first mentioned Robert), who was knighted 15 July, 1801, on being appointed one of the judges of the Supreme Court at Bengal, where he died 24 Sept. 1817. His sister Ann died unmarried at York in the same year. *See No. 272.*

(269). 1814, Sept. 15. Peregrine Dealtry Esq^r, son of John Dealtry, M.D. of Bradenham House in the county of Buckingham. Age 52.

On 21 Nov. 1814 administration of the goods of Peregrine Dealtry, esq. of Bradenham House near Wycombe, co. Bucks, deceased intestate, was granted to Elizabeth and Jane Dealtry, spinsters, his sisters and only next of kin.—*See No. 216, 267.*

(270). 1815, Feb. 17. Robert Royds, Esq. of the parish of Elvington in the East Riding of the County of York. Age 56.

Robert Royds, esq. of Elvington, formerly of Easthorpe Park, died 10 Feb. 1815, aged 57 (*see No. 266*). In his will, dated 10 May [Pro. 2 March, 1815], he desires "that wheresoever I may happen I may be buried in the same grave with my late dear wife in ster, privately, and in the morning."

He was the only son of Robert Royds, esq. of Halifax

merchant (by Ann, his wife), and brother of Dame Naomi Royds (*see* No. 268). He married at St. Martin's, Micklegate, York, 20 Nov. 1786, Mary, daughter of Boynton Langley, esq. of Wykeham Abbey. She died without issue in 1811. *See* No. 266.

(271). 1817, Feb. 5. Richard Langley Esq^r, Wykeham Abbey in the North Riding of the County of York. Age 53.

RICHARD LANGLEY Esquire
Aged 55 Years
DIED 27 JANUARY, 1817.

THE HON^{BLE} DOROTHY
LANGLEY DIED THE
13TH OF APRIL 1824
AGED 66 YEARS.

Richard, eldest son of Boynton Langley, esq. of Wykeham Abbey, by Mary, youngest daughter of Sir William Foulis, bart. of Ingleby Manor. Succeeded his father in 1772. Married at Birdsall, 17 Nov. 1784, the honorable Dorothy Willoughby, eldest daughter of Henry lord Midleton (*see* No. 278), by whom he had no issue.

Mr. Langley was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1786. His father had filled the same office in 1763.

(272). 1817, March 11. Mrs. Anne Royds, of the Parish of Saint Helen's in the City of York. Age 63.

ANNE ROYDS
DIED 3RD MARCH 1817,
AGED 63.

Anne Royds, spinster, daughter of John Royds, esq. of Halifax, and sister of Sir John Royds, knt. *See* No. 268.

(273). 1817, May 5. Mrs. Frances Langley, of the Manor, in the Parish of Saint Olave, Marygate, in the North Riding of the County of York. Age 79.

Frances Langley, of the Manor House, died unmarried 28 April, 1817, (*see* No. 257). She was the daughter of Richard (Hutchenson) Langley, esq. of Wykeham Abbey, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheiress of Boynton (Appleyard) Boynton, esq. of Rawcliffe. Two of her sisters are buried in the Minster. *See* Nos. 257 and 267.

(274). 1818, Dec. 9th. Mrs. Mary Burgh, Relict of William Burgh, Esq., of Bootham, in the Parish of Saint Olave, Marygate, in ye North Riding of the County of York. Age 79.

"Mary Burgh of Bootham in the Suburbs of the city of York, now

alas a widow," made her will 6 Dec., 1813.—To the two Miss Burghs ("the beloved sisters of my late revered husband"), or the survivor of them, "all my books not disposed of by bequest or otherwise, unless the Dean of York, Doctor Markham, to whom I desire the offer⁴¹ to be made, should chuse to accept of any of them on religious or theological subjects for the York Minster Library."—"I request that John Bacon Sawrey Morritt, Esquire, will accept of a fine Miniature of Milton, painted by Cooper, bequeathed to my late dear husband by the late Reverend William Mason, now in my possession." "I desire that I may be privately interred in the vault with my dear husband and mother⁴² in the Cathedral Church of York." [Pro. 16 Feb. 1819.]

The testatrix was the daughter and heiress of George Warburton, esq. of Firmount, co. Kildare, and widow of William Burgh, esq. LL.D. of York (see No. 264).

(275). 1820, Nov^r. 24th. John Croft Esq^r, of the Parish of Saint Cuthbert in the City of York, which was formerly S^t Helen's-on-the-Walls. Age 88.

John Croft, wine-merchant, third son of Stephen Croft,⁴³ esq. of Stillington (great-grandson of Sir Christopher Croft, knt., lord mayor of York in 1629 and 1641), by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edmund Anderson, bart. of Broughton, co. Linc. Born 28 Feb. 1732; chamberlain of York in 1772, and sheriff in 1773–4. On 16 June, 1774, he married Judith, daughter of Francis Bacon, alderman of York, but left no issue by her (see No. 279). Mr. Croft died at his residence in Aldwark, 18 Nov. 1820 (see No. 262). He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and the author of "A Treatise on the Wines of Portugal," "Excerpta Antiqua," "Annotations on Plays of Shakspeare," and other tracts. "One⁴⁴ who was well acquainted with him between the years 1806 and 1809 has thus described him:—' His personal appearance was singularly grotesque. A figure made by one of Nature's journeymen was usually invested in a dress half English, half Portuguese; but under this exterior there was a certain kind of elegance, and an extraordinary avidity for information, especially historical and Shakespearian. He was a great questionist, and every third question which he asked was *Unde derivatur?* It seems to have been his habit to put down in his note-book at home whatever anecdotes and criticisms he could collect in his walks abroad. He was to be seen at every book-auction, where his biddings were regulated by a strict regard to economy; and if met in the streets the chance was that to his *outré* figure was to be added that he had an Elizabethan quarto under his arm.'"—*A Memoir of the York Press, by Robt. Davies, F.S.A.*

To this account Mr. Davies adds:—" My own recollection of Mr. Croft

⁴¹ The offer was readily accepted and several hundred volumes which belonged to Dr. Burgh now form part of the library of the Dean and Chapter. (*A.M.*) *The York Press, by Robert Davies.*

⁴² I am unable to identify

The name of Warburton does not occur in the Register of Burials.

⁴³ The friend and correspondent of Sterne, the author of *Tom Shandy.*"

⁴⁴ The late Rev. J. ————.

at a later period of his life brings to my mind's eye the figure of an aged man of low stature, but high round back, dressed in a loosely-fitting and well-worn suit of brown cloth, with short breeches, black stockings, and silver-buckled shoes,—an old-fashioned cotton umbrella under his arm,—and his face much begrimed with snuff, which he took in large quantities."

(276). 1823, Oct^r 21st. The Rev^d George De' Smeth Kelly, Can. Res., Stonegate, York. Age 63.

In . Memory . of
The . Rev^d . George . Desmeth . Kelly . M.A.
for . 25 . years . Canon . Residentiary . of . this . Cathedral
who . departed . this . life
Oct^r . 23rd . 1823 . aged 63.

On 12 April, 1824, administration of the goods, etc. of the Rev. George De Smeth Kelley, heretofore of the Residentiary, but dying in the parish of St. Michael-le-Belfrey (intestate), was granted to Daniel Goodson Adey (the Rev. Geo. Kelley, the Rev. Hen. Kelley, clerks, Charles Kelley, Catherine and Elizabeth Kelley, spinsters, his sons and daughters, in no wise appearing, and William Kelley and Edward Kelley, his sons, being in parts beyond the seas).

George Desmeth Kelly, clerk, M.A., was licensed to serve the cure of Doncaster, 15 July, 1786. On 29 Nov. 1788, he was collated to the stall of Normanton at Southwell. On 3 Jan. 1789, he was instituted to the vicarage of Featherston, co. York, which he held until his death. On 24 Jan. 1791, he was instituted to the vicarage of Darrington, which he ceded in 1815. On 29 July, 1801, he was collated to the stall of Botevant at York, resigning it 13 April, 1802. On 9 April, 1802, he was instituted to the vicarage of Ampleforth, and collated to that of Silkstone on 26 June, 1804.

(277). 1824, Feby 5th. Margaret Caroline, Countess of Carlisle, of Castle Howard, in the County of York. Aged 70.

The Lady Margaret Caroline, 2nd daughter of Granville Leveson-Gower, 1st marquis of Stafford (by his second wife, the lady Louisa Egerton, daughter of Scroope, 1st duke of Bridgewater), married, 22 March, 1770, Frederick, 5th earl of Carlisle, and died 27 Jan. 1824.

(278). 1824, April 21st. The Hon^{ble} Dorothy Langley, Wykeham Abbey, in the County of York. Age 66.

THE HON^{BLE} DOROTHY Langley
DAUGHTER OF HENRY LORD MIDDLETON
RELICT OF RICH^D. Langley, ESQ.^R
OF WYKEHAM ABBEY
DEPARTED THIS LIFE
APRIL 13, 1824
AGED 65 YEARS.

IN FAITH, AND HOPE
AND HUMBLE RESIGNATION
TO THE WILL OF GOD ;
THIS MONUMENT WAS ERECTED
TO THE MEMORY OF
A BELOVED SISTER
BY HENRIETTA WIFE OF
RICHARD EARL OF SCARBROUGH.

Arms.—Quarterly, 1st and 4th paly of six argent and vert, a canton gules (Langley) ; 2 and 3 or a fess between three crescents gules (Boyn-ton) ; *impaling* Quarterly, 1st and 4 or, fretty azure (Willoughby of Par-ham) ; 2 and 3 vert on two bars or three water bougets sable (Willoughby of Middleton).

Dorothy, eldest daughter of Henry Willoughby, 5th lord Middleton, of Birdsall (by Dorothy, daughter and coheiress of George Cartwright, esq. of Ossington, co. Notts). Born 13 July, 1758, baptized in York Minster 17 Aug. *seq.*; married at Birdsall, 17 Nov. 1784, Richard Langley, esq. of Wykeham Abbey (*see* No. 271), where she died, without issue, 13 April, 1824.

The following children of the above-mentioned Henry Willoughby and Dorothy, his wife, were baptized in the Minster :—Henry (who succeeded as 6th baron), born 24 April, 1761, bap. 28 May *seq.* ; Henrietta (after-wards countess of Scarborough), born 30 June, 1766, bap. 22 July *seq.* ; Cassandra, born 1 April, 1770, bap. 9 May *seq.*

(279). 1824, June 26th. Judith Croft. Aldwark, in the Parish of Saint Cuthbert, in the City of York. Age 78.

Judith, widow of John Croft, esq. (*see* No. 275), and daughter of Francis Bacon, alderman of York, lord mayor in 1764 and 1777 (by his second wife Catherine, daughter of the Rev. John Hildrop, D.D., rector of Wath). Married 16 June, 1774 ; died 17 June, 1824.

(280). 1835, April 18th. Anne Thompson. Fisher-Gate, in the Parish of Saint Lawrence, in the Suburbs of the City of York. Age 88.

Anne Thompson, of York, spinster, the only surviving daughter of the Rev. Richard Thompson, of Kilham (*see* No. 245), in her will dated 8 Feb., 1825, particularly desires "that my body may be interred as pri-vately as possible in the cathedral church of York, as near my deceased parents as may be, and my name and age . . . time of my death, to

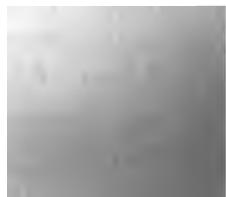
be added to the monument erected to their memory. But although I have ordered my funeral to be private, I wish proper attention to be paid to the clergyman and mourners, my intention being to have nothing ostentatious or unbecoming a humble Christian."—She bequeaths five guineas to each of her tenants at Kilham,—twenty-five guineas each to the York County Hospital, the Lunatic Asylum, the Blue Coat School, the Grey Coat School, and the Spinning School in Saint Andrewgate, and ten guineas to the Widows' Hospital in Coliergate.—All her real estate she leaves to her cousin Grace Thompson (lady of the manor of Rufforth, near York) and the Rev. Thomas Jessop of Bilton, whom she appoints residuary legatees and joint executors [Pro. 7 May, 1835]. See No. 237.

(281). 1836, May 30th. Albinia Chaloner. St. Michael, Spurrier-Gate, in the City of York. Age 45.

[*The last burial in York Minster.*]

In her will, dated 12 Nov., 1830, Albinia Chaloner, of Low Ousegate, in the city of York, spinster, desires to "be interred in the Cathedral Church of York, next to my Aunt Mrs. Elizabeth Chaloner (see No. 250), and that a plain Monument be erected to the memory of both by my executor hereinafter named."—All to Marian, wife of Geo. Woodall, of York, woollen-drapier.—Said Geo. W. sole ex^r. [Pro. 11 Feb. 1837.]

The testatrix, who is not named in the pedigree of the Chaloners of Guisborough, in Ord's Cleveland, was probably the daughter of Capt. Edward James Chaloner, of Lincoln, a younger son of William Chaloner, esq. of Guisborough.



ON THREE EPITAPHS IN BEVERLEY MINSTER.

By W. CONSITT BOULTER, F.S.A., Hull.

BEVERLEY Minster contains many monuments and monumental inscriptions useful to the herald and genealogist, but only three epitaphs that deserve separate attention as quaint literary productions of past ages.

Of these three (which include the only two brasses in the church), correct readings are now *for the first time* given. They are printed in order of date.

I. (*A brass, on the floor of the west aisle of the north transept: size 22½ × 17¾ inches.*)

All yow that Reade this wrytyngne aparant
Geve thanks to god for Ryched Ferrant
which in his lyfe wrought faythefullye
And dyed also Ryght Chrystyanly
We had xii Chylderne withe Ioane his wyfe
which ar viii Sonnes and Dawghters fybe
Of london he was as wyl appere
A fre Cetyzen and a Drapeere
Of Robert ferrant he was the sone
which at Skypton yn Cravenee dyd wonne
Wys bodye ys buiryed vnder this Stone
Wys lowle to Rest with God ys gone
The yere of Chryste nether lesse nor more
A thowsand fybe hundrethe and thre score
And also yn the monethe of Maye
We dyed the fybe and twentyeth daye.

He probably belonged to one of the Craven families of Ferrand, of which pedigrees will be found in Dugdale's *Visitation*, 1665 (Surtees Society, xxxvi.), pp. 27, 31, 48. This inscription is printed in T. Meadley's *History of Beverley*

*Minster, &c., Hull, 1804, p. 37, and in Poulson's *Beverlac*, 1829, ii. 703, n.* The Rev. George Oliver, in his *History of Beverley*, 1829, p. 326, merely describes it, in a foot-note, as "Richard Farrant, on brass," and mixes it with a great number of quite modern inscriptions.

II. (*A brass, on the north face of a pillar near the altar, on the south side of the choir: size, 17½ × 28 inches.*)

In obitum /sanctissimæ integræ ac verenobilis
fæminæ Thoma/mae Geæ vxoris nupe Gulielmi
Geej armigeri Epitaphium.

Mole sub hac lapidum recubanti carmina libo
Maluit heu viuæ reddere my/a vicem;
Quæ ho/pitijs inopes /sacrassq' amplexa cohortes
Jam bibit æternas nobilis ho/pes aquas;
Hanc triplici /superum rector mercede beauit
Justitia, vita non pereunte, throno;
Prætulerat pietate facem quæ matribus omneis
Nunc sibi perpetuam præferet aurafacem;
Membra licet placidum carpant in puluere somnum,
Attamen æterni /spiritu/ ora videt,
Expectatq' diem dum commutatio fiat
Corruptum et granum sit recidiua /seges,

Aliud de eadem hexa/icon:
Siccine filolas priuât genetrice maritum
Coniuge sic matrem /ors inopina ferit?
Siccine caniciem tristi mors dira parenti
Fert, aufert vitam dum truculenta /uam?
Siccine cognatos sic charos iudit amicos
Præpropere vitam non miserata breuem?

Aliud de eadem:
tauas ac aewa si tungas verbula grace,
Di/pen/atricem vox sonat innocuam;
Fida viro coniux dilecto, hera blanda mini/tris;
Hæc quincunq' legis nomen et omen habes.
Obiit vice/imo tertio die mensis Decembris Anno
Verbi incarnati mille/imo quin-gente/imo
Nonage/imo nono Anno vero ætatis suæ vice/imo nono.

The lady of whose virtues we are here sufficiently informed, was the first wife of Sir William Gee, of Bishop-Burton, knt.,

and daughter of Matthew Hutton, Archbishop of York. (Dugdale's *Visitation*, *ut sup.* p. 321.) Concerning her husband and his second wife, see his monument in York Minster, and *antè*, p. 238. This inscription is printed in Gent's *History of Ripon*, 1733, i. 93,¹ and in Oliver's *Beverley*, p. 332, n. Meadley leaves us to suppose that the epitaph ends with *Epitaphium* (p. 36), and Poulson gives us nothing but the name and date and the Greek, which he says is “ταμιαν
ακ αβιον,” and renders “a good housekeeper and economist” (ii. 700). Gent has it “Ταμιαν ακ ἀβιον a good Housholder,” and Oliver, “Ταμιανας α Ευηνη”. Taking the second Greek word alone, I confess that owing to the peculiar manner in which it is engraved, it is somewhat difficult to read. There is no doubt however that the words intended are ταμιαν-ἀστινη, being, as the following lines of the epitaph indicate clearly enough, a “conceit” upon the good lady's Christian name Thomasine. How any mistake could be made about the intervening “ac” I cannot tell.

III. (*A board on the north face of a pillar on the north side of the choir.*)

WHAT ERE I DID BELEEEVE, WHAT ERE I TAVGHT
WHAT ERE HE DID FOR ME, WHO MANKIND BOVGH
WHAT ERE I PVRCHAST, BY THE GOOD FIGHT FOVGHT
IN FAITH, IN LIFE, IN WORD, IN DEED AND THOUGHT
WHAT ERE REMAINES NOW, I AM HITHER BROUGHT
Resurgam OF THEM ALL IS THE FVLL DRAVGH
WHAT ERE IS PREACHT, AND IS NOT THIS, IS NAVGHT
WHO PREACHES THIS, RECEIVE HIM AS YE OVGHT.
READER, LEARNE WEL BVT THIS SHORT TEXT FROM ME
THOVGH I BE DEAD YET STILL I PREACH TO THEE.

Resurgam, 1665.

The board bears at the top the following arms: *vair, a chief checky or and gules*, and in the pavement below is a stone bearing the single word RESVRGAM.

This inscription is printed in Gent's *Ripon*, ii. 95, by Meadley, p. 36, and by Oliver, p. 338 n., but Poulson is content to say "with an inscription" (ii. 701). The two last

ried at Ripon, owing, I suppose, to the heterogeneous character of the collections.

described were also depicted (the chief, however, being *gules*), but no hatchment is to be seen now. The unknown cleric (for such he seems to have been) has obtained his object more completely than the kindred *Miserrimus* at Worcester. Francis Sherwood the minister of the Minster at that period did not die till four years afterwards, having been buried there 22 July 1669. But I find in the register of burials the following entry :—

166³, January, Giles Flemming Cler' rector de Waddinworth co' Lincolne,
23. mortu^s in p'och' S^{se} marie.

I have been informed that a previous Curate of the Minster had ascertained, I know not on what authority, that the person here commemorated was Humphrey Sanishill, or Sainthill, who appears as curate and assistant curate about 1660-4 (Poulson, ii. 689), but I did not meet with his name in the register, nor can I identify the arms.

I need not refer to the multitudinous errors committed with respect to these interesting epitaphs by the several authors I have mentioned, except to regret that such comparatively recent and very pretentious productions as the two *Histories of Beverley* by Oliver and Poulson should be so very inexact and incomplete.

SUPPLEMENTARY REMARKS ON FLINT IMPLEMENTS IN THE
“HESSLE” CLAY. (See p. 51.)

By CHARLES MONKMAN, Malton.

THE discovery of flint implements in the post-glacial “Hessle” Clay, of Wood and Rome, which occasioned so much inquiry, has been, since the writing of my paper at page 51, apparently explained.

The fact that the flint-bearing clay of Kelsea Hill is *not* a member of the Hessle Clay series, which clay caps the hill, was completely made out on the occasion of the visit of Sir Charles Lyell, Bart., to the East Riding, in the spring of 1869. Previously the Rev. J. L. Rome (then of Hull, now of Maidenhead) had paid a hurried visit to the pit, in company with Mr. Symonds; and the aspect of the cliff suggested a suspicion that the stiff, flint-yielding clay which remained on

the west side of the pit was quite different from the true Hessle-clay capping on the face of the pit which looks south. The latter had the unfailing characteristics of the Hessle-clay,—the blue or ash-coloured fracture, and the pyramidal-shaped blocks into which it breaks. The former wanted these ; and a more leisurely visit and examination confirmed the suspicion that the flint-yielding clay represents a very different condition of things from that of the Hessle-clay, and may belong to any part of the later pre-historic epoch. Mr. Rome called the attention of Sir Charles Lyell to the difference in the two clays, who entirely agreed that, while one was the true Hessle-clay, the other was not. (See illustration in the Journal of the Ethnological Society of London, p. 159.) How then was the flint-bearing clay to be accounted for ? Sir Charles Lyell and Mr. Rome concur in this answer :—They think the flint-bearing clay to be a wash from old Kelsea Hill, which has now (from railway needs) disappeared, the top of which used to be as high as the vane of Keyingham Church-steeple on the opposite hill. In recent times, and traditionally, old Kelsea Hill was a place of popular resort, where feasts and games were held. It would probably have similar attractions in later pre-historic times (Mr. Greenwell suggests that the place may have been used for defensive purposes, and so retain signs of occupation) ; and on its green slopes, or on the wave-like ridges at its foot—such a one as now, in part, remains on the western side of the pit, where Mr. Mortimer and I made our discoveries,—the old flint-using folks played their games and chipped their flints. In the course of a lengthened period these chippings, and with them occasional worked flints, were covered by the derivative clay, formed by the washings from the Hessle-clay proper on the hill-top ; and, instead of their being of that enormous age first supposed, they may be in reality no older than the flints from the York sands, or from the Ryedale fluviatile beds. The opinion expressed at the time by Mr. Jno. Evans, “that the sands and clays at York and Kelsea are either of very recent age, as compared with the old-river gravels, or that the implements found in them are not of the same age as the beds,” is fully borne out. The stone implements found on the hill-top were, as Mr. Evans further observes, “not of the same age as the beds, and were not in use, at all events,

as late as 3,000 years ago, if not to considerably later times." The flints are, certainly, *not* insertions ; they are found at all depths, without any regard for the law of gravitation.

CHARLES MONKMAN.

SUPPLEMENTARY REMARKS ON FLINTS FROM THE YORK
WIDE RIVER SANDS. (See p. 47.)

By CHARLES MONKMAN, Malton.

THE number of worked flints, important enough, mentioned in this paper, did not represent the whole find, by far. Since writing the account I have been in communication with Mr. Ed. Allen, F.G.S., of York, who obtained from the men a collection of flints almost as important as my own. Mr. Allen's collection contains two axes (one a very fine specimen of a ground implement), three spear-heads or knives, two chipped scrapers, and eleven large flakes. The find has been a very large one, and if the statements of the workmen are to be relied on, great numbers of flakes were left (as being thought valueless) to be filled in with the ballast on the railway. This appears to have been the most remarkable—certainly the most important—find of flint implements and weapons on record.

CHARLES MONKMAN.

KIRKTHORP MURAL MONUMENTS.

CORRECTIONS.

At p. 58, Kirkthorp is erroneously stated to be in the Diocese of Ripon ; it is in the Diocese of York, and is separated from that of Ripon by the River Calder.

In No. 14, p. 65, for WELBURY HORTON, read WELBURY NORTON.

Huddersfield Report

REPORT FOR THE YEAR MDCCCLXVIII.

[READ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING ON THE 29TH JANUARY, 1869.]

DURING the year, the Council has carefully followed the policy of extension approved of by the Associates at the last Annual Meeting ; and, as a result, arrangements have been made which will bring into active use for the first time the various methods of operation prescribed by the Rules. This has become possible by reason of the increase in the number of Associates, of whom fifty-one have been added to the roll during the past year, making a total of 170 now on the books, being more than double the number of two years ago. Of this total thirty are Life Members.

The Conversazione, held on the same evening as the last Annual Meeting, though it surprised your Council not less than all who were present, by the great number and variety of objects of interest brought together, did not prove a success in a pecuniary point of view ; it seems, however, to have increased the general favour with which the operations of the Association continue to be regarded by the public, and attracted additional Members.

The munificent bequest of the Turner Library was followed almost immediately by grants of their publications from the Royal Archæological Institute, the Surtees Society, the Royal Institute of British Architects, and the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. The History of the Forest of Rossendale, by Mr. Newbigging, the History and Natural History of Huddersfield, by Mr. C. P. Hobkirk, the Annals of the Church in Slaithwaite, by Canon Hulbert, and the Glover Roll of Arms, edited by Mr. Armytage, of Kirklees, have also been contributed by those gentlemen. The Council hopes that this liberal example will be followed by other authors and by institutions.

A most kind attempt, involving much personal trouble, was made lately by the Earl of Dartmouth, at the request of the Council, to secure for the Library a free grant of the Record and other publications issued under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. It was, however, found by Mr. Secretary Hardy that the regulations of the Treasury on the subject prevented him from making the grant.

The Library is now safely placed at No. 6 in the Market Place, Huddersfield, under the charge of Mr. John Crossley, as Sub-librarian. The room which has been selected for it will be open daily to Members, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. In consequence of the special value of many of the books, it has been considered by the Council most unwise to permit them to be circulated. The Library will therefore remain for the present one of reference only.

All open liabilities with reference to the Excavations at Slack are now paid; and it is deserving of consideration whether the maintenance of the Museum at Outlane, which is a charge upon the funds of the Association, ought to be further continued, and whether the objects might not be advantageously transferred to the room which has been engaged for the Library.

The Annual Excursion for the year was made to Dewsbury, Woodkirk, and Thornhill; but as a full account of it, reprinted from the *Dewsbury Reporter* (for which the Council had to thank Mr. Woodhead), has been circulated among the Associates, it is unnecessary here to state more than that it was in every respect successful. Photographs of Lees Hall and Thornhill Church have been taken for the Association.

The Exhibition of Works of Art at Leeds was also visited, and all who attended on the occasion joined the Council in thanking Mr. Hailstone and Mr. Chaffers for their able guidance through the gallery of Yorkshire Worthies, and the Museum of Ornamental Art, of which they were respectively the superintendents. By the public spirit displayed by the President, and the kindly proffered help of Mr. Chaffers, who has been elected an Honorary Member of the Association, the visit has been made to bear some fruit, viz.—in the taking of the series of photographs, proofs of which are now submitted to this Meeting.

The response made to the circular issued touching this Exhibition Series has so far justified the anticipations of the

Council. The scheme has been received with favour by several of the exhibitors themselves, some of whom have been induced to join the Association. The credit, therefore, of embracing the opportunity of thus extending the advantages which the Exhibition was designed to afford undoubtedly belongs to the Association.

The Council, however, has reasons for believing that the most important step hitherto taken is the intended issue of a journal to be entitled *The Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Journal*, a prospectus of which has been widely distributed. The title thus worded has been adopted, not only because the Association is the first in the field in the whole county, as a purely Archæological and Topographical Society, but also because the area from which articles may, consistently with the rules, be contributed, embraces all Yorkshire. The adoption of such a title, moreover, needs no justification when it is remembered that Associates are now to be found in nearly all the principal towns in the West Riding, and in some beyond its limits.

The Journal, as stated in the prospectus, will be issued at intervals, the frequency of which will much depend on the efforts made by the Members themselves to interest others in the work. The approval already accorded to the announcement of the publication encourages the Council to believe that the Journal, if conducted with due care, will prove a source of real strength, and fulfil more than any other method the objects which the Association is formed to promote.

The munificent offer of Colonel Akroyd, M.P., to contribute the sum of 50*l.* towards a fund to be expended in the collection and preservation of old deeds and documents, has induced the Council to organise a department for the purpose. It is well known that large numbers of old deeds, which have ceased to possess any *legal* value, are being continually destroyed. Such deeds, however, are of great *historical* value, forasmuch as they remain the best and often the only evidence of the existence of the persons and occurrences mentioned in them. To the local historian and topographer they are indispensable, as they contain conclusive proofs of facts and dates. Some old deeds have been already promised, and an appeal on the subject will be made in due course to the legal profession in the county.

A system of registry, which may be rendered applicable to deeds presented and deposited, as well as to any which the owners may desire to have returned to them, will be adopted.

Subscriptions in aid of this most important object are earnestly invited.

The receipts for photographs sold have barely sufficed so far to meet the expenditure of producing them, but a larger appreciation of this method of illustration would enable the Council to fix lower prices, and make this department more extensively useful.

Special funds for specific objects are still necessary; and now that the Library is opened, it is hoped that Associates will freely contribute to the Library Fund, out of which the cost of completing some of the serials, and of binding such works as are in parts and numbers, will have to be defrayed.

The Association is now placed on the list of members of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Surtees Society. It is also a subscriber to Dr. Howard's valuable work, entitled *Miscellanea Heraldica et Genealogica*.

The Accounts for the year, which have been duly audited, show a balance in hand of 1*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*, and the Investment Fund of 150*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*, to 31st December last.

The retiring Members of the Council are the Rev. T. James, F.S.A.; Mr. Robert Meller, Mr. H. J. Morehouse, Mr. G. D. Tomlinson, and Mr. C. P. Hobkirk. There are vacancies also occasioned by the resignation of Mr. George Tindall, and the retirement of Colonel Bradbury and Mr. Alfred Beaumont. The Officers who retire are recommended for re-election, with the addition of Mr. Fairless Barber as Librarian, and Mr. John Crossley as Sub-librarian.

Huddersfield Archaeological and Topographical Association.

ABSTRACT OF CASH ACCOUNT FROM DECEMBER 31ST, 1867, TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1868.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s	d
To Balance in hand at last Audit (General Account)	18	3	4
" " (Investment Account)	90	5	8
" Life Members	67	0	0
" Annual Subscriptions	43	11	6
" Library (J. Stansfeld, Esq.)	0	10	6
" Amount received from Sale of Tickets and at the Door at Conversations, January 33, 1868	14	5	0
" Interest on General Account	0	10	0
" Investment Account	2	6	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£227	7	3

PAYMENTS.

	£	s	d
By Amount paid in connection with Conversations	"	"	"
" J. V. Hatch, for Photographs	"	"	"
" Six oak frames do.	"	"	"
" J. Woodhead, Pamphlets, &c.	"	"	"
" J. C. Bates, for printing Circulars, &c.	"	"	"
" John Smallfield, for "Miscellanea Genealogica Heraldica"	"	"	"
" George Tindall, for Stationery, Printing, &c.	"	"	"
" Grant to Slack Fund (See Slack Account)	"	"	"
" Subscription to Trustees Society	"	"	"
" Royal Archaeological Institute	"	"	"
" W. Fawcett and Sons, for Bookcase	"	"	"
" Insurance of Library for £500.	"	"	"
" Carriage of Books, Bookcases, and Sundries	"	"	"
" Postage and Incidental Expenses (F. Barber, Esq.)	"	"	"
" Postage (Collector)	"	"	"
" Collector's Commission	"	"	"
" Investment Account, as per Bank Book	"	"	"
" Balance at Credit at W. R. U. Bank	£232	5	9
" Less amount due to Collector	20	14	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£227	7	3

Examined and found correct,
January 29th, 1869.

WM. HASTINGS, Auditor.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s	d
To Mr. Geo. Greenwood	0	10	0
" Sundries	0	1	1
" Grant by Committee of Archaeological and Topographical Association.	11	9	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£12	0	10

PAYMENTS.

	£	s	d
By J. E. Moseley	"	"	"
" Standig, for Plans	"	"	"
" Joseph Morton, compensation for use of Land	"	"	"
" J. Balfour, year's rent of Museum	"	"	"
" Canon Hubert, extra rent do.	"	"	"
"	"	"	"
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£12	0	10

Examined and found correct.
January 29th, 1869.

WM. HASTINGS, Auditor.

ABSTRACT OF CASH ACCOUNT FOR EXCAVATIONS AT SLACK, FROM JANUARY 30TH, 1868, TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1868.

Huddersfield Report

REPORT FOR THE YEAR MDCCCLXIX.

[READ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING ON THE 19TH JANUARY, 1870.]

THE Council is able to report to the Members at the fifth Annual Meeting that satisfactory progress has been made during the past year in furthering the objects for which they are associated. Since the last meeting, 69 names have been added to the list of Annual Subscribers, and after allowing for losses by death and from other causes, the number now stands at 193; the Life List has received five additional names, but has also by the lamented death of Mr. John Burgess lost one, and stands at 34, making a total of 227 Life and Subscribing Members now on our roll. The Council has felt it right to acknowledge the great services rendered by Mr. Joseph Woodhead in giving special and full publicity in the *Huddersfield Examiner* to the proceedings of the Association from its commencement to the present time, by adding his name to the honorary list, which now numbers five members.

The first part of the *Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Journal*, promised in the last report, was issued early in the year, and it has been a great satisfaction to the Council to be able before its close to issue a second part. The growth of the Association has rendered this possible, and if Part II. should be received with the favour accorded to its predecessor, the Council look forward with confidence to the time when the residue of the 500 copies of each part which have been printed will be exhausted by the requirements of additional members. The *Journal*, though the most recent result of the Society's efforts, has been so far not the least successful, and the Members of the Council therefore have felt it due to the wide circulation contemplated, to concentrate the means at their command as much as possible

upon it, by applying to its production all the funds available after meeting their working expenses. In this way all members, in whatever part of the county they reside, receive an equivalent in return for their subscriptions.

The Library has been open daily during the year to all members. It has received many important additions, as will be seen from the subjoined list of Books, &c., presented since the Turner bequest in December, 1867. A Catalogue is in course of preparation, and Special Subscriptions are invited to meet the cost of the printing of it, and of binding unbound books. The "Reliquiae Isurianæ," and twenty-four volumes of the Gentleman's Magazine, have been bound at the expense of members of the Council. As will be seen by the accounts appended, subscriptions have been paid on behalf of the Association to the Royal Archæological Institute, and to the Surtees Society, and the valuable publications of those bodies issued during the past year have been duly received. The further parts of Dr. Howard's "Miscellanea Heraldica et Genealogica" have also been purchased.

The receipts from persons visiting the Collection of Antiquities found at Slack have proved so small that the Council has felt it to be a duty to reduce the expenditure there, by removing the objects from the cottage rented by the Association to the house at Fixby of Mr. George F. Beaumont, who has for the present kindly accepted the charge of them as Honorary Curator. The discovery on the 14th December last of a denarius of Vespasian in a field at a little distance from the recent excavations, extends somewhat further than was hitherto known, the area over which the relics of Roman occupation are scattered.

The scheme for establishing a Register of Old Deeds and Documents, which shall preserve such parts of them as are of historical value, is still under the consideration of the Council, who are anxious as soon as possible to avail themselves of the munificent offer of Colonel Akroyd, M.P., referred to in the last Annual Report.

A first issue of the Leeds Exhibition series of Photographs has been completed without calling upon the Pre^r under his guarantee, and a further issue, for which su^r tions are now being received, will leave a few r^r the disposal of the Council for the illustr^r *Journal*. The valuable negatives will also be

perty of the Association. The sale of Thornhill and other Photographs has not realised the expectations formed, and members are invited to reduce the balance disbursed by the Honorary Secretary on this account by applying for copies from the stock he has on hand. Any profit from this source will be also applied in illustrating the *Journal*.

It remains only to notice the Excursion made by the members and friends to Wakefield on the 25th day of August last. The 110 tickets distributed to members made this even more successful than the Dewsbury Excursion of the previous year, as the result of it has been a clear balance of 3*l.* over the expenditure. The papers read and descriptions given at each place visited were most valuable and interesting, and the report in the *Wakefield Express*, for which the best thanks of the Association are due to Mr. Robinson, the proprietor, was so excellent that it was decided to have 500 copies reprinted for the use of the members, to each of whom one or more has been sent.

In conclusion, the Council has to mention with regret the only drawback to the general prosperity of the year. This was the failure in point of attendance at the public meeting held with the last Annual Meeting. The advertisements, hire of room, and general expenses incidental to such a meeting were considerable, and it was very disheartening to the Council to find the splendid collection of seals and brasses exhibited and explained by the Rev. George B. Mellor on the occasion, so little attractive to their Huddersfield friends. Much of the charge for local printing which appears in the accounts had reference to this matter alone; and with a view to avoid it for the future the Council have felt it right to adopt the more economical, though less public, course pursued in the arrangements for the present meeting.

The future of the Society depends mainly on the personal efforts of its members to make its operations known and appreciated each in his own circle; and inasmuch as the cost per copy of the *Journal* is proportionately reduced when the number printed is increased, each member has a positive interest in bringing an associate to cooperate with him.

The accounts for the year, duly audited, are appended, as are also the Report and accounts for 1868, which have not

yet been officially printed for the members, and a complete List of Members is subjoined.

In accordance with the Rules, the President, Treasurer, Auditor, and Honorary Secretary retire, but are eligible for re-election. The following Members of the Council also retire in rotation :—Rev. J. I. Brooke, M.A., I. S. Stott, Thomas Bradbury, Rev. H. E. Garnet, M.A., and G. D. Tomlinson. The vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Nowell is also to be supplied at this meeting.

(*For Accounts, &c., see pp. 346, et seq.*)

MEETING AT PONTEFRACT,

31ST AUGUST, 1870.

At a Special General Meeting of Members of the Huddersfield Archaeological and Topographical Association, held at the above date, at the Castle, Pontefract, resolutions, of which due notice had been given by the Council to each Member, were submitted by the President, and unanimously passed. The effect of the resolutions thus passed has been, to change the name of the Association from "Huddersfield" to "Yorkshire," and to cause the Rules to assume the form in which they are printed at p. 353.

Huddersfield Archaeological and Topographical Association.

ABSTRACT OF CASH ACCOUNT FROM DECEMBER 31ST. 1868, TO DECEMBER 31ST. 1869.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.			
		£	d.	£	d.
Balance in hand at last Audit (General Account)		1	11	By Investment Fund, as per Bank Book	.
" Life Members "	(Investment Account)	150	6	" Last Annual Meeting —	.
" Annual Subscriptions "		36	15	J. E. Moseley, for Assembly Rooms	3
" " Amount received from copies of <i>Journal</i> , at Subscription price, issued to Members		84	0	J. E. Moseley, for Labour	0
" " Received from Mr. Monkman, towards reprinting his papers		5	5	Grosley and Co., for Printing	0
" Received on account of Wakefield Excursion		1	2	" Library —	.
" Interest on General Account		3	0	John Crosley, Librarian, Rent of Rooms	10
Investment Account		0	9	For additional Bookshelves	0
" Balance—F. Barber, Esq.		4	7	Assistance and Cartage in removing Books to Huddersfield	1
" W. Scholfield		0	4	Hill and Dawson, Fixing Bookcase	0
		1	8	" For James Hancox, Photo. Engraver	14
		10		" Mr. Hancox,	0
					5
		1	12		3
		10			5
				183 15	0

Sandridge and Co., Engravers	4	10	0
Bradbury, Evans, and Co.	1	2	0
" "	30	5	3
" "	9	17	0
S. H. Cottell Wheatley and Co.	<u>40</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>
" General:	5	6	0
Reprint of Excursion Report and Papers for Members	4	10	0
500 copies	1	1	0
Subscription to Royal Archaeological Association	1	1	0
Surtees Society	0	8	0
C. H. Marriott	3	13	0
Grant to Slack Fund	9	5	0
Portage and Incidental Expenses—F. Barber, Esq.	0	12	2
J. Crossley and Co., Printing and Stationery	2	8	4
Collector's Commission	4	4	6
	£298	9	5

Audited and found correct,
10th January, 1870

WM. HASTINGS, Auditor.

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RECEIPTS.	PAYMENTS.
April 24.—To T. T. Ormerod	£ s d
Dec. 31.—By Rent paid to J. Balmforth	4 3 6
Nov. 21.—Grant from Archaeological and Topographical Association	<u>24 3 6</u>
" , " , "	<u>24 3 6</u>

LIST OF BOOKS, ETC.,

PRESENTED TO THE

HUDDERSFIELD ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL
ASSOCIATION,

DURING THE YEARS 1868, 1869, AND 1870.

By the COUNCIL OF THE ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, 16, New Burlington Street, London, W.

The Archaeological Journal, published under the direction of the Central Committee of the Archaeological Institute. Vols. VI. to XXIII. (inclusive).

The Winchester Volume : Memoirs communicated at the Meeting in 1845

The York Volume : Memoirs communicated at the Meeting in 1846.

The Norwich Volume : Memoirs communicated at the Meeting in 1847

The Lincoln Volume : Memoirs communicated at the Meeting in 1848

The Oxford Volume : Memoirs communicated at the Meeting in 1850

Report of the Proceedings of the Institute at the Chichester Meeting in 1853, with Catalogue
of the Museum.

By the Rev. THOMAS JAMES, F.S.A.

The Archaeological Journal, Vols. I. to V. (inclusive), completing the above Series, 1845-1848.

By the COUNCIL OF THE SURTEES SOCIETY.

Reginaldi Monachi Dunelmensis Libellus de Admirandis Beati Cuthberti Virtutibus. Edited by Dr. Raine.

Wills and Inventories, illustrative of the History, Manners, Language, Statistics, &c., of the Northern Counties of England, from the Eleventh Century downwards. (Chiefly from the Registry at Durham.) Vol. I. Edited by Dr. Raine.

The Towneley Mysteries; or, Miracle Plays. Edited by James Gordon, Esq. The Preface
by Joseph Hunter, F.S.A.

Sanctuarium Dunelmense et Sanctuarium Beverlacense; or, Registers of the Sanctuaries of Durham and Beverley. Edited by Dr. Raine. The Preface by the Rev. T. Chevallier.

The Charters of Endowment, Inventories, and Account Rolls of the Priory of Finchale, in the County of Durham. Edited by Dr. Raine.

Catalogi Veteres Librorum Ecclesie Cathedralis Dunelm. Catalogues of the Library of Durham Cathedral at various periods, from the Conquest to the Dissolution; including Catalogues of the Library of the Abbey of Hulne, and of the MSS. preserved in the Library of Bishop Cosin at Durham. Edited by Dr. Raine. The Preface by Beriah Botfield, Esq.

Miscellanea Biographica : a Life of Oswin, King of Northumberland ; Two Lives of Cuthbert, Bishop of Lindisfarne ; and a Life of Eata, Bishop of Hexham. Edited by Dr. Raine.

Contributions de Coldingham, Robertus de Greystanes, &c., illustrations and mistakes in Wharton's Edition supported by 965 original Documents, in illustration of the

the Ninth Century with an interlinear
Rev. J. Stevenson.

Jordan Fantosme's Anglo-Norman Chronicle of the War between the English and the Scots in 1173 and 1174. Edited, with a Translation, Notes, &c., by Francisque Michel, F.S.A.

The Correspondence, Inventories, Account-Rolls, and Law Proceedings of the Priory of Coldingham. Edited by Dr. Raine.

Liber Vita Ecclesie Dunelmensis: necnon Obituaria duo ejusdem Ecclesiae. Edited by the Rev. J. Stevenson.

The Correspondence of Robert Bowes, of Aske, Esq., Ambassador of Queen Elizabeth to the Court of Scotland. Edited by the Rev. J. Stevenson.

A Description or Briefe Declaration of all the Ancient Monuments, Rites, and Customs belonging to, or being within, the Menastical Church of Durham, before the Suppression. Written in 1563. Edited by Dr. Raine.

Anglo-Saxon and Early-English Psalter, new first published from MSS. in the British Museum. Vol. I. Edited by the Rev. J. Stevenson.

The Correspondence of Dr. Matthew Hutton, Archbishop of York. With a Selection from the Letters of Sir Timothy Hutton, Knt., his Son, and Matthew Hutton, Esq., his grandson. Edited by Dr. Raine.

The Durham Household Book: or, the Accounts of the Bursar of the Monastery of Durham, from 1530 to 1534. Edited by Dr. Raine.

Anglo-Saxon and Early English Psalter. Vol. II. Edited by the Rev. J. Stevenson.

Libellus de Vita et Miraculis S. Godrici, Heremite de Finchale, auctore Reginaldo, Monacho Dunelmensi. Edited by the Rev. J. Stevenson.

Depositions respecting the Rebellion of 1569, Witchcraft, and other Ecclesiastical Proceedings, from the Court of Durham, extending from 1511 to the Reign of Elizabeth. Edited by Dr. Raine.

By the COUNCIL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, London, W.

Transactions, 1842.

Sessional Papers. 12 vols. 4to. 1854—5 to 1868—9.

The subsequent Parts.

By the GEOLOGICAL AND POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY OF THE WEST RIDING.

Proceedings of the Society for 1867, 1868, and 1869.

By the HISTORIC SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

Transactions. Vols. VII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII.
1854—5 to 1866—67.

By the LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Transactions, Vol. I.

Reports and Papers read at the Meetings of the Architectural Societies of the Diocese of Lincoln, County of York, Town of Sheffield, Archdeaconry of Northampton, County of Bedford, Diocese of Worcester, and County of Leicester, during the years 1868 and 1869.

By Col. BROOKE, Armitage Bridge (President).

The Gentleman's Magazine, in Parts, from January, 1866, to May, 1868, completing the Series comprised in the Turner Bequest.

Historical Collections, from 1618 to 1629. By John Rushworth. Folio, 1659.

Do. do. Second Part, 1629 to 1640. Folio, 1680.

Restituta, Sir E. Brydges. 4 vols. 1814—16.

Three Catalogues, describing the Contents of the Red Book of the Exchequer, of the Dodsworth MSS. in the Bodleian Library, and of MSS. in the Library of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn. By the Rev. Jos. Hunter, F.S.A. 1858.

Record Publications:—

Valor Ecclesiasticus. 5 Vols. folio, printed by command of George III.

General Report of Commissioners on Public Records, 1837.

Sundry Reports, Papers, and Documents relating to Evidence before Record Commission, 1837.

Third Report of the Deputy Keeper of Records, 1842.

Chronicle of Pierre de Langtoft. Vol. I. Edited by T. Wright, F.S.A. 1866.

Henley Enclosure Award and Plan.

By the AUTHOR.

History and Topography of the Parish of Kirk Burton, and of the Graveship of Holme. By Henry James Morehouse. 1861.

By the AUTHOR.

History of the Forest of Rossendale. By Thomas Newbigging. 1868.

By the AUTHOR.

Huddersfield, its History and Natural History. By C. P. Hobkirk. 1868.

By the AUTHOR.

Reliquiae Isurianaæ. By Henry Ecroyd Smith.

Notice of a Mediaeval Signaculum of the Anglo-Saxon Saints, Edwyn and Ecgwin. By the same. 1869.

By the AUTHOR.

Annals of the Church in Slaithwaite, from 1593 to 1864. By the Rev. C. A. Hulbert, M.A. Hon. Canon of Ripon.

Review of the Origin and History of the Elland Clerical Society, from 1797 to 1868. By the same.

By Mrs. HUGHES.

History of the Township of Meltham, near Huddersfield. By the late Rev. Jos. Hughes. Edited, with additions, by C. H. 1866.

By the Rev. J. H. LUPTON, M.A.

Historic Sketch of Wakefield Parish Church. By the Rev. J. L. Sisson, A.M. 1824.

An Historical Narrative of the Battles of Wakefield. By George Tyas. London, 1842.

Wakefield Worthies. By the Donor. 1864.

By THOS. BRADBURY, Longroyde, Rastrick.

A Description of the Country, from 30 to 40 miles round Manchester. By J. Aikin, M.D. 1795.

Official and Descriptive Catalogue of the Exhibition of 1851. 4 Vols.

Reports by Juries, Exhibition, 1851.

Reports of the British Association, Bath, 1864.

" " Birmingham, 1865.

" " Nottingham, 1866.

By WM. SHEARDOWN, the Author.

Reprints from the Doncaster Gazette :—

Danum: Roman Doncaster.

Historical Notices of Doncaster Crosses, &c.

The Great Northern Road and the Great Northern Railway.

Habitations of Doncaster in the Olden Time.

Doncaster in 1867.

Doncaster in 1868.

Doncaster in 1869.

Doncaster Public Infirmary and Dispensary.

Doncaster Cemetery.

Moat and Mound, a Defence of the Town of Doncaster.

The Church of St. Mary Magdalene.

By ROB. H. SKAIFE, The Mount, York.

Plan of Roman, Mediaeval, and Modern York. Mounted and bound. 1865.

By the AUTHOR.

Historical notes on the Yorkshire Dales, and other matters of the British Isles. By James Wardell, F.R.S.

By CHARLES FOREST, Sen., Lofthouse.

Rambles on Rumbold's Moor, I., II., and III. By W. G. and C. F. Privately printed. 1867-8-9.

By the TRUSTEES OF THE BLACKMORE MUSEUM, Salisbury.

Some Account of the Blackmore Museum, Salisbury. The Opening Meeting.

By H. STOCKS SMITH, Esq., Leeds.

Memoirs of Eugene Aram. By Morrison Scatcherd, Esq. 2nd edition. 1838.

By RICHARD CARTER, C.E., Barnsley.

Report of Proceedings as to Municipal Incorporation of Barnsley. 1860.

By RICHARD ARMITAGE, Alverthorpe Lodge, Scarbro'.

Froissart's Chronicles. Old French type, 2 vols. in 1, folio. Paris, 1590.

Apothegmes of Erasmus. Englished by W. Nidall. Black letter, imprinted by J. Kingston. 1574.

Chronicles of Cologne. Old German text, with curious woodcuts coloured. 1490.

By C. H. MARRIOTT, Dewsbury.

Tracing from Map, showing the Boundaries of Holmfirth in the Reign of King Henry the Fifth

By the AUTHOR.

Waifs and Strays of North Humber History. By the Rev. Scott F. Surtees, M.A.

Julius Caesar, how he sailed from Zeeland and landed in Norfolk. By the same.

Julius Caesar, did he cross the Channel? By the same.

By the EDITOR.

Ancient Rolls of Arms. Edited by George J. Armytage, F.S.A.

Glover's Roll, of the Reign of Henry III.

Charles's Roll, of the Reigns of Henry III. and Edward I.

By J. HEATON CADMAN, Sandal.

Tracing of the Colophon of Nuremberg Bible (1477), and the following Memorandum in Wm. Caxton's handwriting, appearing in a copy exhibited at the Fourth Annual Meeting:—
"This ye first letter of y' Craft gav my Polychronicon wyth certaen wrytings of Rainulph
" higden to ye Holy Fadyr Godfry a Mayence," 1482. William Caxton.

By the same.

PEDIGREE showing the Descent of the Families of Radclyffes of Dilston, Goodwins of Bradwell and Hope, Radclifffes of Waldsteine-Waters, Cadmans of Spinkhill Manor, and Eyres of Haasop, from Sir John de Derwentwater.

PEDIGREE of Edwin Cadman, of Westbourne House, Yorkshire, Esq., Heir-at-law of Anthony James Radclyffe, Earl of Newburgh, deceased.

PEDIGREE of Cadman, of Spinkhill Manor, Derbyshire, and Westbourne House, Yorkshire.

By JOSH. J. HOWARD, LL.D.

PEDIGREE of Lascelles of Brakenburg, Hindershelf and Engholme in the County of York.

By the EDITORS.

PEDIGREE of the Families of Disney, Thorp, Alexander, Hurst, and Prescott. Compiled and edited by A. W. Alexander and Henry Alexander Hurst. 1868.

By ROBERT LEE RAYNER, Solicitor, Dewsbury.

Scheme for the Charity of Thomas Armytage, in the Parish of Huddersfield.

By FRANCIS JUBE, Solicitor, Halifax.

Charter of Cassandra de Yngerthorpe to her Son Peter, of a Third Part of Lands in Yngerthorpe paying two silver pennies to the Chapter of St. Wilfred's at Ripon. Witnesses, William de Markington, Richard de Hall, Thomas Skayf de Ingerthorpe, Peter, Son of Richard of the same, Richard de Bondend, Richard, son of John of Walerthauyt, and others. Seal in green wax, perfect. Sans date.

By THOMAS RHODES, Stanwix, Carlisle.

Original Indenture of a Darton Parish Apprentice, "in the trade or science of husbandrie," dated "forthe day of Maij in the year of the Raigne of our Sovraigne Lord King Charles that now is over England, etc., the seventeenth," 1641. Allowance duly subscribed by Edw. Rhodes and Tho. Jobson, Justices of Peace.

By J. K. WALKER, M.D. (Vice-President).

Bronze Medallion of Augustus, said to have been found at Longwood.

By J. T. MICKELTHWAITE, F.S.A., Architect, London.

Descriptive Drawing of Chancel Screen of Wakefield Parish Church.

By JAMES FOWLER, F.S.A., Wakefield.

Plan of Rock Excavations under Back Lane, Pontefract, being the ancient Hermitage there.

Record Office Copy of Inquisition, *post mortem*, of Joscelyn Percy.

By RICHARD SUGDEN, Brighouse.

Portraits of Yorkshire Worthies, selected from the National Exhibition of Works of Art at Leeds, 1868, with Biographical Notices. Edited by E. Hailstone, F.S.A. 1869.

By the Rev. THOMAS JAMES, F.S.A.

The Rise and Progress of the Laws of England and Wales, with an Account of the Origin, History, and Customs, Warlike, Domestic, and Legal, of the several Nations, Britons, Saxons, Danes, and Normans, who now compose the British Nation. By Owen Flintoff, M.A. 1840.

By the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Archæologia Æliana; New Series. Parts 1 to 21. 1856 to 1866.

By the ROYAL HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.

The Journal of the Association. Third Series. Vol. I., Part I. 1868. Nos. 5 and 6. 1869.
" " Fourth Series. Vol. I., Part I. 1870. No. 3.

By the AUTHOR.

Inventories of the Goods and Ornaments in the Churches of Surrey, in the Reign of King Edward the Sixth. By John Robert Daniel-Tyssen, F.S.A. London, 1869.

By the AUTHOR.

Flint Chips. A Guide to Prehistoric Archaeology, as illustrated by the Collection in the Blackmore Museum, Salisbury. By Edward T. Stevens, Hon. Curator of the Blackmore Museum. London, 1870.

By the ROYAL INSTITUTION, Albemarle Street.

Proceedings. Vol. V.

The following presents have been received since the name of the Association was changed, from "Huddersfield" to "Yorkshire."

From the FREE LIBRARIES' COMMITTEE, MANCHESTER.

Catalogue of the Books in the Manchester Free Library—Reference Department. Prepared by A. Crestadore, Ph. D. London. 1864.

From the AUTHOR.

Medals and Coins of the Pretender James, by Charles Goling, Esq., London. Extracted from the Proceedings of the Manchester Numismatic Society. 1870.

From THOMAS WILSON, Esq., LEEDS.

Plaster-cast of Roman stone in the inner wall of the Tower of

The following PUBLIC RECORDS are also deposited in the Library of the Association.

Acts of Parliament of Scotland. Vols. ii. to x. folio.

Calendarium Inquisitionum post mortem sive Eccesterum. 4 vols. folio.

Calendarium Rotulorum Chartarum et Inquisitionum ad quod damnum. Folio.

Calendar to Pleadings in Duchy of Lancaster. Parts I. to IV., folio.

Calendar of Proceedings in the Court of Chancery, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. 3 vols. folio.

Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium in turri Londinensi. Folio.

Catalogue of the Lansdowne Manuscripts in the British Museum. Folio.

Inquisitorum ad Capellam domini regis retornatorum que in publicis archivis Scottise adhuc servantur Abbreviatio. 3 vols. folio.

Catalogue of Manuscripts in the Harleian Collection. 4 vols. folio.

— in the Cottonian Library. Folio.

Nonarum Inquisitiones in Curia Scaccarii, Edward III. Folio.

Parliamentary Writs and Writs of Military Summons. 4 vols. folio.

Placitorum in Domo Capitulari Westmonasteriensis asservatorum Abbreviatio, Ric. I. to Edw. II. Folio.

Placita de quo Warranto, Edward I., II., and III. Folio.

Registrum magni Sigilli regum Scotorum in Archivis publicis asservatum, 1306 to 1424. Folio.

Rotuli Scottie in turri Londinense. Edw. I. to Edw. IV. 2 vols. folio.

Rotulorum Originalium in Curia Scaccarii Abbreviatio. 2 vols. folio.

Rotuli Hundredorum in turro Londinense. 2 vols. folio.

Testa de Nevill, sive Liber Feodorum in Curia Scaccarii, Hen. III. to Edw. I. Folio.

Valor Ecclesiasticus. 6 vols. folio.

RULES OF THE ASSOCIATION.

I.—*Name.*

This Society shall be called the "Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Association."

II.—*Object.*

This Association is instituted to examine, preserve, and illustrate the History, Architecture, Manners, Customs, Arts, and Traditions of our ancestors, and especially to further the Collection and Preservation of Materials for the History and Topography of the County of York.

III.—*Operation.*

The means which the Association shall employ for effecting its objects are :—

- a* Meetings for the purpose of reading papers, the exhibition of antiquities, and the discussion of subjects connected therewith.
- b* General Meetings each year, at given places, rendered interesting by their antiquities, architecture, or historic associations.
- c* The publication of original papers and ancient documents.
- d* The formation of a library and museum.
- e* Grants of money towards the costs of exploring remains and for the general objects of the Association.

IV.—*Management.*

The affairs of the Association shall be managed by a Council, consisting of a President for each Riding, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Honorary Secretaries, and fifteen other members, five to form a quorum.

V.—*Members.*

The election of Members of the Association shall take place at any Meeting of the Council or at a General Meeting.

VI.—*Subscriptions.*

That an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings and Sixpence be paid by each Member. All such subscriptions shall be due on the first day of January ; and the Members shall be entitled to the Annual Report issued by the Council. A Donation of Five Guineas or more constitutes the Donor a Member for life. The Subscriptions of Life Members shall be funded, suitably invested, and the interest only applied to the general purposes of the Association.

VII.—*Honorary Members.*

The Council shall have the power of electing Honorary Members.

VIII.—*Council.*

The Officers and five other Members of the Council, in order of rotation, shall retire annually, but shall be eligible for re-election. If any vacancy occur during the year it shall be filled up *pro tem.* by the Council.

IX.—*Bye-Laws.*

The Council shall have power to make Bye-Laws for the due working of the Association, subject to the approval of the next General Meeting.

X.—*Sub-Committees.*

The Council may appoint Sectional or Sub-Committees, consisting of Members of the Association, for the consideration of special subjects.

XI.—*Council Meetings.*

The Council shall meet at least four times during the year, and at any other time when convened at the request of the President, Hon. Secretary, or three other members of the Association.

XII.—*Annual Meeting.*

The Annual Meeting of the Association shall be held in January, when the Accounts, properly audited, and a Report, shall be presented, and the Officers and an Auditor for the ensuing year shall be elected.

XIII.—*General Meeting.*

The Council may at any time call a General Meeting, specifying the object for which that meeting is to be held.

XIV.—*Property.*

The Property of the Association shall be vested in the Presidents, Treasurer, and Honorary Secretaries for the time being.

XV.—*Alteration of Rules.*

That these Rules shall not be altered except by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present at a Special Meeting convened for that purpose. Full notice of such intended alteration is to be given to every Member of the Association.

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